

Building momentum

Q3 labour market preview:

Wednesday 2 November, 10:45am

- We're expecting to see further growth in employment in September, as the labour market continues to strengthen.
- This is likely to see the unemployment rate fall further to 5%.
- The labour market is gradually tightening. And this should eventually translate to some upward pressure on wages. However, we're not expecting this to emerge quite yet.

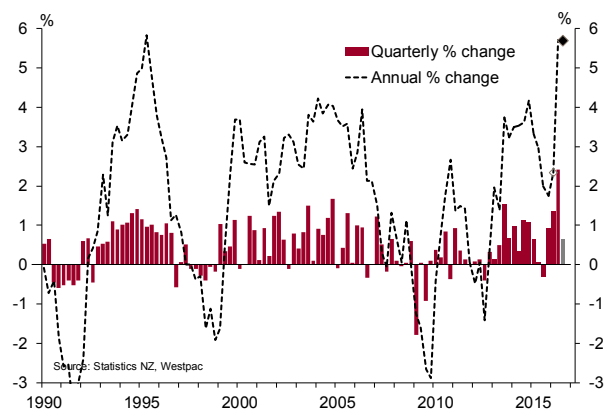
	Q2 actual		Q3 forecast	
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Annual
Household Labour Force Survey				
Employment growth	2.4	0.7	5.5	
Unemployment rate %	5.1	5.0		
Hours worked	2.5	0.6	5.7	
Participation rate %	69.7	69.8		

Quarterly Employment Survey			
FTE employment (s.a.)	2.4	0.5	5.3
Hours paid (s.a.)	0.2	0.7	2.7
Private avg hourly earnings	0.8	0.7	2.0

Labour Cost Index			
All sectors, ordinary time	0.4	0.5	1.7
Private sector, ordinary time	0.4	0.5	1.8
Private, all salary & wage rates	0.4	0.4	1.7

The New Zealand economy grew 3.6% in the year to June 2016. And indicators suggest this solid momentum has continued into the second half of the year. The construction and tourism sectors remain obvious standouts, but there has also been strong growth in the retail sector, while the buoyant housing market continues to support related service industries. Even some of the key weak spots in the economy aren't looking quite so weak any more. Most notably, dairy prices have rebounded since August. And although it will take several more seasons of improved prices to repair the damage done to balance sheets over the last two seasons, the mood in the sector has undoubtedly brightened.

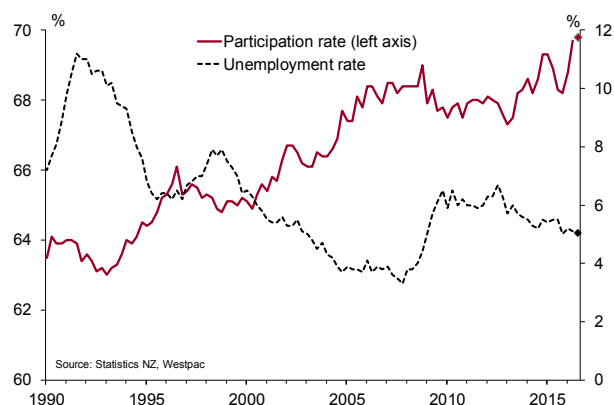
Employment growth (including forecast)



This growth backdrop has supported solid employment growth over the last year (albeit not quite as spectacular as the 5.5% growth recorded in the year to June might suggest, with the June quarter boosted by a change in survey design). The unemployment rate fell to 5.1% in June and we expect the trend of an improving labour market continued in the three months to September. We're forecasting the unemployment rate to fall to 5%.

Unsurprisingly, the steady drop in the unemployment rate combined with the solid growth backdrop are starting to put the squeeze on employers who are reporting that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find both skilled and unskilled labour. Households meanwhile, became sharply more optimistic about their employment prospects in the September Westpac McDermott Miller employment confidence survey. Eventually, this is likely to lead to increasing pressure on wages – but not just yet. With annual inflation currently running at 0.2% and strong growth in the labour force, the low wage inflation dynamic should have a little bit further to run.

Labour force participation and unemployment (including forecasts)



Details

Quarterly volatility in the HLFS survey is always a difficult one to get a handle on, and this quarter is no different. Major changes to Statistics New Zealand’s methodology were incorporated into the June HLFS release. This meant that ‘genuine’ employment growth in that quarter was certainly less than the 2.4% growth recorded. But just how much less is up for debate. So with these changes muddying the waters, we’d suggest focusing on the unemployment rate for the least polluted gauge on how the labour market is faring. And on that front, we expect to see further improvement.

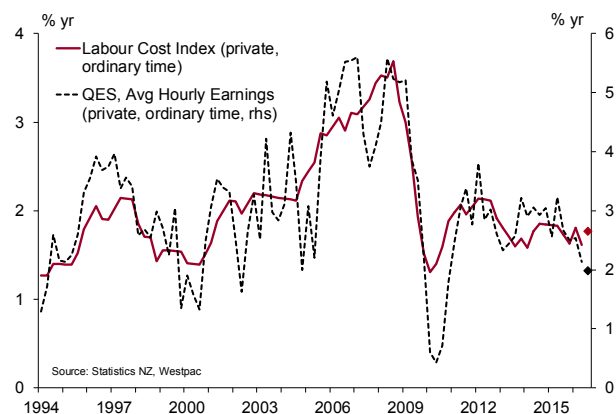
While unaffected by survey changes, the employment components of the QES survey were surprisingly soft in Q2 given the 1% GDP growth recorded in the quarter. While movements in the HLFS (which surveys households) and QES (which surveys firms) don’t always match up from quarter to quarter, they do tend to tell much the same story over time. This quarter, we’re expecting a solid 0.7% growth in hours paid and 0.5% growth in FTEs.

Wages

Low inflation and strong growth in participation and the labour force have kept a lid on nominal wage growth to date. In June, annual LCI inflation was 1.6%, and has been below 2% since mid-2012. There has been more sign of

life in the broader QES measure of wage inflation which rose 0.8% in the June quarter to be up 2.1% on a year ago. We don’t expect the story to change this quarter and are forecasting annual LCI and QES wage inflation of 1.7% and 2% respectively.

Labour Cost Index (private sector, ordinary time)



But we don’t expect this to be the case forever. Firms, most notably in the construction sector, are finding it increasingly difficult source both skilled and unskilled workers. This is likely to become even more acute as the epicentre of construction activity moves from Canterbury to Auckland. Anecdotally, firms are already finding it difficult to convince staff to relocate. Inevitably, attracting workers to New Zealand’s most expensive city will probably require an improved pay packet. What’s more, while firms surveyed in the QSBO in September reported a strong lift in hiring intentions and expected overtime over the next three months, the measures of actual hiring and overtime over the last three months fell, perhaps hinting that firms are finding it tougher to get the workers they want. There was also a steep increase in the number of firms reporting labour as a limiting factor of production in September.

Implications

The Reserve Bank will get two key pieces of information next week ahead of its November *Monetary Policy Statement* – inflation expectations and labour data. Of the two, inflation expectations will probably hold greater sway (not least because of the potential difficulties interpreting some aspects of the HLFS data in the wake of methodology changes). The potential for inflation expectations to decline further has long been a worry for the RBNZ. A further decline would not be welcomed and would probably cement a November cut. But even a strong inflation expectations outturn won’t necessarily see the Bank backing off the long-signalled November rate cut, although it could have a bearing on the RBNZ’s bias toward any further easing.

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