

BCDO BUILDING DEODE

A quick look at the

construction sector



No. new res consents per annum





Builds per 1,000 people





Shortfall based on 6.58 builds per 1,000 population

Short fall



Auckland Household Size Vs NZ





Average House Size Driven by land cost





Construction capacity

The value of building work is at peak levels, and capacity utilisation is also near peak





National Construction Pipeline to 2022

Peak of \$42 billion in 2020, 23% growth from 2016





Serious Gaps in the Regulatory Framework and a Lack of Building Systems Constrain Growth of 3 – 6 Storey Multiplex in NZ



BCITO buildingpeople

And Emerging Construction Technologies Will Become More Commonplace (2027 Smart Building Site)



No of employees in construction firms







Growth in SMEs -specialisation



Employer Self Employed



Very volatile: % change in NZ Res consents



Employment Cycle

GROWTH IN EMPLOYMENT CARPENTRY VS TOTAL ECONOMY 12% -10% _ 8% _ 6% _ 4% -2% -0% -2% --4% -FOTAL ECONO -6% -CADDENT -8% --10% -2009 2010 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2020 2002 2003 2001



Construction firms' survival rates

Construction Survival Rates - Birth 2006





What about apprenticeships and the training issues we face?



NZ Births per 1,000: An ever shrinking pool of young prospects



SCHOOL STUDENTS' PROFILE



Auckland, Male and Chinese students are more open to a B&C career.



PERCEIVED ATTRACTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing / engineering & police / defence services are perceived as more attractive career options than B&C

	Terrible	2	3	4	5 6	Fanta	astic		score
Health / Community / Sciences	10% 13%		17% 21%			16%	13%	10%	4.0
Business / Law / IT / Government	13% 14%		16%	5% 18%		16%		11%	3.9
Hospitality / Tourism / Recreation / Fitness	10% 14%	1	L6%	24%		18%	12	.% 69	3.9
Education / Teaching	14% 15%		17%	7% 22%		18%	6	9% 5	% 3.6
Manufacturing / Engineering	21%	18	%	16%	18%		L4%	8% 5	% 3.3
Police & Defence Services	24%		17%	16%		12%		9% 5	% 3.2
Building & Construction	28%		20%		5% <mark>15%</mark>		11%	7% 4	% 3.0
Civil Construction	32%		22%		14%	14%	9%	6% 3	% 2.8
Driving / Transport / Storage / Wholesale	28%		24%		17%	15%	s g	<mark>%</mark> 4%3	% 2.8
Agri / Forestry / Mining / Fishing	30%		23	23%		169	6	<mark>9%</mark> 3%	% 2.7

QP1: Considering your personal interests and skills, how attractive do you think each industry shown below would be for you to have a careerin?



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Base: Total sample (n=993)

PERCEPTIONS OF QUALIFICATIONS

Unsurprisingly, University degrees are perceived most favourably, but Apprenticeships are only slightly behind, and lead on employment

Base: Total sample (n=993)

Those closed to B&C careersregard University qualifications more favourably than Apprenticeships, despite rating them equally on employability.





QCS6: There are many different ways to get the skills needed for a career. How well do you think each of the ways shown below performs in terms of prestige, earning potential, and usefulness?



ITF – Berl





Training cycle







Consent/Trainee % change – the 'lag effect': 18 – 24months







Number of apprentices in training





Withdrawal/churn rates – all trades 2017





Women in trades (as at May 2018)

BCITO has 322 women in training or 2.77% of trainees

Require greater diversity



No. firms that train

Only 10% of firms train at any one time

Require greater alignment and flexibility within the training system





Review the industry training framework

- Flexible and responsive ✓
 - Greater specialisation (micro-credentials, flexible funding etc)
 - Greater business alignment (opportunity with ITP / VET review?)

Raise the profile of vocational learning

- Three free years tertiary \checkmark
- Trades level 4 entry level Bachelor degree 7?
- Better alignment Scotland/UK (Opportunity with NZQF review?)



Cut constraints on ITO training

- Lift prohibition on training (digital technology, employer partnering)
- Lift cap on levels 5/6
- Allow graduate level apprenticeships (Scotland)
- (opportunity with ITP/VET review?)

Introduce employer funding streams

- Industry levy (trial using building levy or JAVP)
- Preserves industry contribution



Utilise Government policy incentives

- LBP scheme (qualification based licences only opportunity with LBP review)
- Procurement policies (central and local Govt) \checkmark

Better workforce planning

- Dedicated labour force unit for construction
- Labour Party's manifesto commitments \checkmark
- National Construction Pipeline and Future Demand for Construction Workers





Build a more diverse workforce

- Maori and Pasifika trades training
- Asian ethnic groups
- Women 2.8% of trainees

Ensure training/immigration alignment

- Safety valve not primary skills pathway
- Complementary and not competitive





