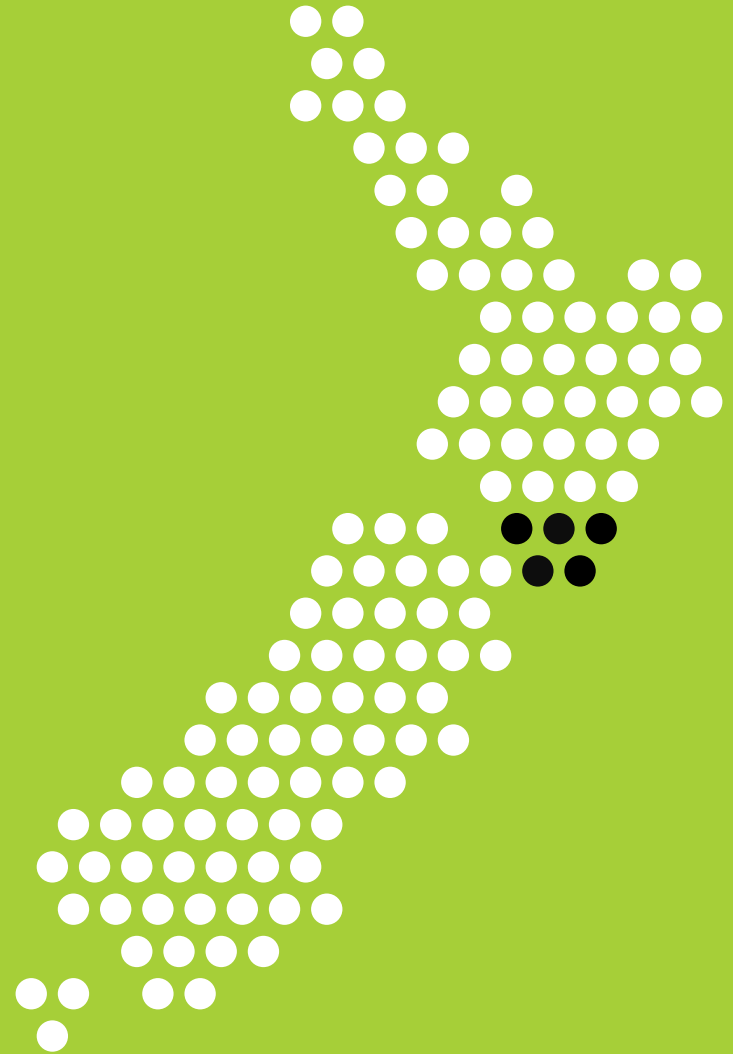


WELLINGTON

2022 REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



PREFACE

“Life is divided into three terms – that which was, which is, and which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present, to live a better future” William Wordsworth

In the period 2000-2019, growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Aotearoa New Zealand’s construction sector increased 46% more than total GDP.

In the same period, the construction workforce nationally has grown significantly faster than our population, from 33.3 to 52.2 per thousand of general population.

New Zealand’s low productivity, based on GDP per hour worked, puts it in the bottom 25% of 38 OECD countries and the gap is widening.

REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT (Based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) ‘E’ codes)

From delivering critical infrastructure to connecting our communities, the construction sector in Aotearoa New Zealand has vast socio-economic impacts and is consequential to all facets of our lives. It provides the physical foundation of our society and the way we live.

The statistics above highlight key issues preventing people and projects fulfilling their potential across the sector and partly explain the industry’s struggle with recruitment and retention which are caused by broader systemic issues.

With Aotearoa’s future prosperity dependent on a construction sector that is resilient and effective, we cannot ignore what the statistics – and industry – are telling us.

Since its inception in June 2020, the Workforce Information Platform (WIP), a data-driven tool, has brought the construction and infrastructure sector’s challenges into even sharper focus, reinforcing, with clear evidence, what businesses are up against.

Pioneered by BCITO, and now managed by Waihangā Ara Rau Construction and Infrastructure Workforce Development Council, the WIP displays workforce gaps and surpluses within the national and regional construction labour markets as well as the pipeline of work by building type and workforce supply and demand.

During 2021/2022, regional workshops with industry and community stakeholders were set up across New Zealand in conjunction with Regional Skills Leadership Groups (RSLGs) to share and review the implications of information stemming from WIP data. This data reinforces the demand for construction services is significantly outstripping supply, posing a substantial problem nationally and regionally.

Workshop participants were tasked with brainstorming workforce barriers, potential solutions and priorities leading to recommendations in section 3. Collectively, they and other insights have informed the calls to action across the 15 reports that make up our **Regional Construction Workforce Planning & Development Project**.

Workshop insights, combined with our own research into the history of the construction sector’s performance, have revealed several important principles at the heart of our project:

Productivity is fundamental: Historically, the focus of the construction workforce has been on increasing the number of people on-the-tools. We need an enduring shift in approach – continuously improving productivity is vital. Measured by rate of output (Construction GDP) per unit of input (Construction Workforce), productivity is a key component in determining workforce numbers. It must be a central focus in New Zealand’s construction sector to create a resilient and sustainable workforce.

It is also key to maximising the sector’s contribution to society. We must upskill the workforce as this will increase the capability, quality and productivity of the workforce and reduce the rework and the number of people required to do the work.

Improving productivity will also enhance most of the other challenges facing the industry, such as retention, recruitment, reputation, capability, value, quality, sustainability, workforce wellbeing and health and safety outcomes while also providing a greater variety of career paths. A more stable and engaged workforce will also help to attract more customers and investment.

Boom and bust cycles must be balanced:

Construction investment decisions impact our society and shape our future. A balanced investment approach is required to ensure a sustainable society. The current practice of aligning the construction workforce’s capacity with economic peaks and troughs is counter-productive to managing demand and improving productivity.

Building a resilient and effective construction sector that provides value and enriches our society is a long-term game that depends on effective workforce planning and development.

Continuing to manage our workforce in line with a boom – bust economic cycle perpetuates a backlog of work which is more expensive to deliver and prone to reducing quality of output due to a heightened sense of urgency. An example of this is the current housing shortage which was compounded by the Global Financial Crisis and saw us fall an estimated 40,000 houses behind what our country needed.

Prioritisation is key: Construction investment decisions impact our society and shape our future. Capacity constraints require projects to be prioritised

into categories such as ‘action,’ ‘defer,’ and ‘cancel.’ A balanced investment approach is required to ensure a sustainable society.

We must create an alternative way of prioritising construction work to align with regional needs and based on a project’s impact on society. That’s why we are introducing a potential impact criteria model; a holistic approach to construction activity and activity outcomes. We propose a prioritisation process predicated on the societal outcomes of a construction project and the needs of the community it serves.

Ultimately, we are not suggesting our Regional Construction Workforce Planning & Development Project is anything more than a start, facilitating thought and discussion, visibility, and accomplishment. This is just the beginning.

Meaningful change depends on collaboration. That is why our work has not been developed in isolation – we looked to the Productivity Commission, Treasury, New Zealand Infrastructure Commission, the Construction Sector Accord and its Construction Transformation Plan for intelligence and inspiration – among other sources.

It is our aspiration that our research, findings, and recommendations catalyse collective action that delivers better results for industry and our society. We want to unite the readers and influencers of this report – industry, industry representative organisations, central and local government, economic development agencies, training organisations and Regional Skills Leadership Groups – to work together.

We must get industry and its regional voices to the table as champions for change. Industry must participate in leading the discussion and be at the forefront of developing and implementing the actions needed to create the resilient and effective

construction sector society deserves. Without achieving this first step, it is difficult to see the change we need realised without unpopular policy intervention.

For many this will mean learning new systems, interpersonal dynamics and problem-solving skills, all of which will require thoughtful incorporation into our future education programmes and industry practices, so akōnga/learners have elementary readiness from the start. It is essential that industry has access to the right people, with the right skills, at the right time. These skills will not only enhance productivity, but also deliver improved wellbeing, health and safety standards and industry reputation.

We understand and appreciate that change can be overwhelming because all change involves stretch – the need to reach beyond our comfort zone. It means embracing the challenge of learning new things and having the confidence to action them. Sustained change is perpetual learning, trying, succeeding, trying, failing, learning, trying – the end is never reached, and perfection does not exist, but striving to do better is the constant.

Innovation happens through action – you will not always get the result you want, so mitigate the risk and do it, the worst is that you learn something you can use later.

“Done is better than perfect”
Mark Zuckerberg

Wellington Regional Construction Workforce Planning & Development Report is one of 15 reports. You can read other regional reports and access educational tools at www.waihangaarau.nz/research

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WAIHANGA ARA RAU
Construction and Infrastructure
 Workforce Development Council

DISCLAIMER

Every reasonable effort has been made to maintain current and accurate information in this report. Information contained has been assembled in good faith. The Workforce Information Platform (WIP) does not accept any responsibility for the content or condition of any external links on this site.

Access to some data used in this study was provided by Stats NZ under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Project information used in the WIP is provided by Pacificon NZ Limited. The results presented in this study are the work of the authors, not Stats NZ or individual data suppliers.

This project was made possible by the COVID-19 Recovery Fund administered by the Tertiary Education Commission and through the sustained support and assistance of the [Wellington Regional Skills Leadership group](#).

The project was initiated by the Building and Construction Industry Training Organisation and finished by Waihangara Rau the Workforce Development Council for Construction and Infrastructure.



**WELLINGTON 2022
REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION
WORKFORCE PLANNING
& DEVELOPMENT**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Photo: Waihangara Ara Rau

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The focus of this report is to assist with understanding and forecasting workforce demand for the construction sector¹ for the Wellington region and the need to develop its capabilities and productivity to meet the challenges now and in the future.

This report investigates the future of construction workforce planning, the development of its capacity, and its significance for the region.

A series of Wellington regional workshops was held to identify regional issues and opportunities together with initiatives that could be actioned to help improve the supply demand gap in the short to medium term.

¹ Covered by the E classification under the ANZSIC system.



Why do we need to get construction right?

To set the scene, we must return to first principles and look at why it is so important that the construction sector is set up for success.

Reactive decimation of the workforce results in a backlog of work that can cause both economic and societal problems, some of which we are experiencing today – for example, the basic need for shelter:



Shortage of housing stock



Impact on wellbeing

- homelessness
- unaffordable rental housing
- decreasing home ownership rates



Impediments to the free movement of labour

- regions comment that housing is a major constraint when trying to attract recruits



Increased demand

- raising costs
- testing supply chains



The consequences

From this one shortage:



decreasing social engagement, reducing social license, and discouraging remaining in the region



reducing the ability to recruit externally



incentivising workers to immigrate offshore to build a better life

We already recognise that we are facing a skills shortage, so this works against our objectives.

The solutions to these issues depend on the construction sector working with the commercial and public sector on policy – including procurement and assuredness of pipeline demand – and funding possibly a public private joint venture partnership.

Forecast Wellington Situation: construction demand outstrips supply

Consented projects together with an allowance for unconsented work (estimated at \$1B per quarter nationally) highlight a gap between our current construction workforce and the supply required to match the current levels of demand.

Figure 1 shows the Demand Model data, which is sourced from actual and proposed project data, at a point in time, as a result of new projects entering the pipeline and as deferred projects come on stream. The peak wave in demand will continue to roll forward in time with non-delivery and as deferred and additional projects come on stream. The data reflects planning timeframes, most fitting within a 30-month window, which demonstrates that the current demand for construction resources far outstrips the current supply.

The vertical workforce shortfall for the Wellington region is estimated to be an average of almost 23,600 workers (93.3% of the 2020 workforce) for the remainder of 2022 and an average of almost 21,700 (85.7% of the 2020 workforce) for 2023 without factoring in the effect of delayed projects due to workforce shortages or supply channel issues in 2022. www.wip.org.nz

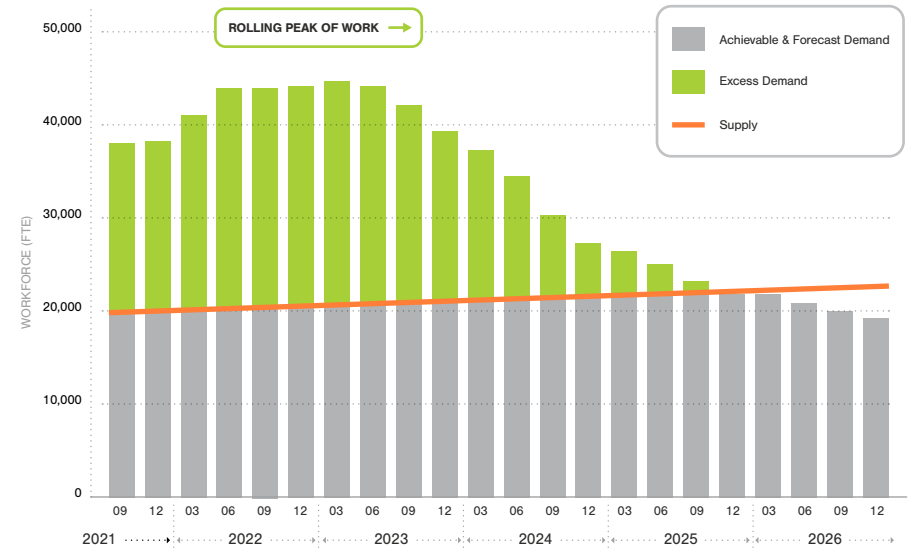
The Workforce Information Platform (WIP) data informs workforce planning by highlighting the short-term issues, however, such planning requires a focus well beyond the 60 months displayed in the WIP supply and demand graph.

Our historical analysis also helps provide a trendline that we can use to project workforce requirements, however demand is not the sole consideration for workforce planning and development. We will address other considerations throughout the report.

The data driven WIP contains information pertaining to the Vertical Construction Workforce as of April 2022. The intention is to add Horizontal Construction workforce information by the end of June 2022. This will further increase the supply and demand gap but does not alter the recommendations or calls to action.

The peak wave in demand will continue to roll forward in time with non-delivery and as deferred and additional projects come on stream.

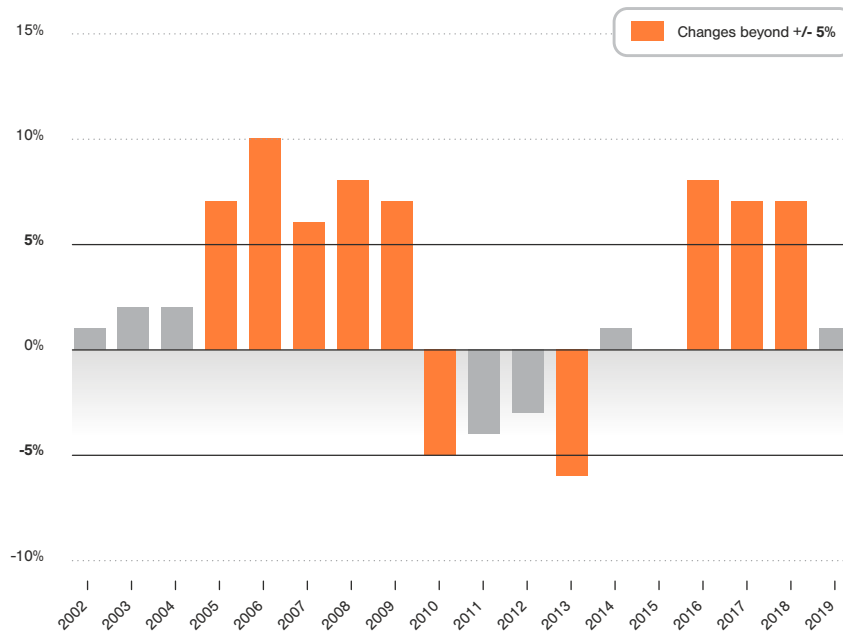
FIGURE 1: WELLINGTON WORKFORCE SUPPLY & DEMAND



Source: www.wip.org.nz

Historic Trend: Workforce management based on short-term economic cycles leads to large disruptive change

FIGURE 2: CHANGES IN WELLINGTON WORKFORCE BEYOND +/-5%



Source: Stats NZ

Current workforce practices follow a short-term project view of contracting and hiring based on short-term economic cycles. This produces wide ranging peaks and troughs in workforce population, which are not conducive to developing capabilities, improving productivity and the reputation of the industry.

The nature of contracting cycles and work practices come at an economic cost making construction costs higher than they need to be, however addressing this will require a different way of thinking to get the desired outcomes.

Effective workforce planning and development must be recognised as a long-term game if we are to develop the capabilities required to build a resilient construction sector that will provide value and enrich our society through the results of efficient construction activity.

Remedies – what can we do?

Given that a skilled workforce of the magnitude needed to address issues and leverage opportunities to meet our objectives cannot be ‘magicked’ into existence, we must look to the things we can do now to help get the maximum benefit from our available resources.

For the foreseeable future we expect to have a tight labour market with almost all sectors competing for people to join their businesses and sectors. This leads us to the realisation that as an industry we must look at ways to achieve more with fewer people.

We look at three means to alleviate the congestion:

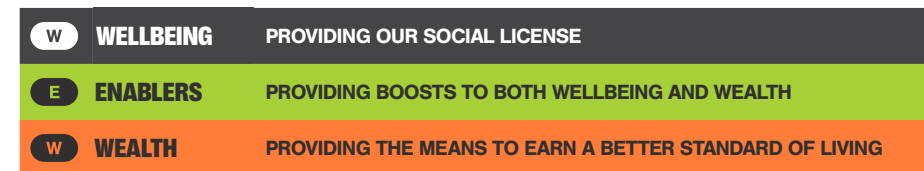
ONE: ADDRESSING DEMAND: PRIORITISING PROJECTS

FIGURE 3: CONSTRUCTION OUTCOMES IMPACT MODEL



Refer section 2.3 – for more detail.

A new way of how we might evaluate the priority given to projects in the pipeline looks at the outcomes of construction activity, assessed against three categories:



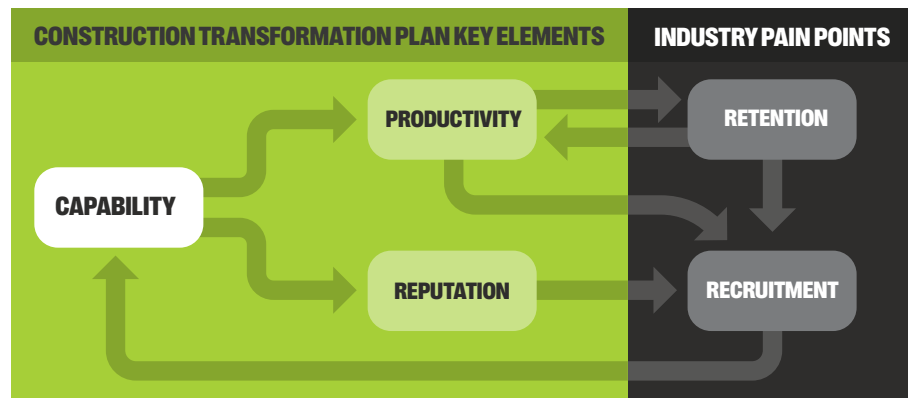
Construction investment decisions impact our society and shape our future. A balanced investment approach is required to ensure a sustainable society. We are introducing a potential impact-criteria model which takes a holistic approach to construction activity focusing on activity outcomes.

Our society needs a balanced approach to these forms of investment, understanding where gaps and over-investment in societal needs exist. By looking at some of our investment options through this societal lens and identifying potential areas of under and over investment, we will strengthen our progress as a region and as a country.

Balancing boom and bust cycles also help to address retention and builds capability in the sector. The construction and infrastructure sectors in Aotearoa New Zealand have been in a growth phase since the early 2010s but economists and the community are still looking for the next bust cycle to follow the boom rather than looking to the need for people to build housing to provide shelter, infrastructure to build our communities and projects to build prosperity.

TWO: ADDRESSING SUPPLY: OPTIMISING WORKFORCE CAPACITY

FIGURE 4



<https://www.constructionaccord.nz/assets/Construction-Accord/files/construction-accord-transformation-plan.pdf>

Optimising workforce capacity addresses the core industry pain points of retention and recruitment identified through our regional workshops as shown in the diagram.

How might we optimise the workforce capacity – now and in the future?

We have adopted the goals of the Construction Transformation Plan as our framework to optimise our workforce capacity.

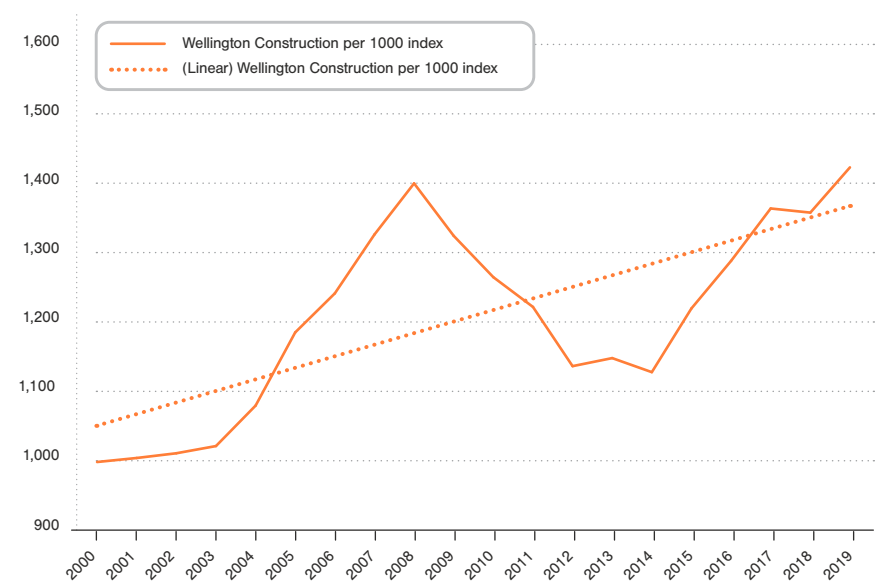
Capabilities address and resolve the internal impediments affecting productivity and reputation.

THREE: ADDRESSING SUPPLY: BASE WORKFORCE PLANNING ON LONGER TERM TRENDS NOT SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC CYCLES

We have observed that the current practice of having the construction workforce follow the economic peaks and troughs is problematic, both in terms of meeting long run demand and productivity.

The 2000 – 2019 history demonstrates that the construction workforce nationally has grown significantly faster than our population. With only modest productivity improvements this metric grows larger – but will we be competitive enough to attract the people required to grow our workforce?

FIGURE 5: WELLINGTON CONSTRUCTION PER 1000 INDEX



Source: Stats NZ

The graph also highlights the current practice of decimating the workforce in response to economic cycles. From 2008 to 2012, the sharp decline in workforce can be seen. The trendline shows our recommended path for workforce planning and development – build the workforce to the trendline of demand. The loss of capability and corresponding lack of construction activity created, at least in part, the housing shortage we are experiencing now. COVID-19 responses such as Apprentice Boost and the Targeted Training and Apprenticeship Fund (TTAF) have reduced the repetition of this effect in the 2020s but there is still ground to be made up, particularly in filling the housing shortage.

How many people we will need, based on productivity and workforce projections

Productivity has a major impact on workforce numbers and is key to maximising the benefits that the construction sector can contribute to our societies.

In this report we measure Construction Productivity (CP) as being the Construction GDP divided by the number of people engaged in the construction sector under the 'E' ANZSIC classifications.

In the 19 years to 2019 Wellington's CP averaged 0.84% p.a. (NZ 1.382%).
 In the last 10 years to 2019 CP improved by 1.48% p.a. (NZ 1.756%).



Photo: Connexis

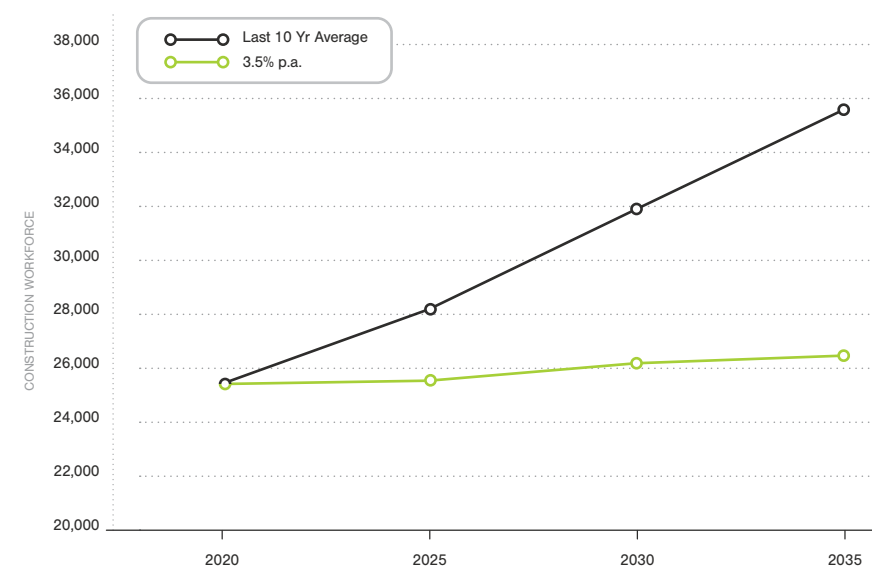
Workforce projections incorporating the impact of productivity improvements

Based on the Last 10-Year Average productivity changes, the workforce in 2035 is projected to be 35,583. If productivity could improve by 3.5% p.a. (67.5% over the 15-years) the projected workforce would only need to be 26,464: **equating to an FTE reduction of 9,119 or 25.63%**. (Real Productivity - adjusted for inflation).

Productivity is a key component in determining workforce demand and needs to be a central focus to create a resilient and sustainable construction sector.

Figure 6 shows the impact that a change in productivity has on workforce numbers (WF).

FIGURE 6: PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT ON WORKFORCE



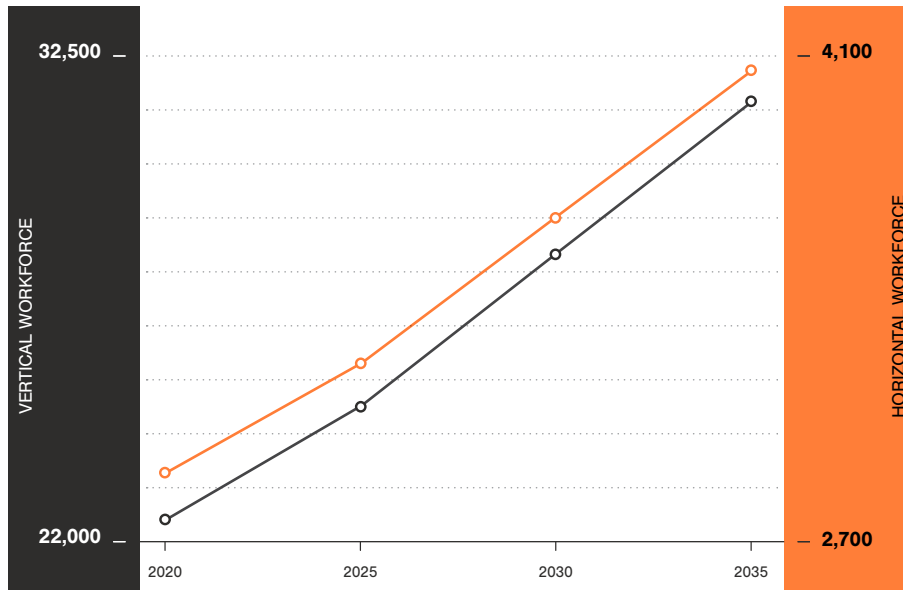
Source: Stats NZ + scenario forecast model

The black line shows the construction workforce required should regional productivity remain at the average rate achieved in the ten years to 2020.

The green line shows the WF required to achieve the same workload, but with a 3.5% annual increase in productivity over the period 2020 – 2035.

Using a very conservative approach of assuming construction payroll is equal to the median wage, saving 9,119 FTE is equal to reducing costs by more than \$512M in Wellington, by lifting productivity improvements from 1.48% to 3.5% p.a.

FIGURE 7: WORKFORCE BREAKDOWN



Source: Stats NZ + forecast

The drivers of construction workforce demand are:

- population change
- change in the relationship between construction GDP and GDP
 - external investment, either public or private investment
- productivity.

Our workforce forecasting model factors in these drivers, using both historical trends and future expectations to predict the workforce requirement.

This diagram shows the predicted workforce numbers for both the vertical and horizontal sectors of the construction industry. These forecasts have been developed based on productivity improvements of 1.477% per annum.

Externally driven challenges facing the construction sector.

External Impediments – those that require the co-operation and collaboration of those not within the industry, examples:

- COMPLIANCE**
 - Health & Safety and Regulatory
 - the current requirement is economically and outcome inefficient
 - Building for climate change
- PROCUREMENT**
 - pipeline commitment and timing
 - insufficient to provide the confidence required to make the investment needed
 - lack of market understanding regarding standardising requirements
 - the level of bespoke work prevents efficiencies
- SUPPLY CHAIN**
 - competitiveness of pricing domestically v. internationally
 - timeliness, this issue has been exacerbated during COVID

CALLS TO ACTION

PRODUCTIVITY

- improving productivity to reduce the utilisation break-even point
- bundling contracts to provide more certainty over time to facilitate better investment in people and technology
- wider standardisation and prefabricated 'elements' to improve quality and cost efficiencies.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- arranging funding to carry work through troughs – potential joint venture public private partnerships
- changing financial planning cycles to 60 – 100 months v. 12 - 36 months
- ensure pricing reflects the financial cycles.

REPOSITIONING THE INDUSTRY

- greater industry leadership and collaboration needs to be forged between Trade and Industry Associations, industry-dedicated government bodies such as The Construction Accord, Regional Skills Leadership Groups, Waihangara Ara Rau, Infrastructure Commission, and ConCove Tūhura to provide a co-ordinated voice to advocate for policy and capability change to achieve the necessary goal – a resilient industry that provides the physical foundations for our society.

- closer relationships with customers to secure a higher proportion of work over longer timeframes
- sustainability - improving industry attention to environmental sustainability by establishing how relevant sustainability principles can be incorporated into appropriate training products. ConCove Project².

INDUSTRY INTELLIGENCE

- get the ANZSIC and ANZSCO codes sourced on IR330 and IR3 forms to improve our workforce intelligence (i.e., enhancing IDI).

WORKFORCE

- advocate to introduce a targeted open age Work Visa for Construction – say four years, which is not employer specific allowing for movement from project to project and allowing training to New Zealand standards.
- support attraction and onboarding that increases participation and outcomes for learners, employers, and industry. ConCove Project
- support Career Progression – improve Productivity through Retention, Upskilling and Reskilling ConCove Project
- diversity - Growing and Strengthening the Workforce through Diversity Waihangara Ara Rau and ConCove Projects.

²Waihangara Ara Rau and ConCove Projects noted in the calls to action above are underway as at April 2022, recommendations and actions supporting the topics will come from these projects.

WORKSHOP

- establish and maintain a regional group with a focus on attracting people to construction, by strengthening career pathways and raising the cultural perception of the social value of trade professions.

COMPANIES

- employers and supervisors, especially those new to structured industry learning need support to realise the benefits of on job training
- additional support for smaller businesses likely to find change more difficult. Evidence is being sought, but it is thought this could be particularly relevant to a growing number of Māori and Pacific businesses
- there is also an opportunity for large employer and industry bodies in the sector to act regionally and nationally as agents for change and equity for the whole sector.

**WELLINGTON 2022
REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION
WORKFORCE PLANNING
& DEVELOPMENT**

01. PURPOSE



Photo: BCITO

01 PURPOSE

This report investigates the future of construction workforce planning, the development of its capacity, and its significance for society.

The focus of this report is to assist with understanding and forecasting workforce demand for the construction sector (covered by the E classification under the ANZSIC system) for the Wellington region and the need to develop its capabilities to meet the challenges now and in the future.

The regional workshops provide a local flavour to the issues they identify with as being significant for them. The workshops were also aimed at being educational and productive – identifying a local initiative that could be actioned to help improve the local status quo in the short to medium term.

1.1 Context

We relate our work in preparing this report to The Construction Sector Transformation Plan which aims to ensure a resilient sector by:

- restoring our industry’s confidence, pride, and reputation
- raising capability within the industry
- increasing our productivity.

The Construction Sector Transformation Plan (Transformation Plan) is a package of 21 programmes across six major work streams that will create transformational change in the construction industry over a three-year period to achieve the goals of the Construction Sector Accord.

The Accord was launched in April 2019, setting out the outcomes sought for the sector and a group of principles to follow to affect the culture change needed. Since that time, government and industry have been engaging widely across the sector to develop a Transformation Plan that will achieve the goals and outcomes set out in the Accord (listed previously).

<https://www.constructionaccord.nz/assets/Construction-Accord/files/construction-accord-transformation-plan.pdf>

There are many facets to this plan, and this report will provide some insight into how we might productively begin the journey to achieve those worthy objectives.

This report:

- gives an overview of population and economic trends over the last twenty years to 2020 to provide a context and understanding about the present and the steps required to assure the future we want for the construction sector in New Zealand.
- analyses the challenges facing the industry as they impact the workforce and draws conclusions indicating a course of action to achieve a resilient construction sector.

How this report is structured

Part One of this report provides context – describing the ecosystem that needs to be understood to successfully implement workforce planning, in this instance for the Construction and Infrastructure (construction) sectors. Our review gives a quick interpretation on the key elements regionally and nationally:

- Population growth
- GDP per capita growth
- Construction Workforce per 1,000 of general population (Workforce Metric (WM))
- Construction GDP as a ratio of GDP (in constant year 2000 NZ\$)
- Construction GDP per construction worker (as our productivity measure)

Part Two of this report covers the output of regional workshops which were held to share and review the implications of information stemming from the WIP showing the demand for construction services significantly outstripping supply. Workshops enabled a regional voice and gave participants the opportunity to brainstorm barriers to growing the workforce to meet demand, as well as potential solutions, priorities, and recommendations.

**WELLINGTON 2022
REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION
WORKFORCE PLANNING
& DEVELOPMENT**

**02.
PROCESS AND
RATIONALE**



Photo: Contact Energy

02 PROCESS AND RATIONALE

Our logic follows **three concepts** that look to holistically understand the past and the present and help predict and manage the future. This is significant because workforce planning and development is a long game; skilled workers take time to train so supply is not instantaneous. Workforce development (post-apprenticeship education) and productivity have been largely overlooked by the industry in New Zealand, this provides us with an opportunity to make significant progress with our workforce capability if we choose to embrace it.

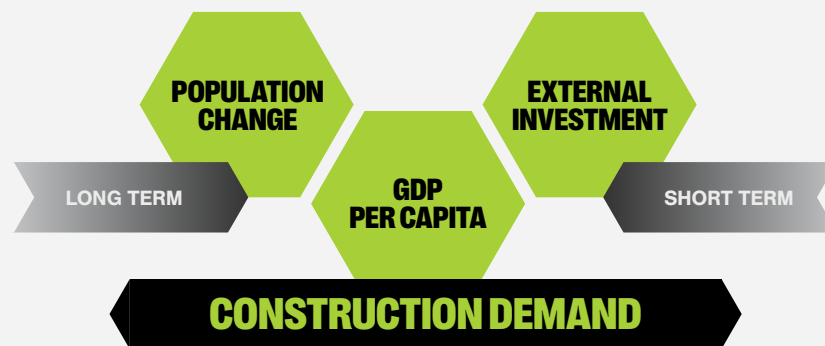
2.1 Concept One - Fundamentals for effective workforce planning

POPULATION AND GDP (GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT) PER CAPITA

Determining the size of the construction workforce factors in changes in population and wealth-generation (GDP per capita), which provides the ability to afford construction activity.

A society's expectations grow with greater wealth – examples include larger and more houses, health and education facilities, shops, sporting and cultural facilities, entertainment, and investment in more infrastructure and commercial activities which generate further returns.

FIGURE 8:



Demand is driven by:

- growth in population which generates demand – to provide shelter, amenities, and workplaces for the increased populace
- wealth generated by the population – the more affluent the society is, the greater the requirement for construction.

External capital typically shows up as a deviation from the trendline as these types of investment are usually not part of the normal activity and tend to be large by nature.

Governments investing in a region to boost the local economy can involve different approaches and be motivated by different things. For example:

- catching up on accumulated maintenance,
- rectifying an imbalance of social spending,
- bridging support for construction activity covering an economic dip to ensure that supply can keep up with the demand trend over the long term,
- strategic investment aimed at generating ongoing economic and or societal benefits.

ECONOMY

Economic activity follows a pattern of rolling peaks and troughs which over time demonstrate a predictable pattern, although the years in the cycle may vary a bit. This variability has been labelled the 'boom and bust cycle' by the construction sector which has tended to follow these patterns with its workforce numbers.

However, this cycle has too much variability to provide a robust workforce plan both in terms of workforce numbers and achieving economic and societal outcomes.

By understanding the relationship between construction-GDP per capita, GDP per capita, and productivity we can look to follow the growth trendline and make investment decisions for the workforce accordingly.

Any investment in the construction workforce should be managed to the trendline, not the peaks. To help alleviate the impact of these rolling cycles it is important to manage a business' capital reserves to fund the entire economic cycle.

Therefore, it is important that construction sector businesses carry out their workforce and financial planning to include the peaks and troughs of the economic cycles in which they can model the periods of downturn and devise plans to compensate without damaging their forward capacity.

One of the longstanding challenges for the industry is its fragmented nature. The skills required to navigate the complexities inherent in construction are unlikely to be found in most construction businesses by virtue of their size with almost 86% of the industry businesses (Total: 70,602 at Feb21) having a turnover of less than \$1M per annum.

The industry business owners and managers need to have a fuller understanding of the options available to plan and manage this. During our discussions with those close to the industry the feedback on this was:

- most of the small industry-players do not have the ability to plan and execute the change required on their own
- greater visibility of the key metrics required to advise on workforce investment is needed
- more awareness of how industry challenges might be addressed is necessary to gain buy-in to significant change.

Conclusion:

Greater industry leadership needs to be forged between Trade and Industry Associations, industry-dedicated government bodies such as The Construction Accord, Waihanga Ara Rau, the Infrastructure Commission and other industry and Peak Bodies to provide a co-ordinated voice to advocate for policy and capabilities change that will empower the sector to achieve the necessary goal – a resilient industry that provides the physical foundations for our society.

By developing workforce plans to a trendline and having the business systems in place that support productivity, businesses can maintain their workforce volume to take advantage when the economy begins its upwards cycle.

Those who manage their workforce in this manner will be better positioned to take market share from those that do not. By being able to handle downward parts of the cycle through a reduced utilisation rate, rather than just a headcount drop, construction businesses will become more sustainable and more profitable over the longer term. This will require efficiencies that reduce the utilisation-rate break-even.

2.1.1 CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE PLANNING

The number of people in the construction workforce is driven by population and wealth. By using the metric of workforce per 1,000 of general population we can account for changes in our regional or national population. It also gives us a ready calculator e.g., a 53.5 per 1,000 means that if we grow our population by 100,000 it means we will need 5,350 more people in the construction sector, if using the current ratio.

FIGURE 9: WORKFORCE METRIC



We can break this down by the (ANZSIC) code to drill down into specific trades and determine how many carpenters, concrete workers, electricians etc. the industry will need. Currently the information is obtained at company level, so it includes all staff (e.g., administration) not just people on the tools. (One of our recommendations is to capture this at individual level, perhaps as part of the annual tax registration process).

This gives us the growth element of our equation; we then add our expected attrition headcount (attrition rate x opening workforce number) to get our recruitment target. Over time we will get a better understanding of the relationship between the recruitment target and training target as some employees/learners may already possess the skills required.

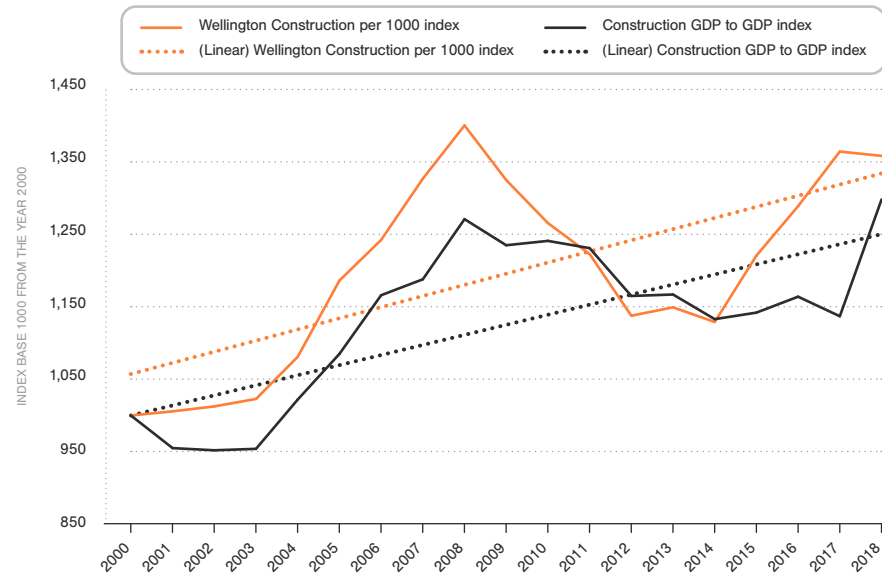
Nationally our workforce metric (WM) has gone from 33.3 per 1,000 20 years ago to 53.5 per 1,000 in 2020.

Our construction workforce has grown significantly faster than our general population, so we endeavour to identify the drivers behind this growth. This is necessary if we are to improve our workforce planning and productivity.

Construction Workforce planning needs to plan for peaks and troughs and smooth the growth on workforce numbers rather than grow and retrench in what is a predictable and manageable cycle.

Doing so will build the trust of the workforce and enhance the reputation of the industry – both required to achieve a sustainable and resilient industry. These outcomes are consistent with the goals outlined in the Construction Sector Transformation Plan.

FIGURE 10: CONSTRUCTION GDP: GDP AND WORKFORCE METRIC



Source: Stats NZ

Economic wealth is measured as GDP per capita. By expressing the change in Construction GDP as a ratio of the change in overall GDP (including adjusting for inflation and using an index system starting in the year 2000 beginning at 1000) we can predict the trend in construction workforce per 1,000 people in the population.

As can be seen, the trendline for WM (workers per 1,000) follows the Inflation-adjusted Construction: Regional GDP per capita trendline. In absence of any other guide, this measure will be our indicator for demand of construction workforce per 1,000. (2019 is the last year NZ Statistics has reported Construction GDP.) The key to predicting future requirement is testing for indications of change in population growth, construction GDP, GDP, and productivity.

In addition, regular updates need to track persons per domicile and housing stock analysis. This allows for visibility of residential demand which currently equates to the largest share of our total spend based on the data from 2012. This will also give insight into three waters, energy, health, and education demand.

Understanding each assumption means that recalculation can be easily triggered after statistics show a deviation from the expectation. This keeps our projections alive and as accurate as they can be – in absence of a more accurate alternative

REGIONAL HISTORY 2000 – 2019 AND WORKFORCE FORECASTS 2020 – 2035

FIGURE 11

Year	Workforce Metric	Workforce
2000	32.6	14,231
2009	43.1	20,498
2019	46.3	24,659
2020	46.8	25,411
2025	49.5	28,182
2030	53.9	31,894
2035	58.1	35,583

Source: Stats NZ + Analysis

This table shows the Construction Workers per 1,000 (WM) and the Construction Workforce figures for the period from 2000 to 2020 actuals and the projections for 2025, 2030, and 2035.

This table shows the 15-year growth to 2035, based on scenario A – this predicts an 40.0% growth in the required construction workforce which is significantly higher than the 12.8% projected population growth raising our Workforce Metric to 58.1 per 1,000.

The key driver of Construction GDP in scenario A is population growth. This scenario A is based on a productivity improvement of 24.6% over the period which assumes continuation of the last 10-year improvement rate of 1.477% p.a.

FIGURE 12

Growth	2020-2035
Δ Workforce	10,172
Δ Workforce	40.0%
Δ Productivity	24.6%
Δ Inflation	40.2%
Δ Region GDP	82.4%
Δ Constn GDP	141.0%
Δ Regional Popn	12.8%
Δ National Popn	13.0%

Source: Stats NZ + Analysis

The productivity shown is real productivity (adjusted for inflation). Regional GDP and Construction GDP are nominal values (unadjusted for inflation).

Given the employment market is currently, and predicted to continue to be, highly competitive with widespread shortages, the question must be asked:

How realistic is it to continue current industry practices that require so many people?

This is the central focus of this report, but we will touch briefly on the other two elements as they are both of great significance.

2.1.2 CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

‘Capabilities’ is about matching training and support to the needs of the industry. This was a major driver behind the Reform of Vocational Education (RoVE) and remains key to Waihangara Ara Rau and the role of the other Workforce Development Councils (WDCs).

As the voice of industry, WDCs will primarily work with industries and employers in their sectors, including Iwi and Māori industry and businesses. They will give industries greater leadership and influence across vocational education.

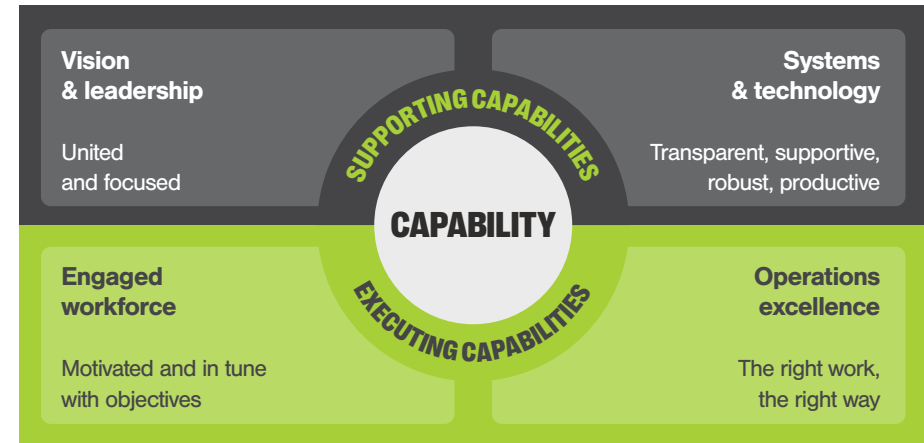
Waihangara Ara Rau works with its industries to develop and maintain a strategic view of the skills their industries require now and in the future. They translate these needs into expectations of what the vocational education system will deliver.

CAPABILITY SUMMARISED

At a high level we can align capabilities into two groups



FIGURE 13



These are mutually inclusive – both are required for success.

Key themes revolve around direction, communication, trust, empowerment, structure, and order.

Creating a resilient construction sector will require a step-change in the way we think about our work, workplaces, and our people.

Accurate, timely and relevant information is a vital support mechanism that guides our planning and actions, providing risk mitigation as well as confirmation of success.

Investment in technology where appropriate will improve productivity and competitive advantage.

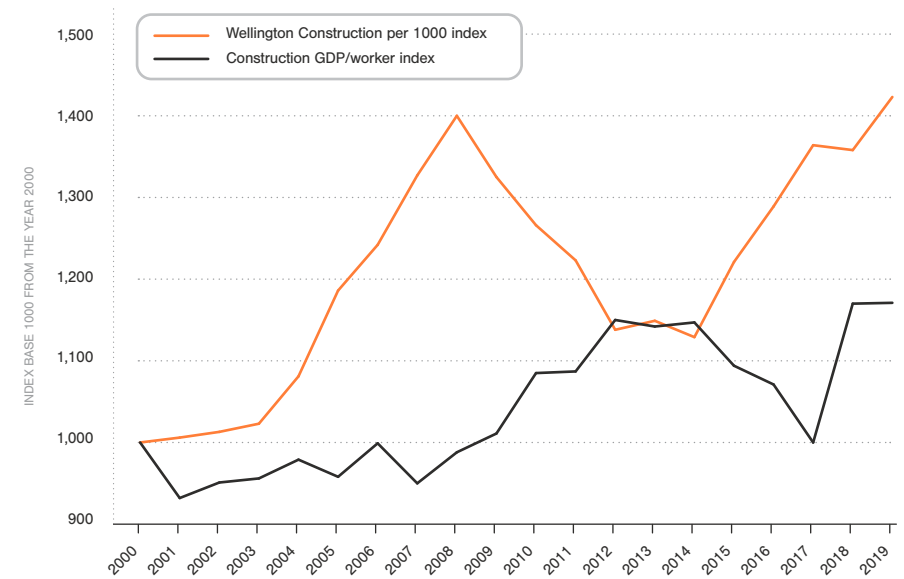
Continuously challenging the way we do things will mitigate the disruptive risk posed by the industry’s maturity and fragmented structure.

FIGURE 14



PRODUCTIVITY

FIGURE 15: WELLINGTON CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTIVITY



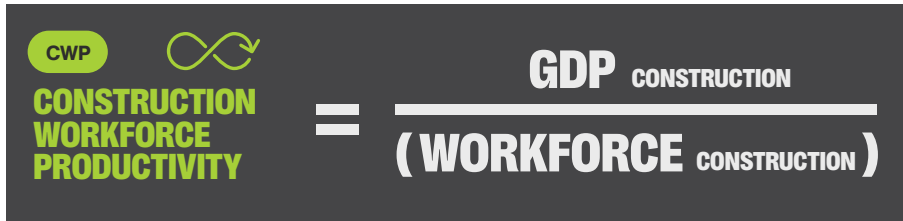
Source: Stats NZ

The graph shows that productivity improvement does not follow our WM as indicated by the gaps between the orange and black lines.

This indicates that our past workforce focus has simply been on number of people, often at the expense of productivity - highlighting an untapped opportunity to grow our ability to do the work with fewer more productive people.

This has been outlined both by the Construction Transformation Plan and the Productivity Commission.

FIGURE 16

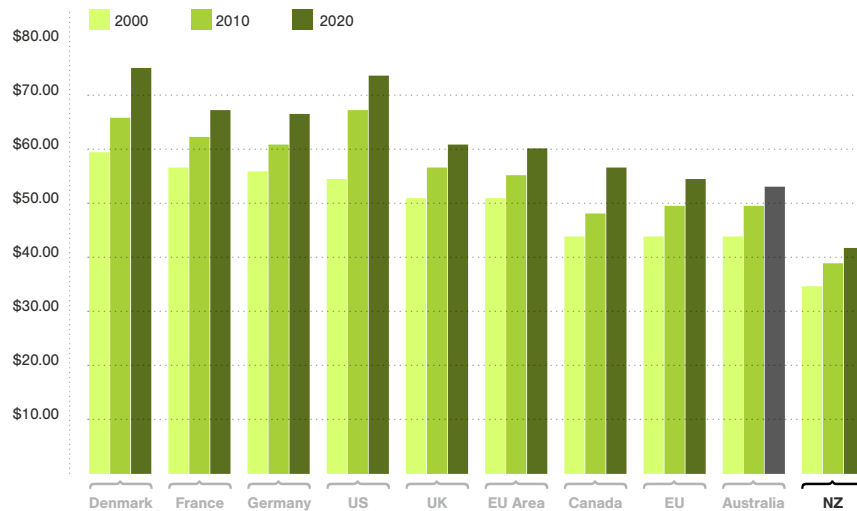


We have used Construction GDP per construction worker as our measure of productivity, based on the number of people engaged in construction activity as an indication of productivity.

We have used the Real Productivity value (inflation adjusted) to be consistent with the OECD results in Figure 17.

‘People engaged’ covers: employers, self-employed, and employees encompassing not only those “on the tools” but also people fulfilling overhead functions required to operate the business.

FIGURE 17: GDP PER HOUR (USD)



Source: OECD

When considering productivity, we need to look not only comparatively within New Zealand, but more importantly outside our borders. Figure 17 shows New Zealand’s productivity based on GDP generated per hour worked compared against a basket of OECD countries.

New Zealand’s 20-year growth was 19.32% (low) and had the lowest GDP per hour worked:

- US\$35 in 2000 – US\$8.90 behind the next lowest, Australia
- US\$41.80 in 2020 – US\$11.80 behind the next lowest, Australia.

Denmark is recognised as a SAE (Small Advanced Economy) along with New Zealand, so this is where to aim – our size need not hold us back. New Zealand is the lowest generator of GDP per hour worked and the gap is widening – improving capability and productivity needs to be part of the plan for Construction Workforce Planning. <https://data.oecd.org/lprdy/gdp-per-hour-worked.htm>

Going forward we need to consider the workforce as a combination of not only hands on tools, but also:

- skills through training and ongoing development
- systems that support & grow workforce performance
- the adoption of better technology when beneficial.

Improvement in systems, management capability and greater adoption of technology are all means by which this can be achieved.

IMPACT OF CHANGE IN PRODUCTIVITY

FIGURE 18: INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY REDUCES REQUIRED WORKFORCE

Δ PRODUCTIVITY p.a.	Δ PRODUCTIVITY 15-YEAR	Workforce	Δ Workforce	WM
1.477%	24.6%	35,583	Status Quo	58.1
2.5%	44.8%	30,612	-4,970	50.0
3.0%	55.8%	28,457	-7,125	46.5
3.5%	67.5%	26,463	-9,119	43.2
4.0%	80.1%	24,618	-10,965	40.2

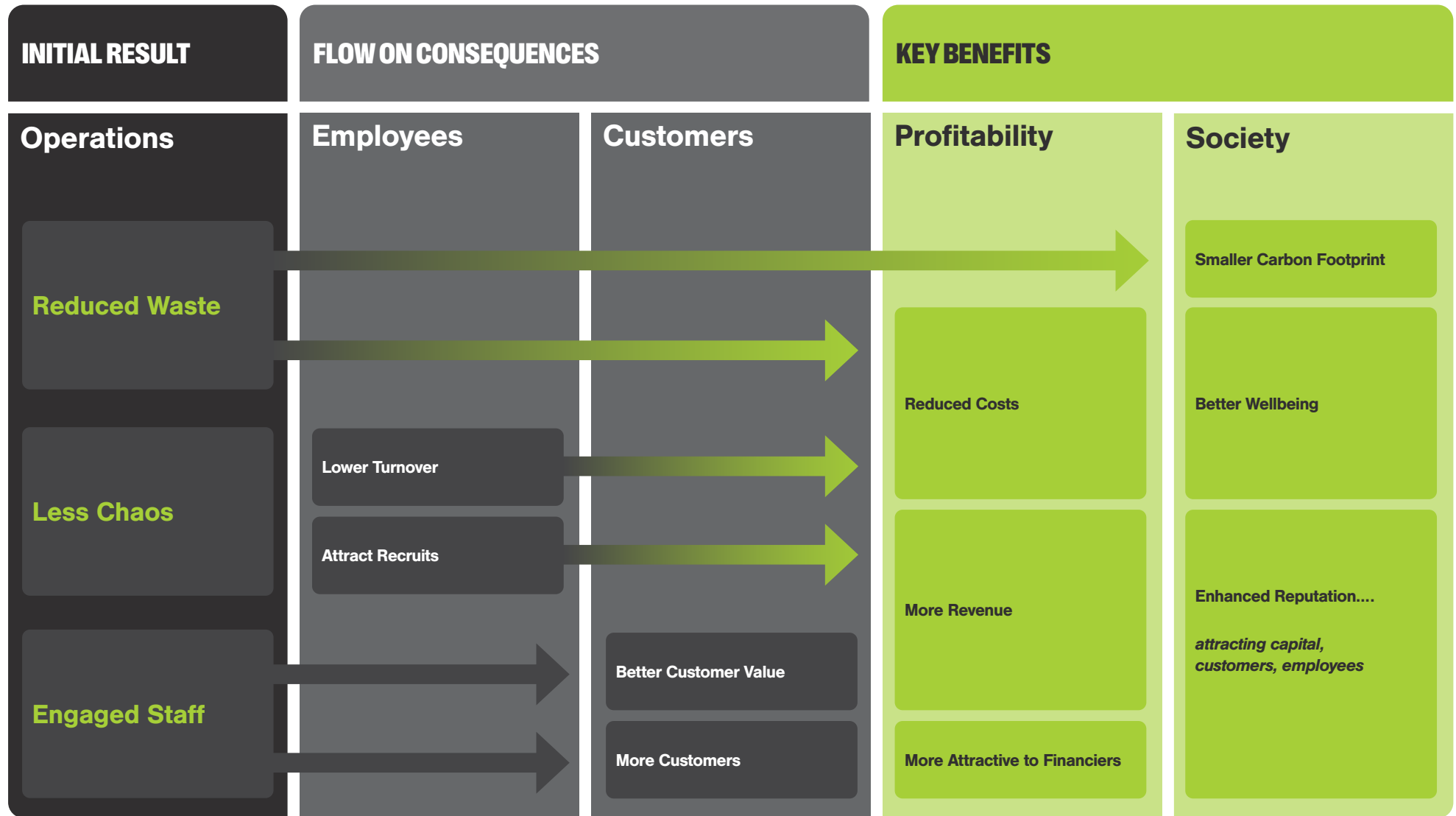
Source: Stats NZ + Analysis

This table shows the impact of different average annual productivity changes over the 15-year period and the impact it has on workforce numbers.

For New Zealand generally productivity improvements have been tied to working more hours.

Our future efforts must switch to working smarter.

FIGURE 18.1: THE BENEFITS OF IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY

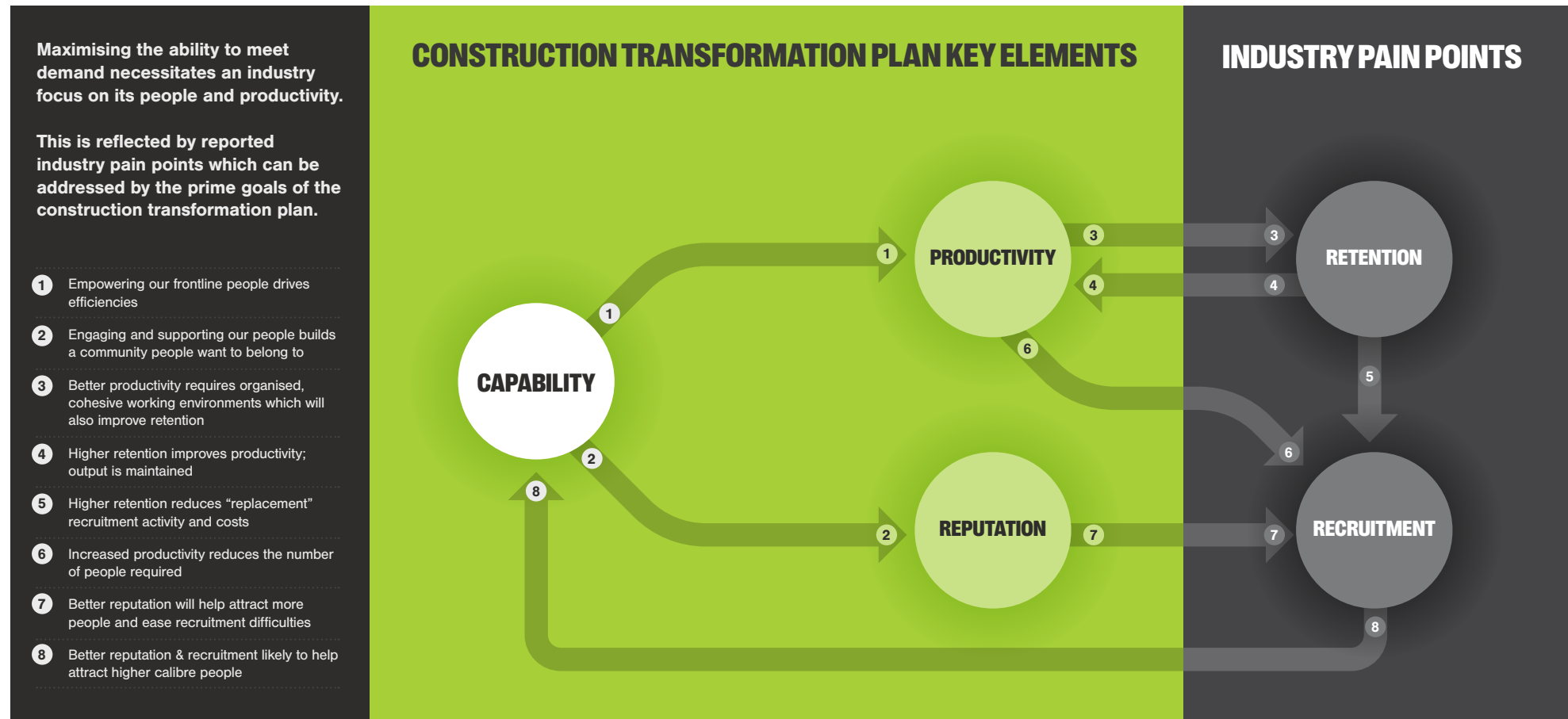


The commercial impacts of this are significant – the change in workforce numbers means a significant decrease in labour costs, even when factoring in likely increases in remuneration in recognition of the improved productivity.

2.1.3 OPTIMISING WORKFORCE CAPACITY

Figure 19 shows the relationship between the industry pain points 'recruitment and retention' identified in the workshops and the key elements of the Construction Transformation Plan, being capabilities, productivity, and reputation.

FIGURE 19: OPTIMISING WORKFORCE CAPACITY



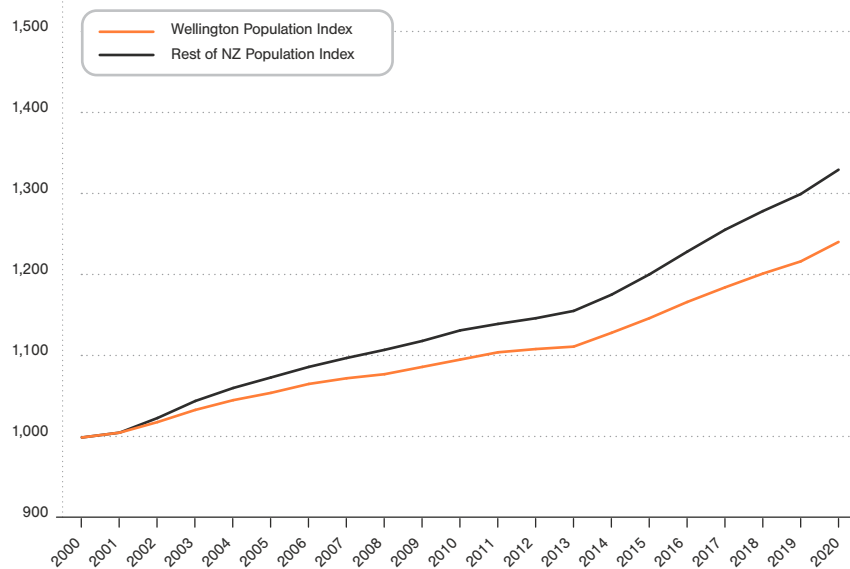
2.1.4 THE RELATIONSHIPS THAT DRIVE WORKFORCE DEMAND:

The key drivers of construction workforce demand are population growth and GDP per capita growth. The following section highlights what has happened to those economic drivers over the past twenty years.

The following graph series demonstrates economic trends of the construction demand drivers in the 20-year period to 2020 within the region. This series follows the chain reaction that leads to construction workforce demand. What the graphs do not clarify is the detail of external investment which typically shows up on our graphs as spikes in the trend.

POPULATION CHANGE

FIGURE 20: POPULATION TREND



Source: Stats NZ

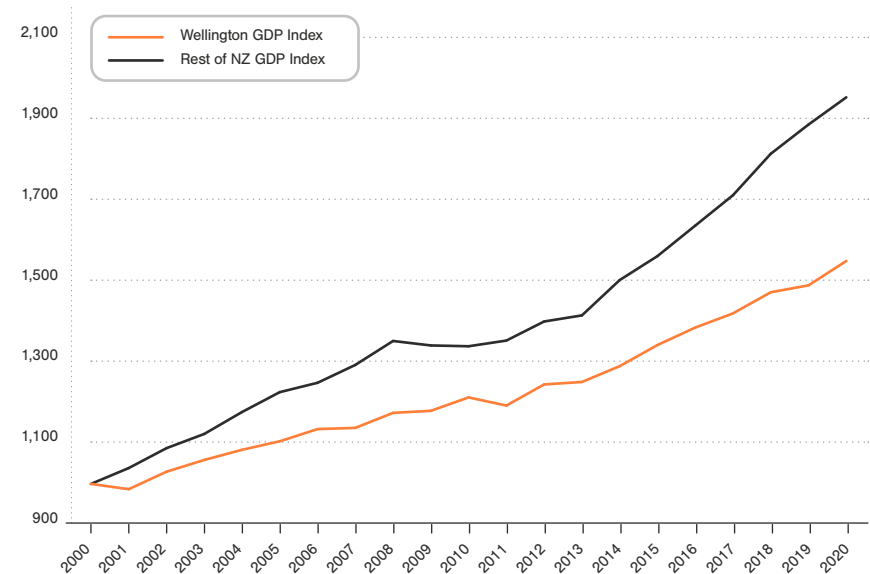
The Wellington region’s population has grown 24.11%, 6.65% slower than the rest of New Zealand which grew 32.95%

This has an impact on the region’s GDP growth and level of construction investment from regionally driven demand.

New Zealand grew by 31.95% for the 20-years to 2020.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

FIGURE 21: GDP TREND

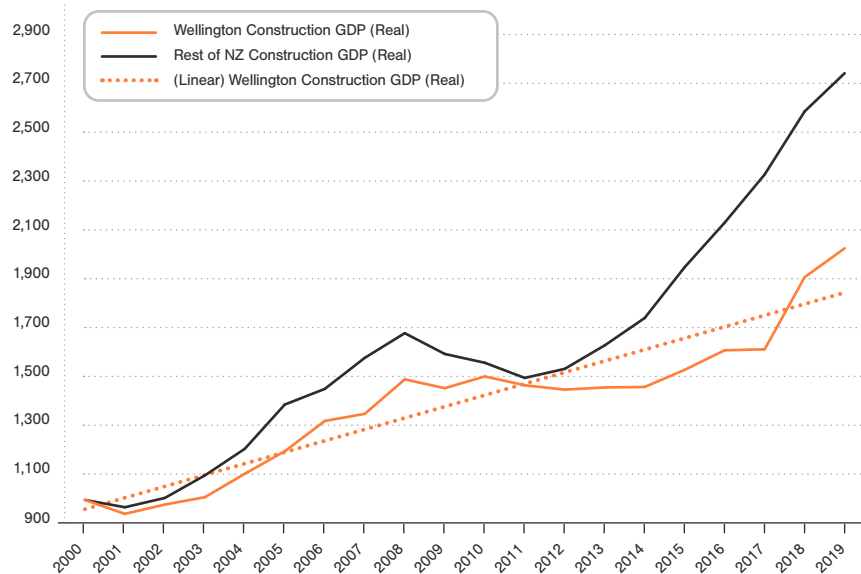


Source: Stats NZ

The gap in GDP trend between Wellington and the rest of New Zealand has been widening since 2011 with Wellington GDP growing 29.8% in the nine years compared to 44.32% for the rest of New Zealand.

REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION GDP

FIGURE 22: CONSTRUCTION GDP



Source: Stats NZ

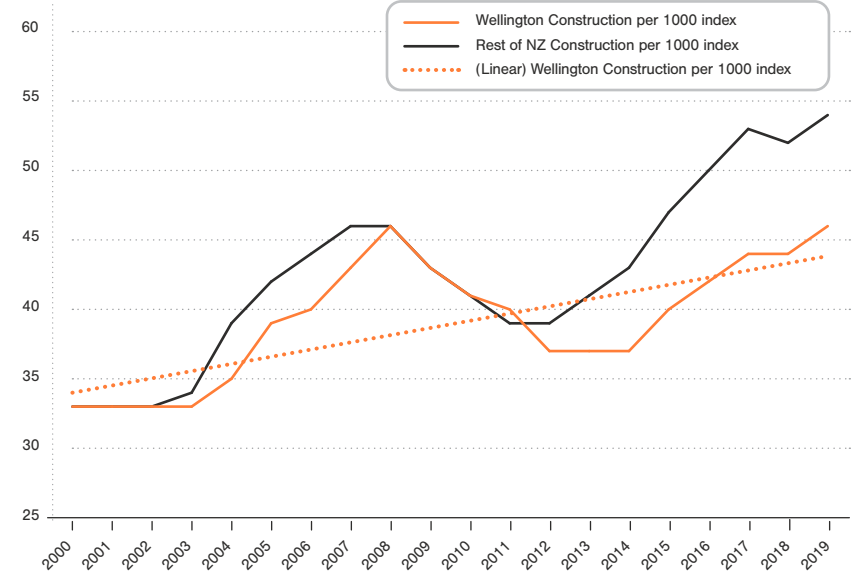
This table shows Wellington’s Construction GDP trends for the 2000 – 2019 period compared to the trends for the rest of New Zealand.

Wellington trailed behind the rest of New Zealand until 2011, however it has continued growing at less than half the pace since 2011.

- Wellington growth since 2011, 38.1%
- Rest of NZ growth since 2011, 83.2%.

CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE

FIGURE 23: WORKFORCE METRIC TREND - WELLINGTON V. REST OF NZ



Source: Stats NZ

The previous graphs showing the economic drivers of construction workforce demand leads us to the impact that these have on our metric, Construction Workforce per 1,000 of general population.

Wellington WM has grown from 32.6 in 2000, to 46.8 in 2020 – 43.56% growth.

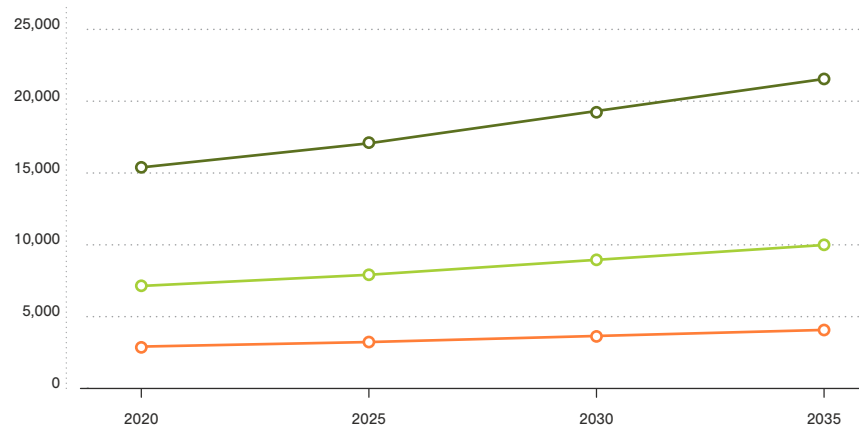
Construction workforce grew by 11,179 or 78.55% compared to population growth of 24.11% for the 20-year period.

2.2 Concept Two - Current v. Future; gaps and options

2020 WORKFORCE & PROJECTED 2035 WORKFORCE

FIGURE 24: WORKFORCE FORECAST SUMMARY

WELLINGTON		CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE NUMBERS			
ANZSIC Code	ANZSIC ANALYSIS for CONSTRUCTION	2020	2025	2030	2035
E30	○ VERTICAL BUILDING	7,125	7,902	8,943	9,977
E 32	○ VERTICAL SERVICES	15,387	17,065	19,313	21,546
E 31	○ HORIZONTAL	2,899	3,215	3,638	4,059



Source: Stats NZ + Analysis

This table shows the 2020 position and the 2035 projection for the construction workforce analysed by ANZSIC code. The graph shows the 2035 top 3 'E' ANZSIC classifications.

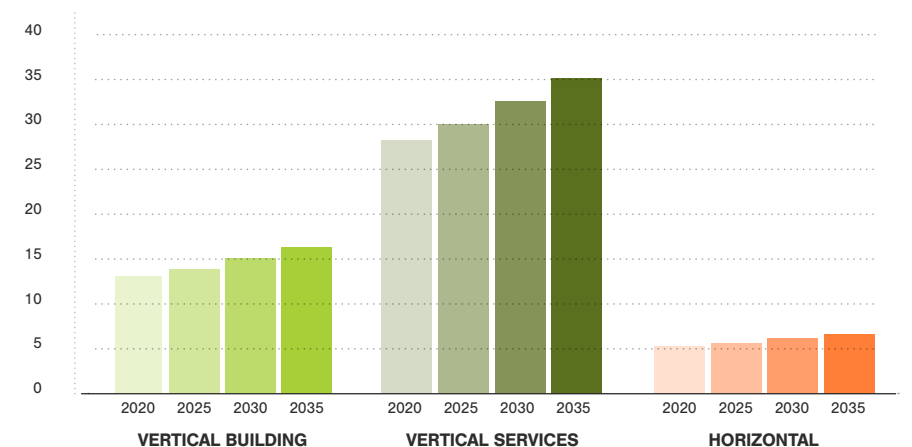
This data is collected annually by company classification and includes all the people engaged in the workforce, including overhead staff which we guesstimate being somewhere between 18 – 20% of the workforce.

The ANZSIC figures have been reconciled to the Household Labour-Force Survey by applying a multiplier to the Geographic Units figure. While these figures are not perfect, they are the closest indication we can make based on understanding the drivers of construction workforce demand identified in section 2.1.

2020 & PROJECTED 2035 WORKFORCE METRIC

FIGURE 25: WORKFORCE METRIC FORECAST SUMMARY

WELLINGTON		CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE NUMBERS			
ANZSIC Code	ANZSIC ANALYSIS for CONSTRUCTION	2020	2025	2030	2035
E30	○ VERTICAL BUILDING	13.1	13.9	15.1	16.3
E 32	○ VERTICAL SERVICES	28.3	30.0	32.6	35.2
E 31	○ HORIZONTAL	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.6



Source: Stats NZ + Analysis

The allocation of the workforce to the ANZSIC classification has been done on a last two-year share basis. Some regions may have trends, e.g., a higher rate of growth in Air Conditioning & Heating Services as the skills lend themselves to setting up and maintaining plant being installed as part of the decarbonization programme. However, these are likely to be incidental in the overall picture bearing in mind this is intended as a best indication.

Figure 25 shows the Workforce Metric (WM) position for 2020 and projections for 2035. This value discounts the population growth factor from the equation, so we can see more clearly the change in workforce driven by the change in GDP construction: GDP and productivity.

BENEFITS OF IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY

- Raises profitability by reducing cost
- Reduced waste lessens our carbon footprint
- Improves access to capital by making us a better investment proposition.

The conditions required to improve productivity improve the workplace resulting in reduced attrition, improved attractiveness for recruits, becoming more competitive in the job-market. A more stable and engaged workforce also attracts more customers.

The combination of these effects will make us a more resilient industry.

For more detailed analysis by ANZSIC codes refer Appendix Tables 6 and 7.

2.3 Concept Three – Making better choices

Construction investment-decisions impact our society and shape our future. A balanced investment approach is required to ensure a sustainable society. We are introducing a potential impact-criteria model which takes a holistic approach to construction activity focusing on activity outcomes.

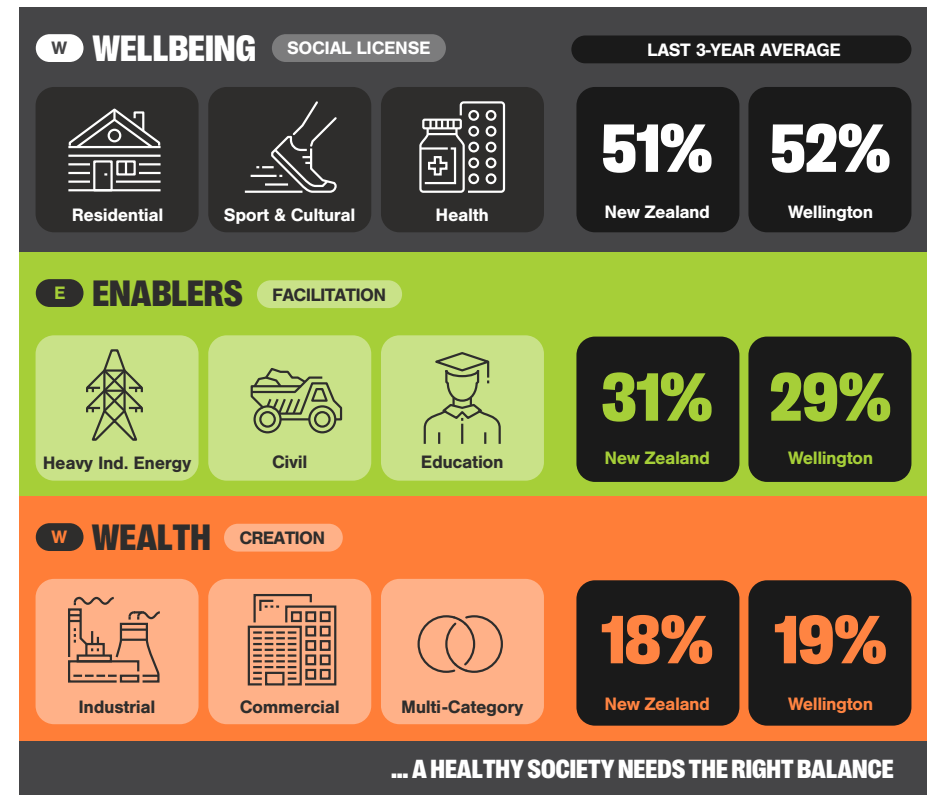
“Sustained growth in the construction sector means it is near operating capacity. ...It will be important to ensure that this limited capability is directed to investments that provide the greatest value to New Zealanders.”
 The Treasury – 2022 Investment Statement

Our society needs a balanced approach to these forms of investment. By looking at some of our investment options in this way we may find some of the decisions that need to be made are helped by adding this societal lens, identifying potential areas of under and over investment that weaken our progress as a region and as a country.

Capacity constraints ultimately require prioritising projects into action, defer, and cancel. This model guides the prioritisation process based on the societal outcomes produced by a construction project, and the needs of the community, particularly where under or over investment can be identified for a particular outcome category.

The figures so far are based on 6 years – 2015 to 2020, and while these reflect our national average, they do not necessarily strike the right balance given New Zealand’s current housing and infrastructural challenges. A more detailed set of tables can be seen in the Appendices in section 4.1.

FIGURE 26: CONSTRUCTION OUTCOMES IMPACT MODEL



Perhaps by using this model and refining it we will avoid recreating our current shortfall in housing stock and underinvestment in infrastructure, as visibility generally leads to better management. We are not suggesting this as anything more than a start – encouraging:

- thought and discussion
- visibility and accomplishment.

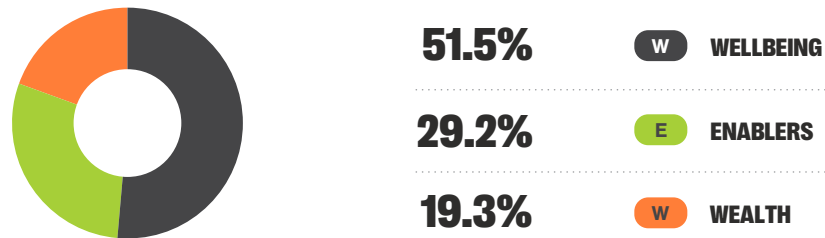
“Done is better than perfect” Mark Zuckerberg

Balance of Construction Investment

The graphs demonstrate that the balance between Wellbeing, Enablers, and Wealth (WEW) are in line with the national split. Our outcome-based model allocates construction activity into three categories summarized below:

WELLBEING OUTCOMES

FIGURE 27: WELLINGTON CONSTRUCTION OUTCOMES 2018-2020 AV.



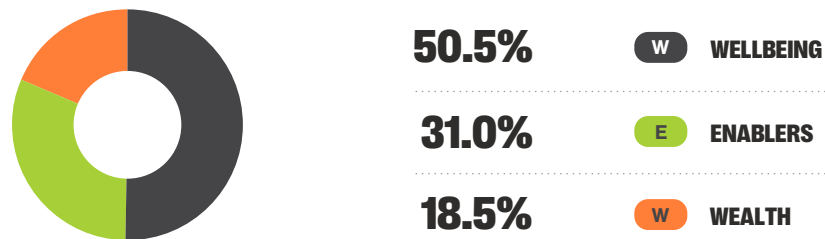
Source: www.wip.org.nz

WELLBEING is defined as the institution of social license by providing shelter and welfare, through residential building and retirement villages, health facilities, and recreational and cultural facilities.

Housing, retirement villages, health, sporting, and cultural construction projects that form an important part of political leadership and societal social license. Weakness in these areas is a source of unrest and disruption – inconsistent with the democratic ideal.

ENABLER OUTCOMES

FIGURE 28: NEW ZEALAND CONSTRUCTION OUTCOMES 2018-2020 AV.



Source: www.wip.org.nz

ENABLERS is defined as the conditions that must exist to generate prosperity such as educational facilities and communications including telecommunications, roading, bridges, ports, tunnels, airports, and of course energy and three waters.

These are the elements that are required to facilitate and attract Wealth generators. Enablers include transportation infrastructure, three waters, energy, communications, and education.

WEALTH OUTCOMES

WEALTH is defined as structures that house our productive capability for commercial, industrial, and agricultural endeavours.

These are the end-use wealth producers, commercial, industrial, and aqua/agricultural trading in goods and services regionally and internationally.

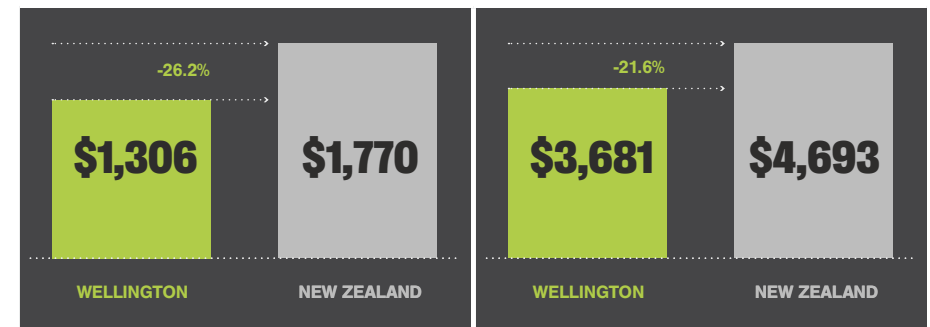
Any society needs a balanced investment in all three categories to be sustainable. Our contention is that when faced with over demand we can use these criteria as part of the investment decision-making process e.g., prioritising projects that correct an imbalance and avoid projects that create one.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SPEND

In round figures, New Zealand has a last-3-year average construction spend per capita of \$6,463 v. Wellington at \$4,987 per capita.

FIGURE 29: HORIZONTAL PER CAPITA SPEND

FIGURE 30: VERTICAL PER CAPITA SPEND

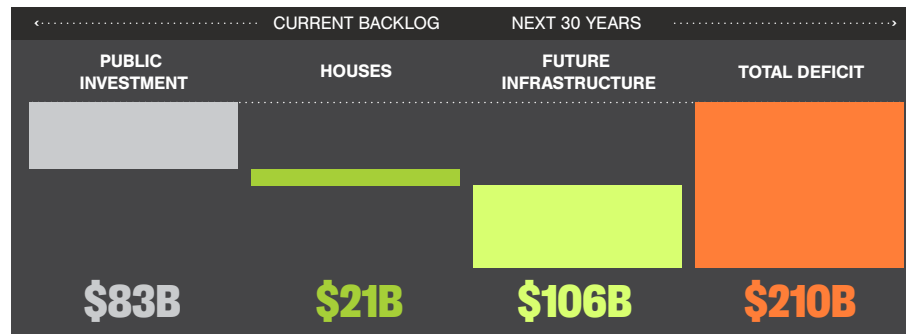


Source: www.wip.org.nz

Wellington spends 22.8% less on construction per capita than the New Zealand average. The Vertical spend per capita is 21.6% lower, while the Horizontal spend per capita is 26.2% lower.

This partly reflects Wellington’s lower population growth – in the 20-years to 2020 Wellington grew over 6.65% slower than the rest of New Zealand.

FIGURE 31: THE TREASURY'S ESTIMATED INFRASTRUCTURE DEFICIT



Source: The Treasury

The Treasury's 2022 Investment Statement has identified a \$210B infrastructure deficit:

- **\$104B – what should have been built, but has not**
 - \$83B shortfall in public investment
 - \$21B estimated to eliminate the current housing shortage
- **\$106B future infrastructure gap over the next 30 years**
 - what government is planning to spend v. identified demand.

He Puna Hao Pātiki: 2022 Investment Statement (treasury.govt.nz)

WIP PROJECTIONS 2022 – 2025

The following table shows the pipeline of work as reported through the Workforce Information Platform, this data is sourced from Pacifecon (NZ) Ltd and is in NZ\$M.

FIGURE 32

Year	NZ Total \$M	PER CAPITA
2022	92,810	\$17,941
2023	82,355	\$15,771
2024	54,855	\$10,422
2025	40,076	\$7,450
4Y Total	270,095	

Source: Stats NZ + Analysis

New Zealand – the pipeline for 2022 shows \$92.8B worth of projects – this is compared to our capacity in 2019 and 2020 of under \$33.5B. Our largest step-jump was between 2018 and 2019 where activity grew by just under \$4B – given market feedback on tight labour-market conditions and supply-chain challenges, we would estimate that the next 4-year pipeline of \$270B is the equivalent of just over 7 years' work.

FIGURE 33

Year	Wellington	PER CAPITA
2022	7,613	\$13,755
2023	5,872	\$10,508
2024	4,581	\$8,119
2025	4,316	\$7,576
4Y Total	22,382	

Source: Stats NZ + Analysis

Wellington – the pipeline for 2022 shows \$7.6B worth of projects – this is compared to our capacity in 2019 and 2020 of \$2.9B. Our largest step-jump was between 2018 and 2019 where activity grew by just over \$.6B – given market feed-back on tight labour-market conditions and supply-chain challenges we would estimate that the next 4-year pipeline of \$22.4B is the equivalent of over 6 years' work.

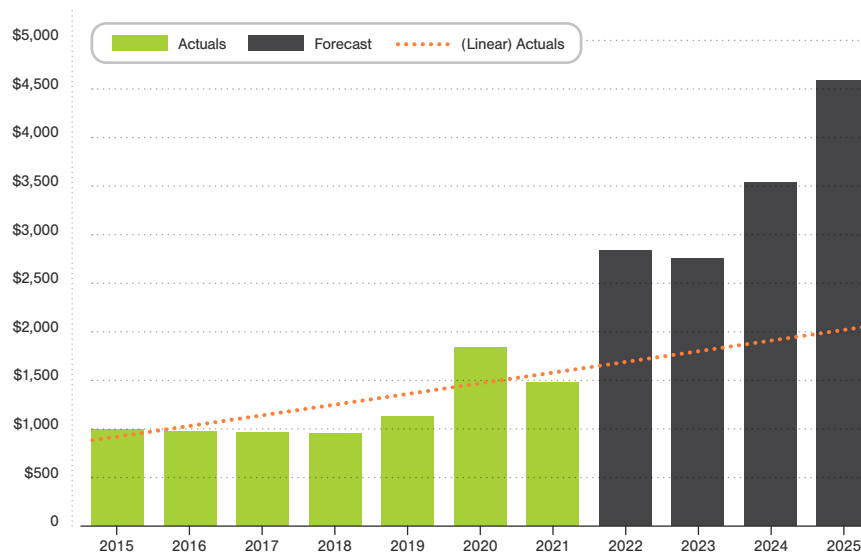
Regardless of the detail, the overall sentiment is that demand for construction will remain high for the foreseeable future. This adds merit to our call to plan and develop our workforce and its capability to the trendline of demand. Should we persist with managing our workforce to the boom – bust economic cycle we will continue to build a backlog of work which will become more expensive to deliver.

WELLINGTON HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY 2015 – 2025

The graphs below show actual per capita activity and projected activity from 2015 through to 2025 analysed by Horizontal and Vertical Construction categories. We have calculated the 2021 figures as being the average of 2019 and 2020.

We believe that the trendline in the graphs below show the realistic capability of the sector to deliver work based on past actual performance and conditions prevailing for the sector today.

FIGURE 34: HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PER CAPITA



Source: Stats NZ

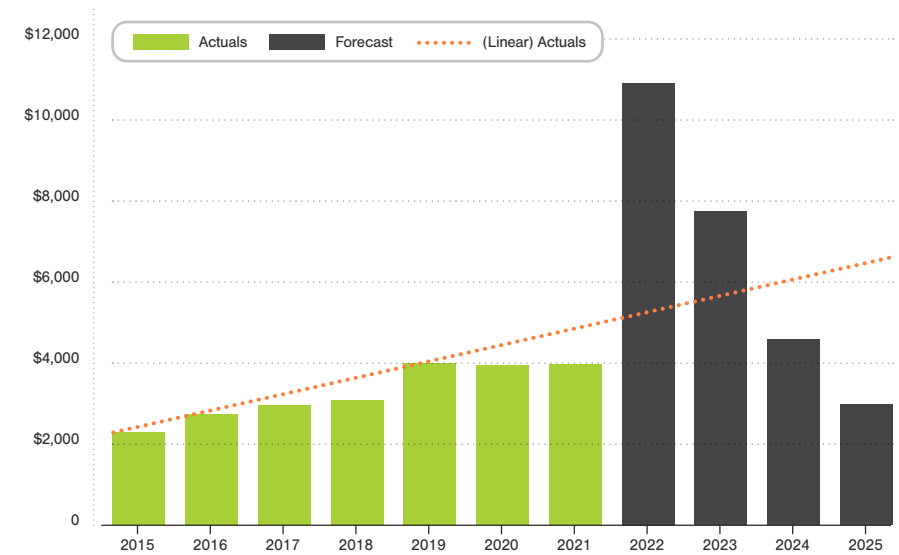
The forecasts shown above the trendline are likely to be pushed out into the future or cancelled.

Our expectation is that cancelled projects will inevitably be replaced with others given the infrastructure gaps referred to earlier.

This table shows the per capita construction spend analysed by the Horizontal and Vertical sectors.

The Horizontal sector experience almost a doubling of demand, whereas demand for the Vertical sector almost triples.

FIGURE 35: VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PER CAPITA



Source: Stats NZ

The gap for the Vertical sector is even more pronounced with additional demand of over \$7,000 per capita in 2022.

Obviously, this is undeliverable hence the call for:

- alternative decision models to assist determining project priority based on the societal outcomes
- a focus on productivity, and the capabilities that requires to achieve over the long term.

**WELLINGTON 2022
REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION
WORKFORCE PLANNING
& DEVELOPMENT**

**03.
WORKSHOP
OUTCOMES**



Photo: EPIC!

03 WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

3.0 Workshops Background

Regional workshops were first held to share and review the implications of information stemming from the launch of the Workforce Information Platform. www.wip.org.nz The information showed that the demand for construction services significantly outstripped supply which posed a substantial problem nationally and regionally.

Workshops were tasked with identifying workforce solutions, potential solutions, and priorities leading to recommendations. The focus of each workshop series across New Zealand was to bring a regional voice to the project which is reflected in the recommendations. Some regions looked at successful case studies from outside their region as a way to inspire other solutions, without needing to reinvent the wheel.

After eleven regional workshops were carried out a review found that the issues faced regionally were in most cases common throughout of the country – the demand/supply gap, recruitment, and retention.

3.1 Evolution

Over time three key solutions themes emerged: increase the workforce, do more with the workforce we have, and postpone or cancel projects to reduce demand.

While new entrants to the construction workforce are growing, they are insufficient to fill the demand gap, particularly in the short to medium-term.

As a result, our focus shifted to identifying the long-term implications, which is why the first section of our report looks at how we do more with the workforce we have, and how we might sensibly prioritise construction projects to filter demand with the least detriment possible to our regional societies.

It is important to recognise that each section of work provides its own value to the journey of learning and adapting. Without the former, the latter will not follow.

The workshop series not only allowed us to get a holistic view of key issues across the region, but also presented potential solutions and priority areas that industry leaders could focus on. It also included gaining a regional perspective of the national industry issues.

All feedback expressed in this section is from industry. Data has been deliberately kept in its verbatim raw state to retain the authenticity of ideas shared in the workshops.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Key stakeholders from the construction industry, councils, government agencies and schools, participated in the regional workshops. They were presented with a range of national issues and feedback was provided on whether these issues substantially impacted their region. Then further input was solicited from the participants to identify specific construction issues in the region.

The first initial assessment was grouping the barriers into themes which were identified as: attracting people to construction and infrastructure, supporting employers, supporting workers, and training and upskilling.

3.2 Construction Transformation Plan Workstreams and Outcomes

We believe that the Construction Transformation Plan provides a useful framework and is outlined here.

LEADERSHIP

The aim is to be known as trusted and respected professionals. Creating a high-performance culture through collaborative and transparent work practices.

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Business success that is resilient and sustainable; successful leadership working to encourage greater pipeline certainty, confidence to make the investments necessary for future profitability and balance sheet strength.

PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT

Safe, secure, and rewarding careers offering job security, career pathways with opportunities to upskill and increase earning power. A more representatively diverse workforce continuously improving capacity and capability.

HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELLBEING

All our people home safe every day; work environments that support not only physical but thriving mental health and wellbeing.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Quality durable builds that are consistent, reliable with timely project delivery, fit-for-purpose options covering products and services.

PROCUREMENT AND RISK

Better whole-of-life value and fair risk allocation; transparency building trust and confidence delivering a stable, healthy, and more productive construction sector.

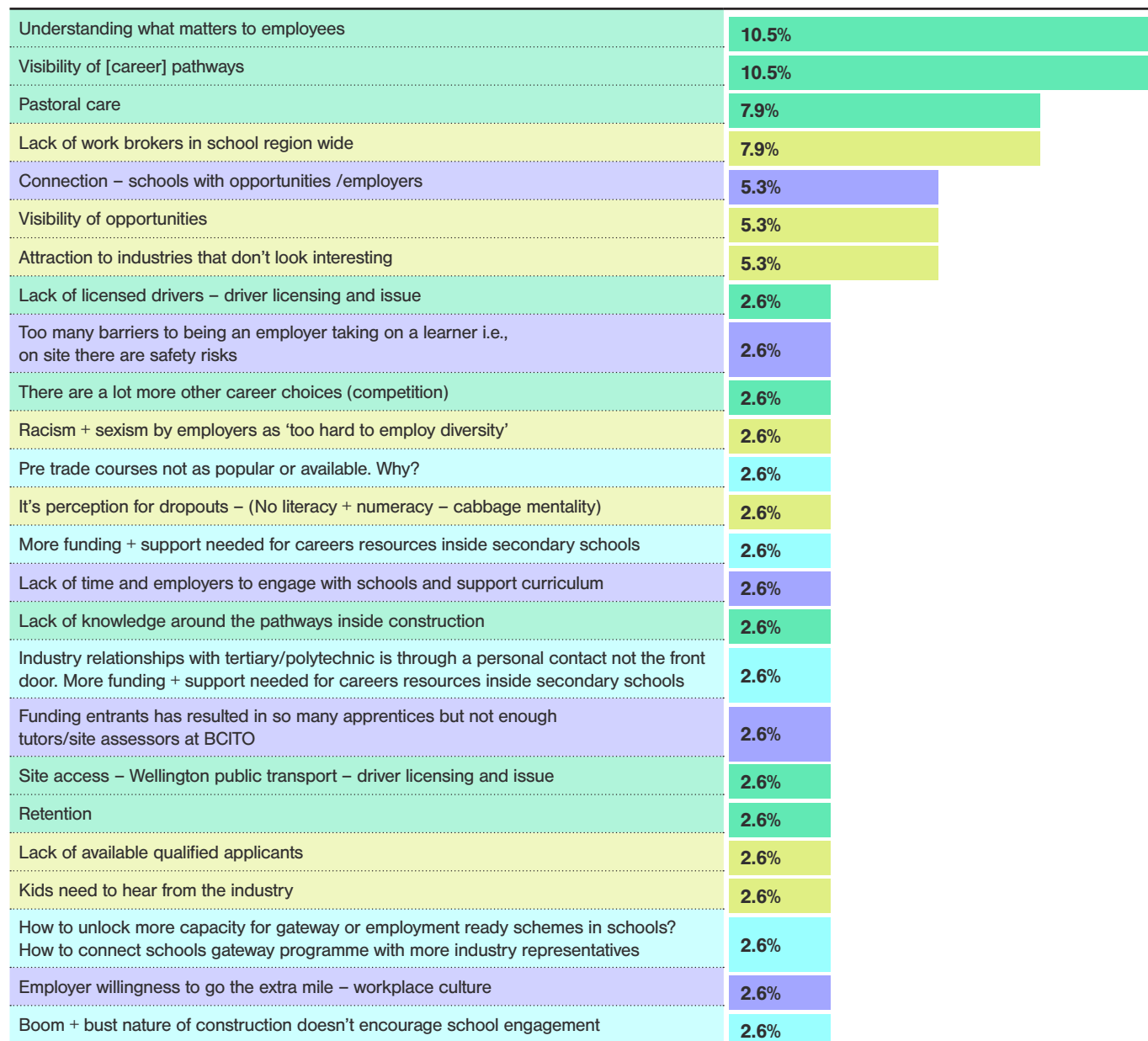
3.3 Workshop Analysis

Figure 36 presents the priority votes as quoted by the workshop participants. Please note that all assessment data relates to 'priority votes' highlighted by participants at the workshop – thus it does not capture the other statements that received no votes – these statements are included in the appendix. Each of the raw statements were themed into four categories:

Attracting future workers
Continuity/engagement between school and employers/vocational education
Supporting and retaining workers
Supporting employers

! All feedback expressed in this section is from industry. Data has been deliberately kept in its verbatim raw state to retain the authenticity of ideas shared in the workshops.

FIGURE 36

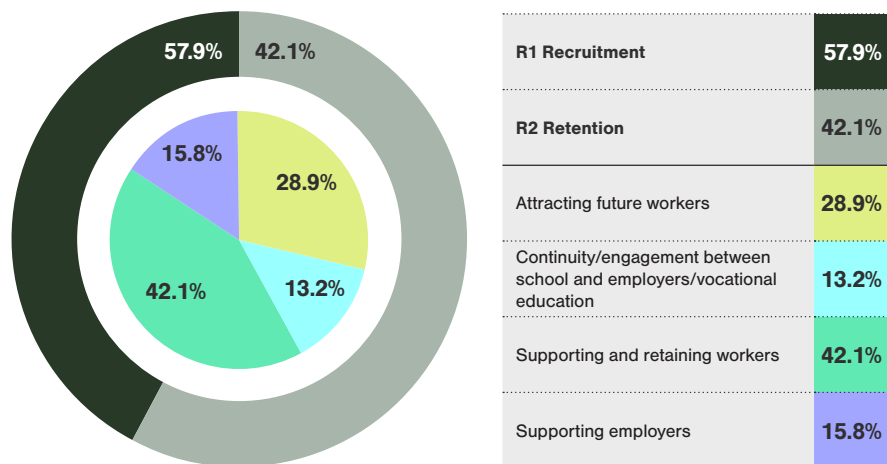


3.4 Overall Themes

In general, discussions and identified issues were prioritised and could be summed up into two key root issues: Recruitment of new employees (R1) and Retention of current employees (R2).

In figure 37, 'Attracting future workers' and 'Supporting and Retaining Workers' were the highest priority areas under each of these root issues.

FIGURE 37:



R1: ATTRACTING FUTURE WORKERS	28.9%
Under this theme, we identified overarching sub themes as follows:	
Promise – what is the offer and is it rewarding	10.5%
Mechanisms to facilitate placement	7.9%
Calibre of candidates	5.3%
Messaging – connecting with the audience	2.6%
Recruitment process – is it easy and respectful	2.6%

R1: CONTINUITY/ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN SCHOOL AND EMPLOYERS/VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	13.2%
Under this theme, we identified overarching sub themes as follows:	
Lack of funding, resources and competence	7.9%
Correct messaging with stakeholders	5.3%

R2: SUPPORTING AND RETAINING WORKERS	42.1%
Under this theme, we identified overarching sub themes as follows:	
Lack of career development/progression/growth	15.8%
Lack of vision/strategic direction	10.5%
Leadership/management – lack of capability/capacity/resources	7.9%
Employee issues/competence/availability	5.3%
Other	2.6%

R2: SUPPORTING EMPLOYERS	15.8%
Under this theme, we identified overarching sub themes as follows:	
Leadership/Management – lack of capability/capacity/resources	10.8%
Company culture/Workplace morale	2.6%
Unclear standards, health & safety	2.6%

3.5 Opportunities/Solutions

As part of the workshop, opportunities for issues were identified and captured as follows:

R1: ATTRACTING FUTURE WORKERS

Supporting transitions – from schools, vocational training, university and work

Raising the profile of construction & infrastructure – you can't be what you can't see
 – revision of information on Careers NZ website

Promote career pathways and opportunities – leadership ownership
 – need to develop examples of pathways

Survey of employers input from associations

Increasing women and diversity in trades

Broaden the base of people employers talk to when looking for employees, see outputs from EIT project

Advertise positions online, open up the pool of people who can work for you

Offer flexible working arrangements, as they work for everybody. Common options include part-time hours, staggered hours, flexitime

Build partnerships with education providers, e.g., Gateway, and offer work experience.

Attracting skilled people – Transferrable skills and knowledge

Better/more up to date and stimulating resource materials e.g., interactive tools to show students jobs in that industry

Present a wider 'view' of construction

Bridging gaps between students and employers

Resourcing and supporting careers advice in schools

Student screening/lunchtime meet and greet/work experience/holiday work

Big construction tour/infrastructure and construction/multiple site visits

Work brokers are key - facilitating the process from schools.

R1: CONTINUITY/ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN SCHOOL AND EMPLOYERS/VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Trainer/broker between education and work

Dedicated trainer between education and work

Work brokers are key. Say 8 schools to 1 broker

Effective exposure for students to industry

Bridging gap between students and employers

- Expos for junior students
- Mobile unit trainer moves to event location
- Industry themed weeks at school

Paid work experience (by govt.) to support employer to do this more

Industry open days at schools

Develop a pool of employers who will engage in 'tester days'
 – students then able to 'try out a job' (more than one job)

Resourcing and supporting careers advice in schools

Involve parents in career fairs and expos with students/those retired from industry spend time in schools

R2: SUPPORTING AND RETAINING WORKERS

Recognising transferable skills – start where people are **

Jobs and skills Hub - linked to one or more significant regional projects

Understanding what matters to employees – existing and new
- survey of apprentices through Te Pūkenga

Supporting a Diverse Workforce – what could good look like - Construction Sector Accord reporting back Dec 21 and Roadmap Mar 22 identify actions

Understanding what matters to employees - survey of employers through Te Pūkenga

R2: SUPPORTING EMPLOYERS

Support on job training, assessors' and online trainers

Using micro credentials so people can get skills to suit workplace needs

Dedicated Trainer between education/work

Share trainer – collective scheme

Making work experience work for all – Access vs risk

Programmes in schools to start building experience from the start

Employer/educator formal relationships

Form a 'partnership'

Design a reciprocal relationship

Get employers invested in the school upskilling students who will be engaged in that workplace

More networking opportunities for employers

More opportunity to be networked as an industry

Support for small businesses through an association

A construction infrastructure hub for Wellington

Supported by employers

Linking to employers, PTP, school

A portal, a place, a broker, connected to trainers, schools

Driven by industry

Fuelled by industry, a levy

Connection

Supply chain issues and rising business costs *

**WELLINGTON 2022
REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION
WORKFORCE PLANNING
& DEVELOPMENT**

**04.
APPENDICES**



Photo: Connexis

04 APPENDICES

4.1 Key inputs for Workforce Planning metrics

Metrics are a useful way to focus attention on the important elements necessary for success. These vary greatly dependant on the activity and the definition of success.

In our case, our activity is Construction Workforce Planning and Development. Success is a resilient and sustainable construction sector that contributes to build a healthy, affluent democracy.

POPULATION

Change in population impacts the demand for construction activity, however, it is not the only driver of construction demand.

TOTAL WORKFORCE

From this number we can see the proportion engaged in work which produces a monetary return – a higher proportion generally supports a greater distribution of wealth. Typically, greater wealth drives higher demand for construction.

Within the total population there are people who are part of the workforce and those who are not.

Our report does not make a study of this relationship, focusing instead on the primary rather than supplementary drivers.

CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE

We use this data for determining relationships that provide some insight into the future needs of workforce numbers and productivity.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

A higher GDP typically reflects a higher standard of living – which drives demand.

$GDP = (\text{Consumer Spending}) + (\text{Government Spending}) + (\text{Business Capital Spending}) + (\text{Exports} - \text{Imports})$

It represents the economic output of a region or country reflecting the market value of all the products and services created.

CONSTRUCTION GDP

This represents the value created by the construction sector.

GDP PER CAPITA

This measure is used because it factors in population change thereby giving a more accurate view of the likely wealth and standard of living.

GDP divided by the population gives the GDP attributable to each citizen.

CONSTRUCTION GDP PER CAPITA

This number indicates the level of spend on construction on a per person level making for easy comparison with either other regions or countries.

The value created by the construction sector divided by the population.

We use these input metrics to produce our Construction Workforce Planning Metrics:



CWP

CONSTRUCTION WORKER PER 1,000 (WM)

measures our workforce compensating for population change



WM

CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY (CWP)

indicator of workforce effectiveness

Our report endeavours to demonstrate how these metrics help us understand, plan, and manage our workforce and the development needs.

NEW ZEALAND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY 2015 TO 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 1

NEW ZEALAND SPEND \$M	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	L3Y av
Sport	56	42	108	151	278	143	1.2%
Residential	10,817	12,862	13,852	14,582	16,412	15,981	96.8%
Health	368	429	213	248	314	401	2.0%
Total Wellbeing	11,241	13,332	14,172	14,980	17,004	16,526	WELLBEING
Wellbeing Share	46.4%	50.8%	52.0%	51.1%	50.9%	49.7%	50.5%
Education	1,103	1,226	1,024	1,030	1,063	1,249	11.2%
Civil	7,370	7,200	6,900	7,600	9,500	9,200	88.4%
Heavy Industry/Energy	18	14	34	35	43	35	0.4%
Total Enablers	8,491	8,441	7,959	8,665	10,606	10,484	ENABLERS
Enablers Share	35.0%	32.2%	29.2%	29.6%	31.7%	31.5%	31.0%
Industrial	1,470	1,367	1,667	2,030	1,896	2,065	33.8%
Commercial	2,386	2,304	2,889	3,009	3,050	3,345	53.0%
Mult Category	638	780	564	615	858	859	13.2%
Total Wealth	4,494	4,450	5,120	5,654	5,803	6,268	WEALTH
Wealth Share	18.6%	17.0%	18.8%	19.3%	17.4%	18.8%	18.5%
Regional Total	24,227	26,223	27,251	29,299	33,413	33,278	31,997
Regional Activity/worker	\$113,157	\$112,689	\$109,399	\$116,775	\$127,079	\$126,567	NZ
Construction Population	214,100	232,700	249,100	250,900	262,930	262,931	L3Y av
Construction Popn share	4.7%	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%
Construction Activity per capita	\$5,307	\$5,622	\$5,716	\$6,029	\$6,761	\$6,599	\$6,463
Horizontal Activity per capita	\$1,614	\$1,544	\$1,447	\$1,564	\$1,922	\$1,824	\$1,770
Vertical Activity per capita	\$3,693	\$4,078	\$4,269	\$4,465	\$4,839	\$4,775	\$4,693
Regional Population	4,564,900	4,664,200	4,767,300	4,859,800	4,941,900	5,042,900	

Source: www.wip.org.nz, Stats NZ & MBIE. Sources: Consents for Vertical and National Construction Pipeline Reports 2015 – 2021 for Horizontal, population NZ Statistics median forecast @ 5.75M by 2035 – Infometrics sourced for 2021 population.

WELLINGTON CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

This table shows the Wellington construction history. The right-hand columns compare Wellington with NZ.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

WELLINGTON SPEND \$M	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	L3Y av	NZ
Sport	2	8	11	7	11	13	0.7%	1.2%
Residential	649	806	1,013	1,166	1,365	1,421	95.9%	96.8%
Health	32	12	21	10	93	36	3.4%	2.0%
Total Wellbeing	683	826	1,044	1,183	1,469	1,469	WELLBEING	
Wellbeing Share	41.4%	43.3%	51.4%	55.7%	53.7%	46.8%	51.5%	50.5%
Education	178	73	109	56	63	111	9.8%	11.2%
Civil	500	500	500	500	600	1,000	89.8%	88.4%
Heavy Industry/Energy	2	1	1	2	4	3	0.4%	0.4%
Total Enablers	679	574	610	558	668	1,114	ENABLERS	
Enablers Share	41.2%	30.1%	30.0%	26.2%	24.4%	35.5%	29.2%	31.0%
Industrial	29	60	63	72	97	184	22.9%	33.8%
Commercial	178	389	269	274	400	297	63.1%	53.0%
Mult Category	80	56	44	39	102	76	14.0%	13.2%
Total Wealth	287	506	376	385	599	557	WEALTH	
Wealth Share	17.4%	26.5%	18.5%	18.1%	21.9%	17.7%	19.3%	18.5%
Regional Total	1,650	1,905	2,030	2,125	2,736	3,141	2,667	31,997
Regional Activity/worker	\$82,785	\$88,960	\$88,242	\$91,457	\$110,932	\$123,810	WELLINGTON	NZ
Construction Population	19,925	21,413	23,001	23,237	24,659	25,367	L3Y av	L3Y av
Construction Popn share	4.0%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	5.2%
Construction Activity per capita	\$3,287	\$3,730	\$3,916	\$4,041	\$5,136	\$5,784	\$4,987	\$6,463
Horizontal Activity per capita	\$996	\$979	\$965	\$951	\$1,127	\$1,842	\$1,306	\$1,770
Vertical Activity per capita	\$2,291	\$2,751	\$2,951	\$3,090	\$4,010	\$3,942	\$3,681	\$4,693
Regional Population	501,800	510,700	518,300	525,900	532,600	543,000		

Source: www.wip.org.nz, Stats NZ & MBIE.

WIP PROJECTIONS 2022 – 2025

The following table shows the pipeline of work as reported through the Workforce Information Platform, this data is sourced from Pacifecon (NZ) Ltd and is in NZ\$M.

NEW ZEALAND

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Year	Residential	Sport	Health	Civil	Heavy Industry / Energy	Education	Industrial	Commercial	Multi Category	NZ Total
2022	35,841	1,141	2,150	16,829	4,154	3,256	3,860	10,438	15,142	92,810
2023	26,872	1,128	1,899	16,022	3,849	1,973	3,268	9,828	17,516	82,355
2024	13,169	796	1,183	14,571	2,964	1,152	2,783	6,576	11,661	54,855
2025	7,363	480	816	13,337	2,590	497	2,395	4,023	8,576	40,076
4Y Total	83,244	3,545	6,047	60,759	13,558	6,878	12,306	30,864	52,895	270,095

Source: www.wip.org.nz

WELLINGTON

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Year	Residential	Sport	Health	Civil	Heavy Industry / Energy	Education	Industrial	Commercial	Multi Category	WELLINGTON
2022	2,496	146	107	1,574	347	309	140	1,363	1,131	7,613
2023	1,540	99	78	1,544	343	187	83	1,091	907	5,872
2024	828	42	18	1,997	339	59	20	698	579	4,581
2025	441	19	3	2,618	328	9	3	472	423	4,316
4Y Total	5,305	306	206	7,732	1,357	564	246	3,625	3,041	22,382

Source: www.wip.org.nz

WELLINGTON HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY 2015 – 2025

This table shows actual per capita activity and projected activity from 2015 through to 2025 analysed by Horizontal and Vertical Construction categories. We have calculated the 2021 figures as being the average of 2019 and 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

per capita	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
HORIZONTAL	\$996	\$979	\$965	\$951	\$1,127	\$1,842	\$1,484	\$2,844	\$2,762	\$3,539	\$4,596
VERTICAL	\$2,291	\$2,751	\$2,951	\$3,090	\$4,010	\$3,942	\$3,976	\$10,911	\$7,746	\$4,580	\$2,980

Source: www.wip.org.nz, Stats NZ & Analysis 2021 figures are derived from the average of the 2019 and 2020 figures.

2020 WORKFORCE & 2035 PROJECTED WORKFORCE

APPENDIX TABLE 6

ANZSIC Code	WELLINGTON ANZSIC ANALYSIS for CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE NUMBERS			
		2020	2035	CHANGE	% CHANGE
E301	Residential Building	5,641	7,899	2,258	
E302	Non-Residential Building	1,485	2,079	594	
E31	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	2,899	4,059	1,160	
E321	Land Development & Site Preparation Services	1,438	2,014	576	
E321100	Land Development & Subdivision	223	312	89	
E322100	Concreting Services	525	735	210	
E322200	Bricklaying Services	186	260	74	
E322300	Roofing Services	573	802	229	
E322400	Structural Steel Erection Services	34	48	14	
E323100	Plumbing Services	1,850	2,591	741	
E323200	Electrical Services	2,502	3,504	1,002	
E323300	Air Conditioning & Heating Services	982	1,375	393	
E323400	Fire & Security Alarm Installation Services	496	694	198	
E323900	Other Building Installation Services	433	606	173	
E324100	Plastering & Ceiling Services	586	821	235	
E324200	Carpentry Services	533	746	213	
E324300	Tiling & Carpeting Services	629	881	252	
E324400	Painting & Decorating Services	1,702	2,384	681	
E324500	Glazing Services	286	401	115	
E329100	Landscape Construction Services	1,082	1,515	433	
E329200	Hire of Construction Machinery with Operator	124	173	50	
E329900	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	1,204	1,686	482	
E	Regional Construction Workforce	25,411	35,583	10,172	40.0%
All Citizens	Regional population	543,000	612,318	69,318	12.8%

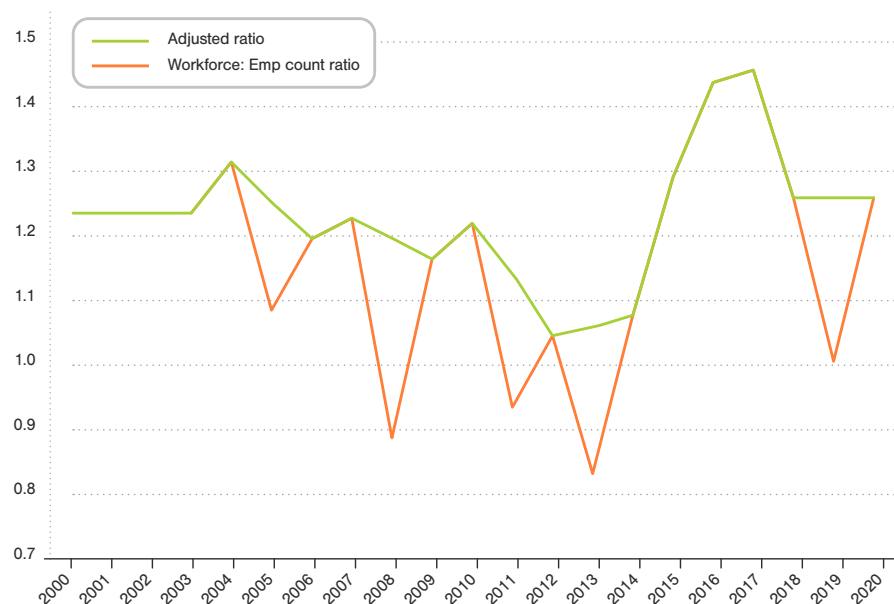
2020 WORKFORCE & 2035 PROJECTED WORKFORCE METRIC

APPENDIX TABLE 7

ANZSIC Code	WELLINGTON ANZSIC ANALYSIS for CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE PER 1000			
		2020	2035	CHANGE	% CHANGE
E301	Residential Building	10.4	12.9	2.5	
E302	Non-Residential Building	2.7	3.4	0.7	
E31	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	5.3	6.6	1.3	
E321	Land Development & Site Preparation Services	2.6	3.3	0.6	
E321100	Land Development & Subdivision	0.4	0.5	0.1	
E322100	Concreting Services	1.0	1.2	0.2	
E322200	Bricklaying Services	0.3	0.4	0.1	
E322300	Roofing Services	1.1	1.3	0.3	
E322400	Structural Steel Erection Services	0.1	0.1	0.0	
E323100	Plumbing Services	3.4	4.2	0.8	
E323200	Electrical Services	4.6	5.7	1.1	
E323300	Air Conditioning & Heating Services	1.8	2.2	0.4	
E323400	Fire & Security Alarm Installation Services	0.9	1.1	0.2	
E323900	Other Building Installation Services	0.8	1.0	0.2	
E324100	Plastering & Ceiling Services	1.1	1.3	0.3	
E324200	Carpentry Services	1.0	1.2	0.2	
E324300	Tiling & Carpeting Services	1.2	1.4	0.3	
E324400	Painting & Decorating Services	3.1	3.9	0.8	
E324500	Glazing Services	0.5	0.7	0.1	
E329100	Landscape Construction Services	2.0	2.5	0.5	
E329200	Hire of Construction Machinery with Operator	0.2	0.3	0.1	
E329900	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	2.2	2.8	0.5	
E	Regional Construction Workforce	46.8	58.1	11.3	24.2%
All Citizens	Regional population	543,000	612,318	69,318	12.8%

4.2 Information Sources

APPENDIX TABLE A: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ADJUSTMENT FACTOR



Source: Stats NZ

Construction population numbers have been sourced from New Statistics ANZSIC reports reconciling to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The ANZSIC numbers are for a given year ended March while the HLFS is completed quarterly – we have taken the first quarter numbers and balanced each regional total.

This is done by applying a balancing ratio to the number of geographic units which recognises those who do not record as employees. This second group of personnel consists of employers, self-employed, and business Partners.

For the years 2005, 2008, 2011, 2013, and 2019 we did not balance to the HLFS as the ratio trend indicated a likely inaccuracy in the HLFS result. In these circumstances we have a ratio midway between year n-1 and year n+1.

