

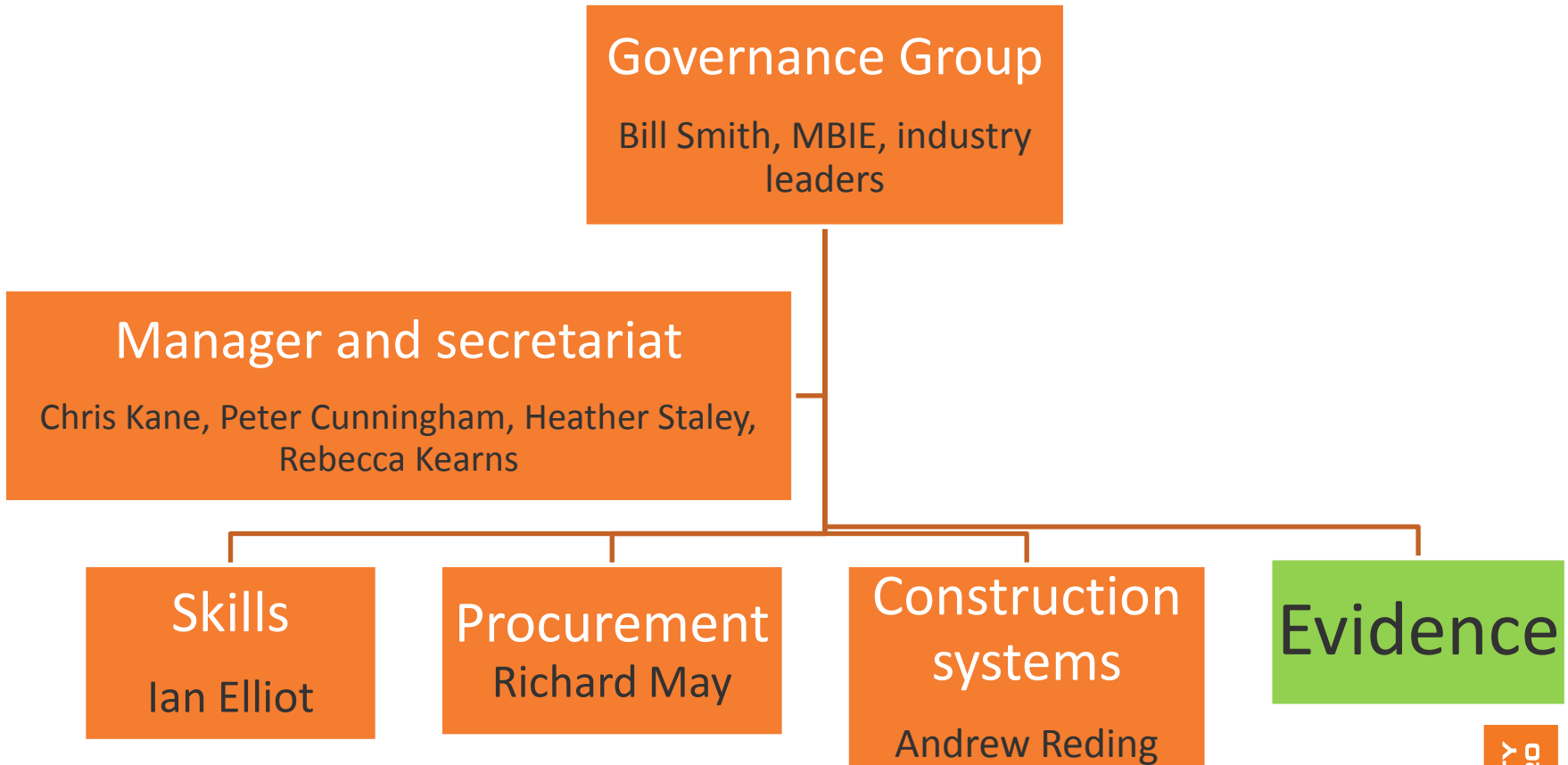
Is our construction sector a cot case?

and what does the research tell us to do about it?

Helen Anderson, Suzanne Wilkinson, John Tookey, Jeff Seadon, Brett Lineham, Ian Page, Wayne Sharman, Richard Capie, Ruth Berry, Andrew Reding, Adrian Bennett, Peter Cunningham, Chris Kane, Amanda Warren, Pam Bell, Kevin Golding, Derek Baxter, Brendan Mai

CCG Breakfast meeting Christchurch 13 November 2013

What is the Productivity Partnership?



Definitions matter

Productivity will improve when

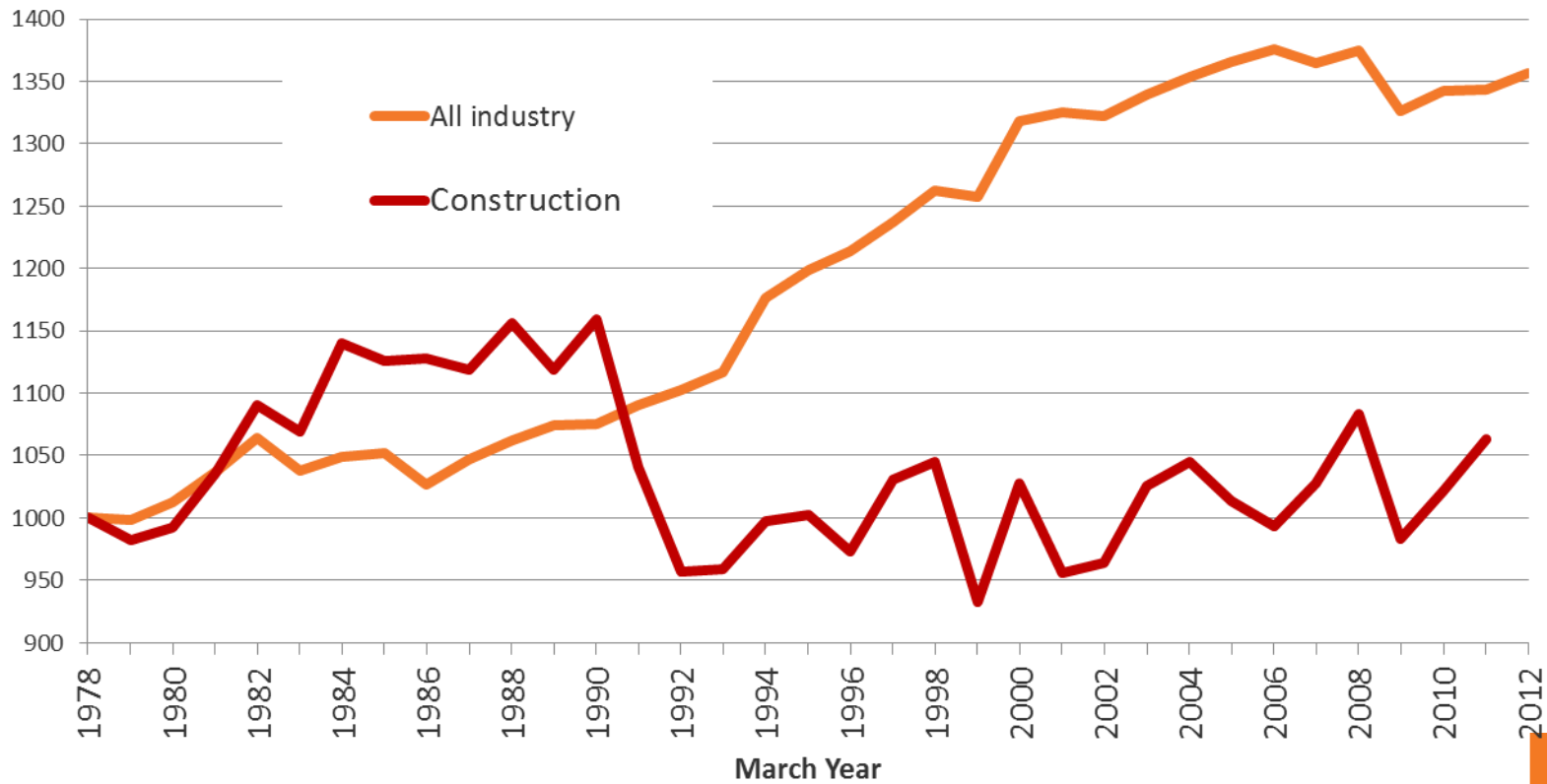
we get the right people with the right tools doing the right stuff

we use a lot of low skill labour, don't use our capital wisely and quality isn't a key driver

Industry leader's definition, 2011

Economists think differently

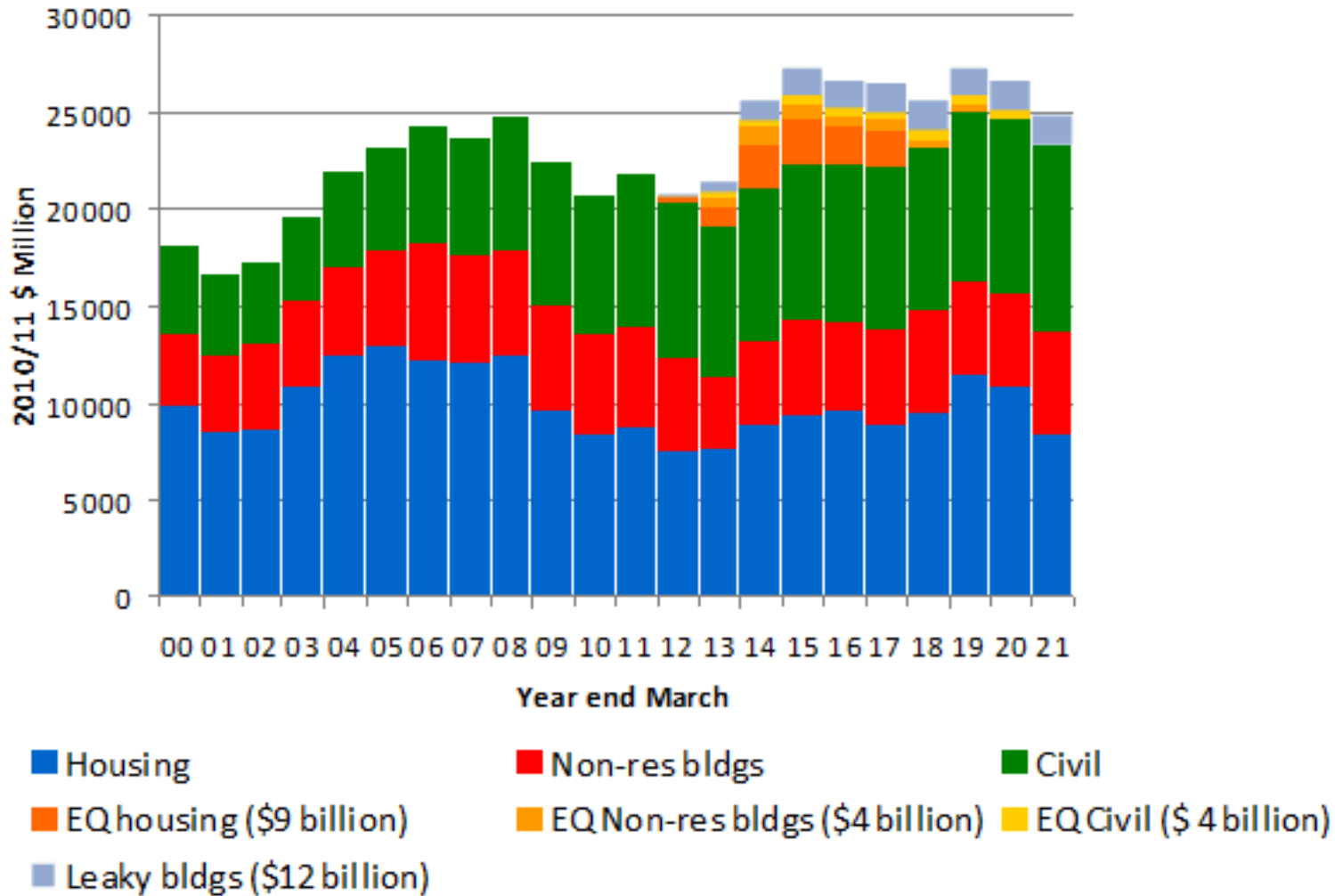
Construction and total economy MFP



Data source: Statistics NZ,
Ian Page, BRANZ

The wall of work is coming

Construction industry workloads



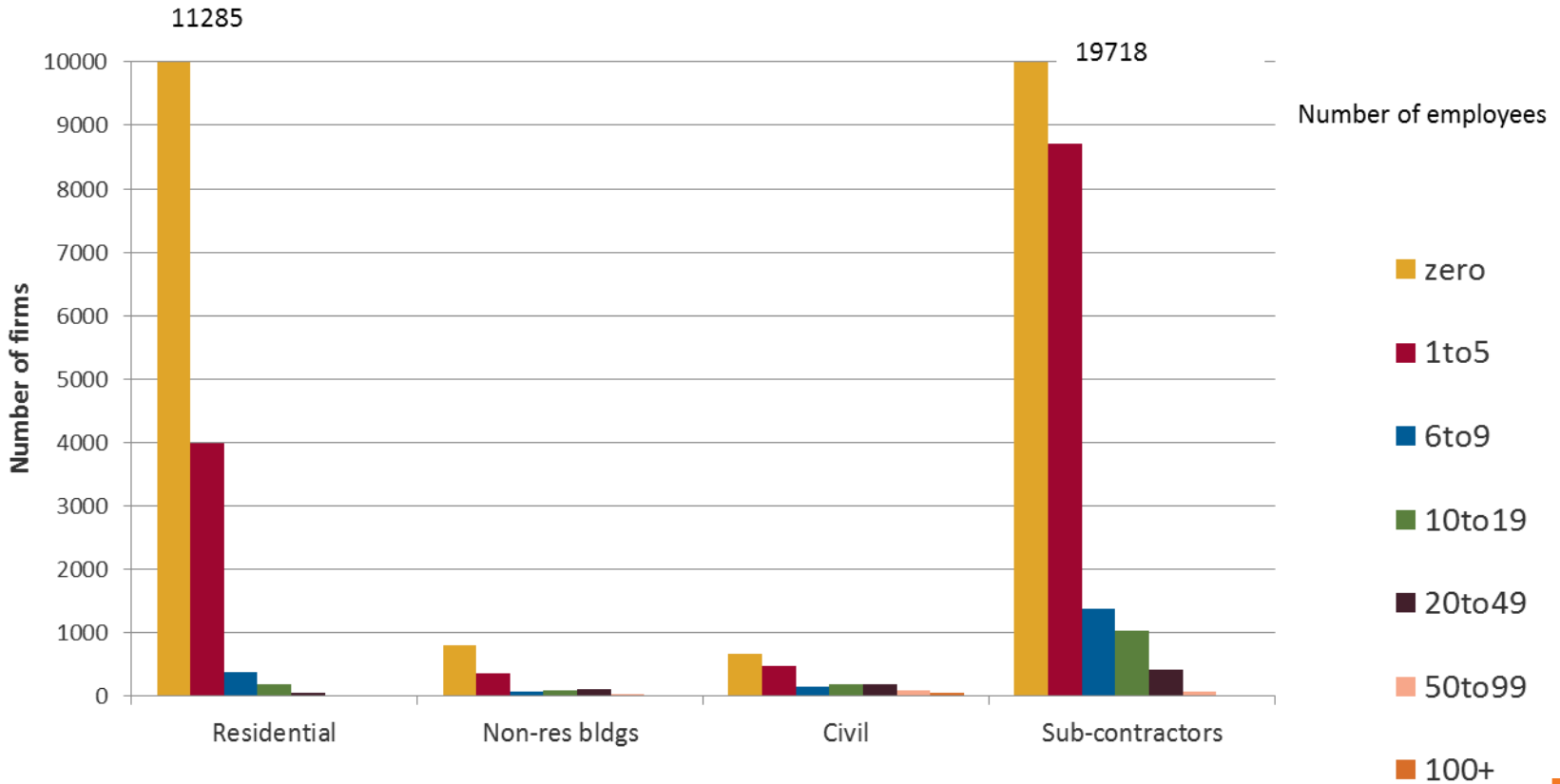
One size does not fit all



- Sole Traders
- Sub-Contractors
- Franchise Arrangements
- Private companies
- Public companies
- Commercial J.V's
- PPP's

SMEs dominate residential

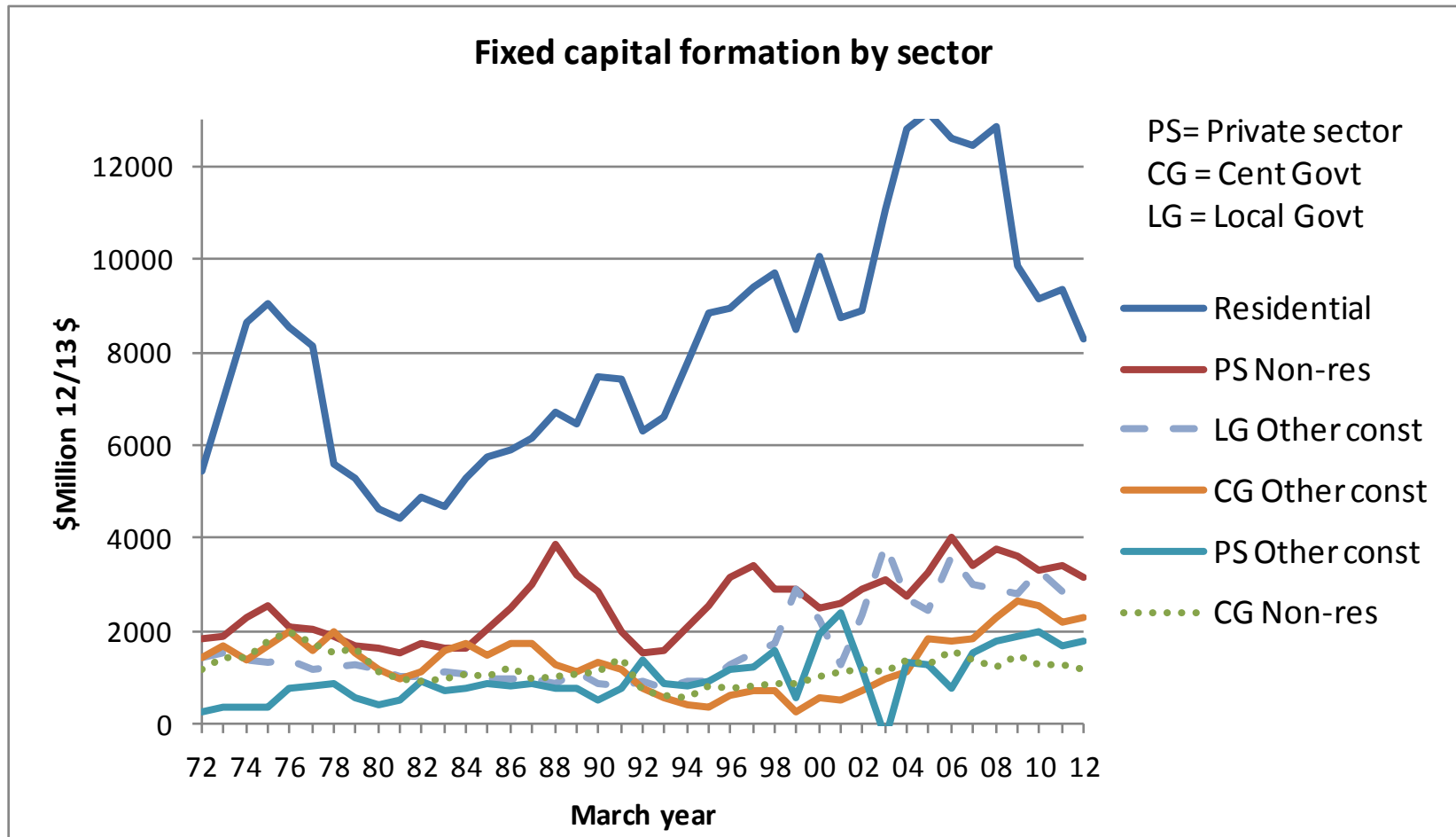
Firm sizes in construction - 2011



Source: Statistics NZ Business Demographics Survey

96% of firms have 5 employees or fewer

Residential is high volume and value



Source: Ian Page, BRANZ

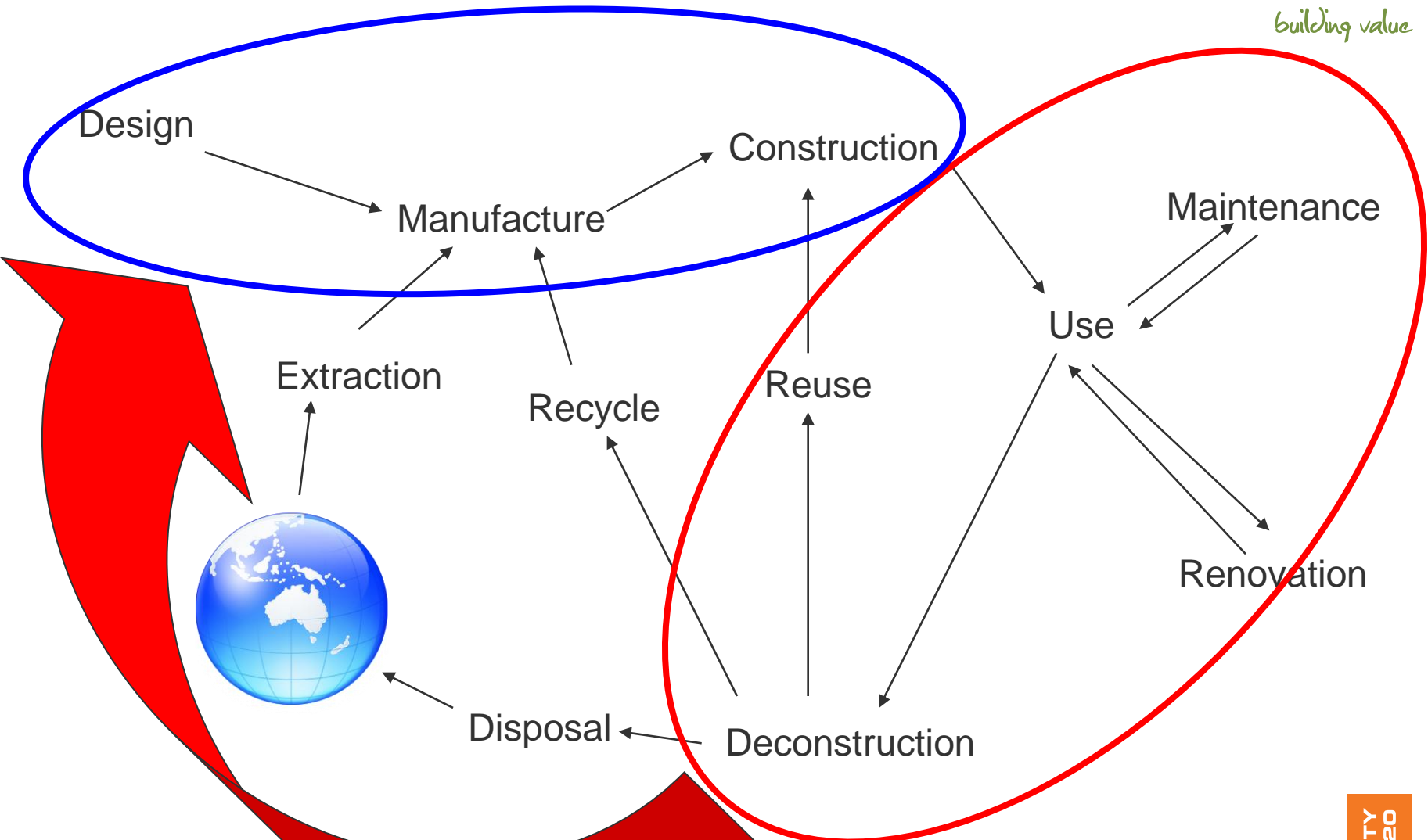
Productivity Partnership



Mud on the boots research

- Systems mapping
- Case studies
- Focus groups
- Detailed statistics

Systems mapping – a life cycle approach

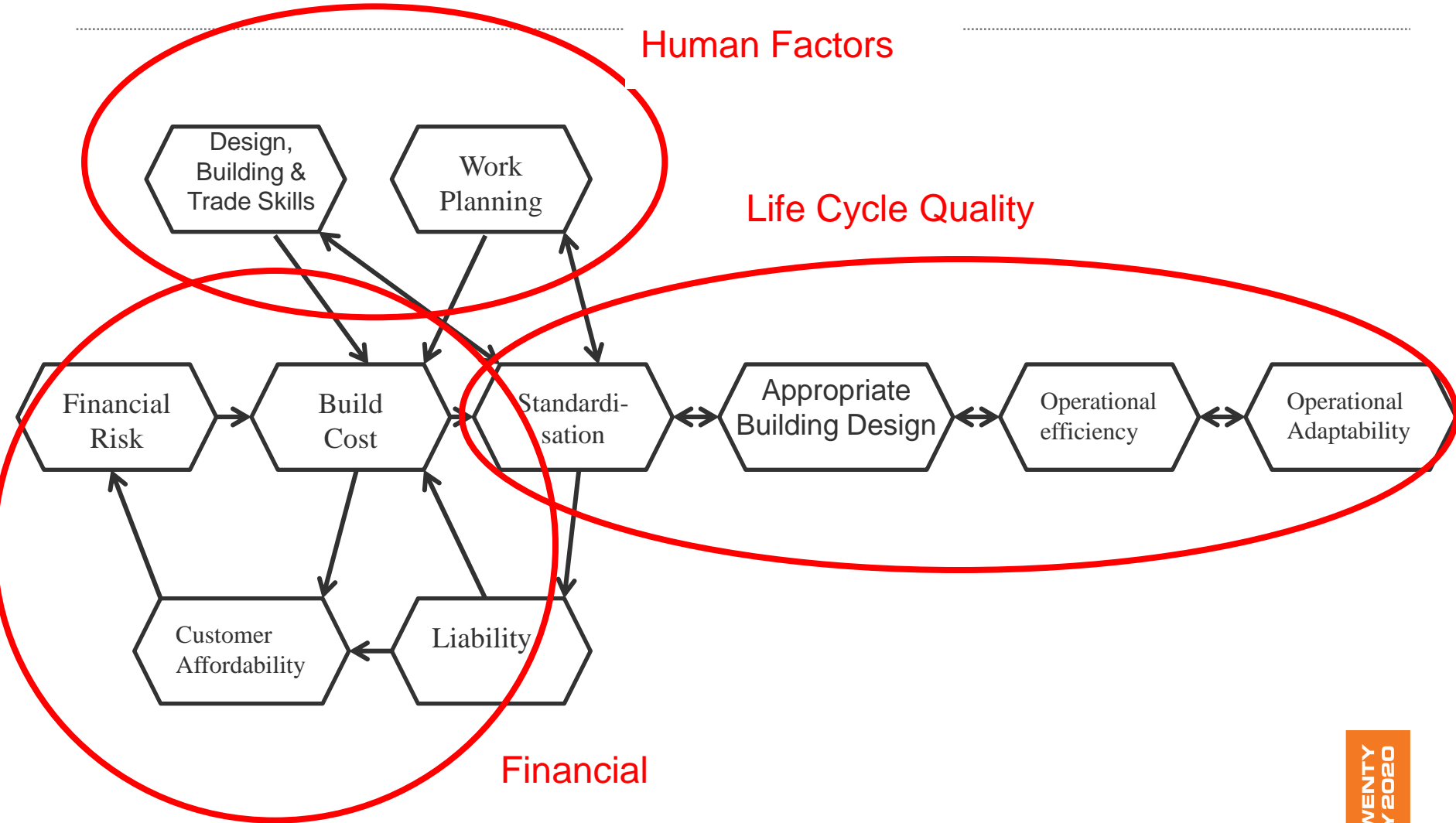


Nodal points

Human Factors

Life Cycle Quality

Financial



Where's the waste?

Using Value Stream Mapping with Small Builders to understand where waste in the building process is..



Andrew Reding, Ruth Berry

Where's the waste?

Four most significant targets for reducing waste and increasing productivity

1: Client Skill Level (Knowledge and Communication)

Maximum potential saving through reduced iterations in finalising design – from 25 weeks down to 10 weeks.

2: Consenting and Tendering Process

Up to 20 working days could be saved from the up to 40 days elapsed time spent in consent submission. More might be possible as online consenting is implemented.

3: Project Management/Project Planning

Maximum potential saving in actual build time – from 15 weeks down to 9 weeks

4: Reduced Weather Delays (Technical Solutions)

The potential savings, while likely to be significant, will be a function of regional climatic conditions and the nature of the technical solutions.

What's the potential savings?

Average time to build a house is **49** weeks from the idea to handover

Focussing on 4 areas of greatest waste could reduce this to **28** weeks

A savings of >\$100m pa

What can we learn from the big guys?

**10 firms build 18% of new housing
20 build 24%**

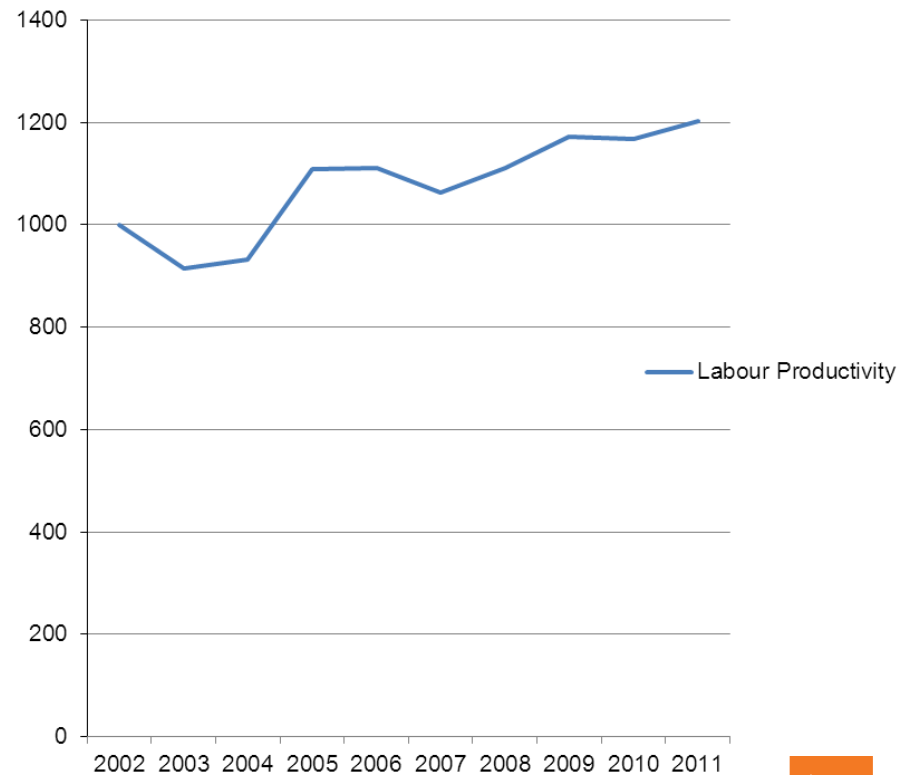
60% of firms build <7 houses/year

Volume builders – a case study

“What gets measured gets done”

- 10 years construction cost data, all elemental costs recorded
- Productivity growth circa 3% year on year (taking out 2002)
- Hours to build
 - 2003: 976hrs
 - 2011: 743hrs
- Costs of Compliance
 - Blueprints / royalties: +1410%
 - Consents: +361%
- Time to build 200m² house:
 - Stonewood: 12-14 weeks
 - Industry norm: 18 weeks plus

Labour Productivity



Labour productivity constructed
from real cost data

John Tookey, AUT

Opportunities for policy change

Stonewood Homes' data on house inspections

- 16 separate inspections for 2 storey house
- Worst case is 3 weeks of lost production – work can't occur with inspections taking place.
- Larger builders can 'work around' this inspection delay by redeploying workers to other productive activities on the same site. Smaller builders disproportionately negatively affected as a consequence.
- Council response time guarantee of 19 days becomes a target rather than a worst case – substantial additional time in processing queries
- Great variability in booking inspections – hard for scheduling
- Self inspection implications? Council liability vs contractor liability

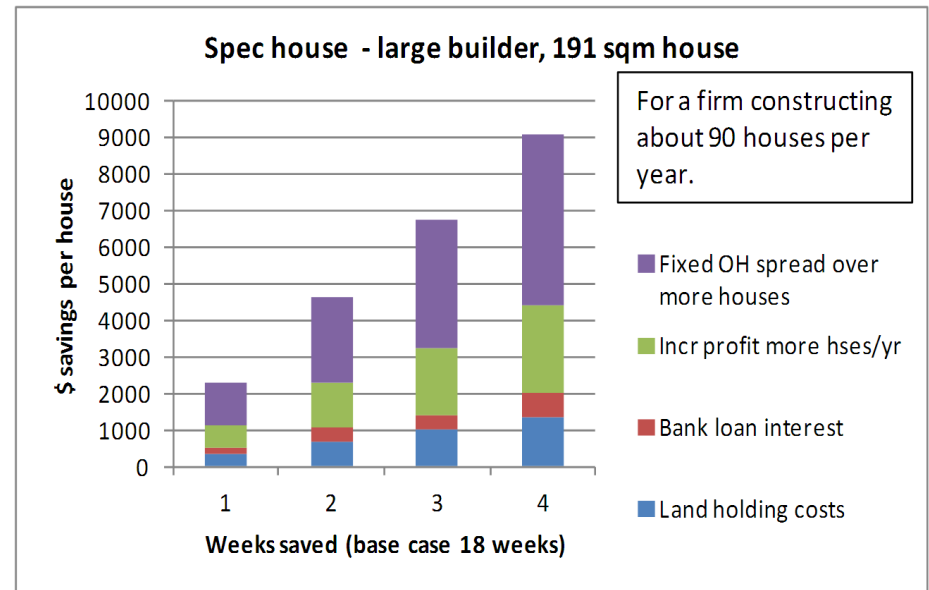
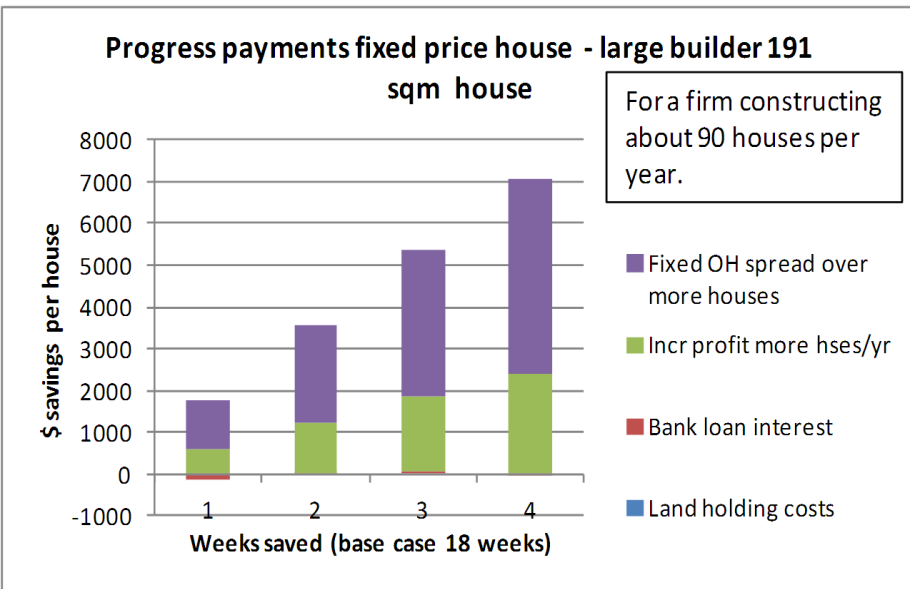
Regulatory cost can be quantified

2011 vs 2002	\$000	% of total
Total	72	100%
General inflation	44	62%
Specification	22	31%
Compliance	9	12%
Sector specific inflation	-3	-5%

Specification changes and compliance have been 43% of the house price increase in 9 years

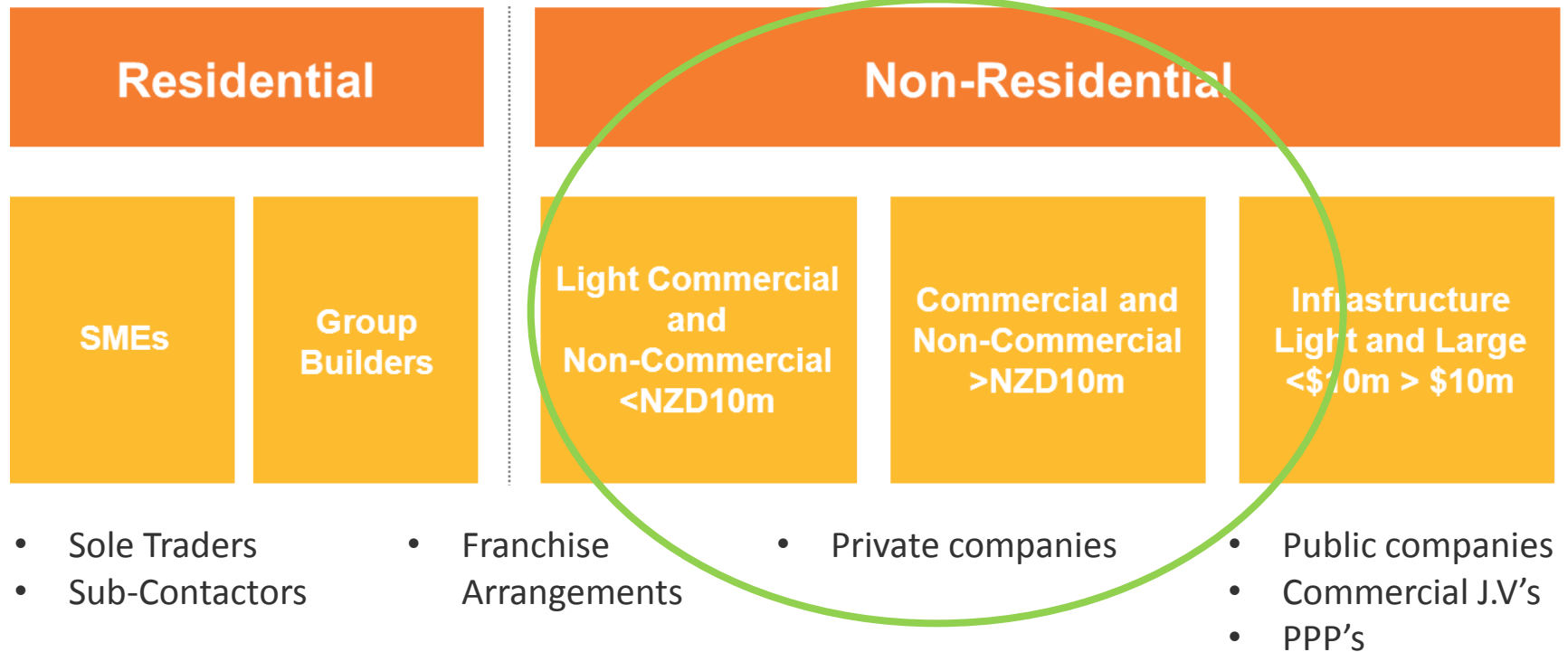
Targeting messages to SMEs

Lifting Residential construction productivity is worth a lot: By taking 4 weeks out of a typical 18 week build period a large builder could save \$7,000 - \$9,000 per house:



Source: Ian Page, BRANZ

Non- residential



different challenges

Case studies of successful projects

**Broad range of “Pathfinder” projects
- from schools, bridges to a clock tower**

12 Case studies covering:

- Construction processes
- Management, technical and employee capabilities
- Procurement influences
- Supply chain relationships
- Influence of Regulation
- Production techniques and lean construction
- Training and skills development



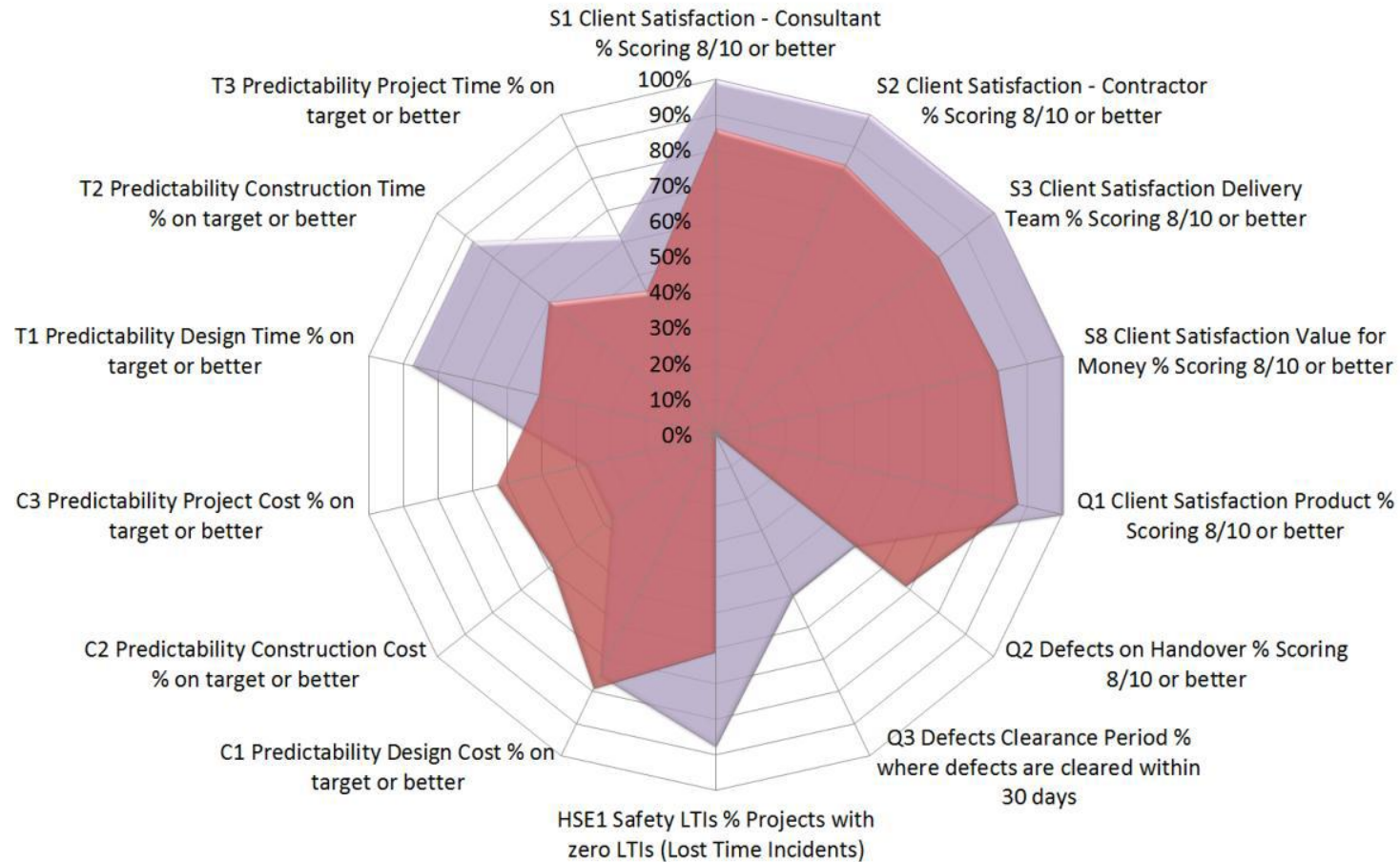
Case studies of successful projects



We are not a cot case

**12 Successful
Projects –
Benchmarked
against UK**

**Many KPIs
outperformed
UK Projects**



Christchurch – a special case



PrefabNZ HIVE

Construction Resourcing and Productivity



Organisations currently trying:

- Improving brand and reputation
- Developing productive workforce
- Enhancing efficiency and staff morale
- Improving skill levels (In-house training)
- Investment in overseas recruitment
- Salary rises

Intensified resource competition is likely to add further uncertainties to the time and cost of the rebuild.

<http://www.resorgs.org.nz>

Suzanne Wilkinson, Alice Chang, Resilient Organisations and University of Auckland

Christchurch KPI Study



The collection, use and analysis of KPI data varies between organisations.

Non-conformity makes it difficult to analyse data across the construction sector.

In order to achieve 20% improvement by 2020, an industry baseline is required

Companies need to develop improvement strategies to tackle under performance

Summary

There is no silver bullet.



Some summary observations

Residential	Non-residential	Christchurch
There's lots of opportunity to reduce time and cost waste in SMEs	Predictability of forward workload for major projects allows for better cross industry planning and more efficient investment	The rebuild process is following a pattern similar to other post-disaster rebuilds overseas
Client skills levels need to be improved to enable them to contribute more effectively to the design and production planning of their properties	Current tendering processes are very costly	There is some innovation in terms of procurement and relationship management
Consenting and tendering processes have risen considerably since 2004 and add time and labour costs to construction projects	More sophisticated "partnership" procurement processes, especially by government, can produce long term benefits	There's an opportunity to fast track some innovative design, planning and construction techniques
Project management and other planning skills need improving in SMEs	Better and more timely skills training is needed for project and HR management	The contribution of management and project skills training needs to be emphasised as the rebuild
Offsite manufacturing can improve quality, health and safety outcomes and can significantly reduce build time	KPI monitoring is sporadic and there's an opportunity to provide better benchmarking	Auckland is much easier – it's more predictable and insurance issues aren't of anything like the same magnitude
Boom/bust is a disincentive to investing in new technology	More companies are using offsite manufacturing but it is capital intensive	
Opportunities for peer-peer learning of, and on the job training in new technology and processes, are limited	The use of BIM is growing but there is opportunity for better skills and use	

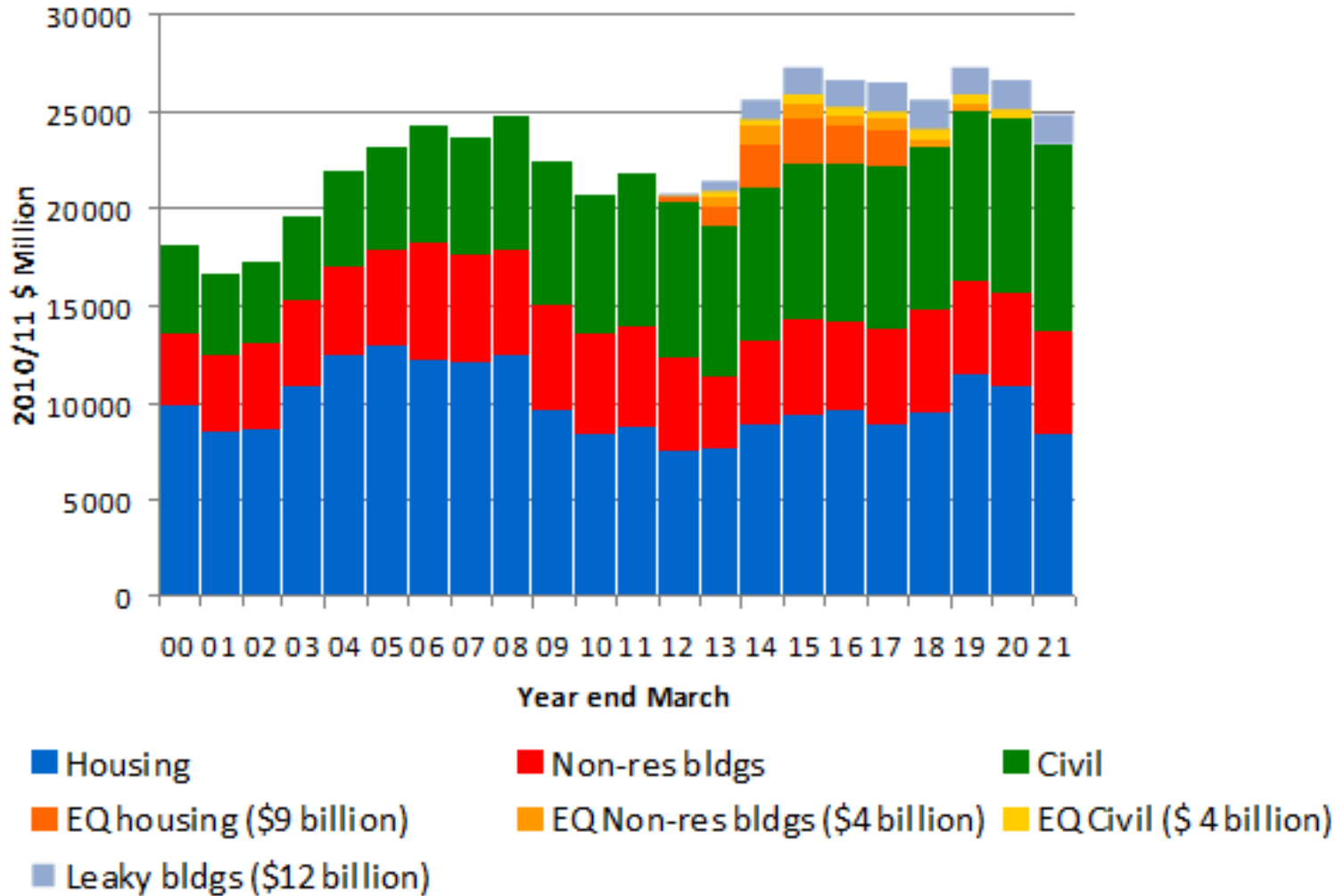


What could be done next?

Residential	Non-residential	Christchurch
Develop innovative projects in Auckland and Christchurch to demonstrate quality higher density housing using modern construction methods	Work with government agencies to ensure that government projects demonstrate best practice procurement.	Support a series of demonstration residential projects that will create a learning environment for innovative and effective design and construction
Develop business cases (and if feasible demonstration facilities) for trialling in Auckland and Christchurch the productivity benefits and construction advantages of off site manufacturing	Develop business cases (and, if feasible, demonstration facilities) for trialling off site manufacturing in Auckland and Christchurch focusing particularly on the standardisation of materials and processes	Develop a pilot project aimed at supporting and demonstrating the benefits of off site manufacturing and innovative construction processes
Publish housing market assessments and plans to show how BCAs will develop their capacity and their processes to match these	Support publication and collection of KPIs at firm and major project level and develop training packages to assist companies use KPIs to aid productivity improvement	Encourage rebuild organisations to monitor industry KPIs and resource scarcity and to plan appropriate interventions should these be necessary
Explore with BCAs how the time and cost of consenting and inspection can be lowered and set, and publish, targets for achieving significant efficiencies in BCA processes	Develop national BIM strategy, including public sector leadership on BIM (eg: required use on significant capital projects), and develop a programme to accelerate take up across NZ.	Publicise display home innovations and actively provide consumer purchasing advice including accounting for whole of life costs when making purchasing decisions
Target and communicate consumer advice and advocacy through appropriate media – using real life case studies	Support the tertiary sector to encourage short targeted courses for construction management skills	Improve skills and training modules for rebuild specific issues such as new regulations and legislation
Work with builder training bodies to improve project management tools and training specifically for SMEs (including KPIs to improve understanding of firm level productivity)	Continue support for the Auckland and Christchurch procurement fora to provide forward pipeline information	Develop mechanisms and appropriate protocols that would support SMEs to share back office, admin and other facilities

This time it's different

Construction industry workloads



The wall of work or the productivity crash?



adrian, aediscovery

More information

All research papers and relevant summaries are available at:

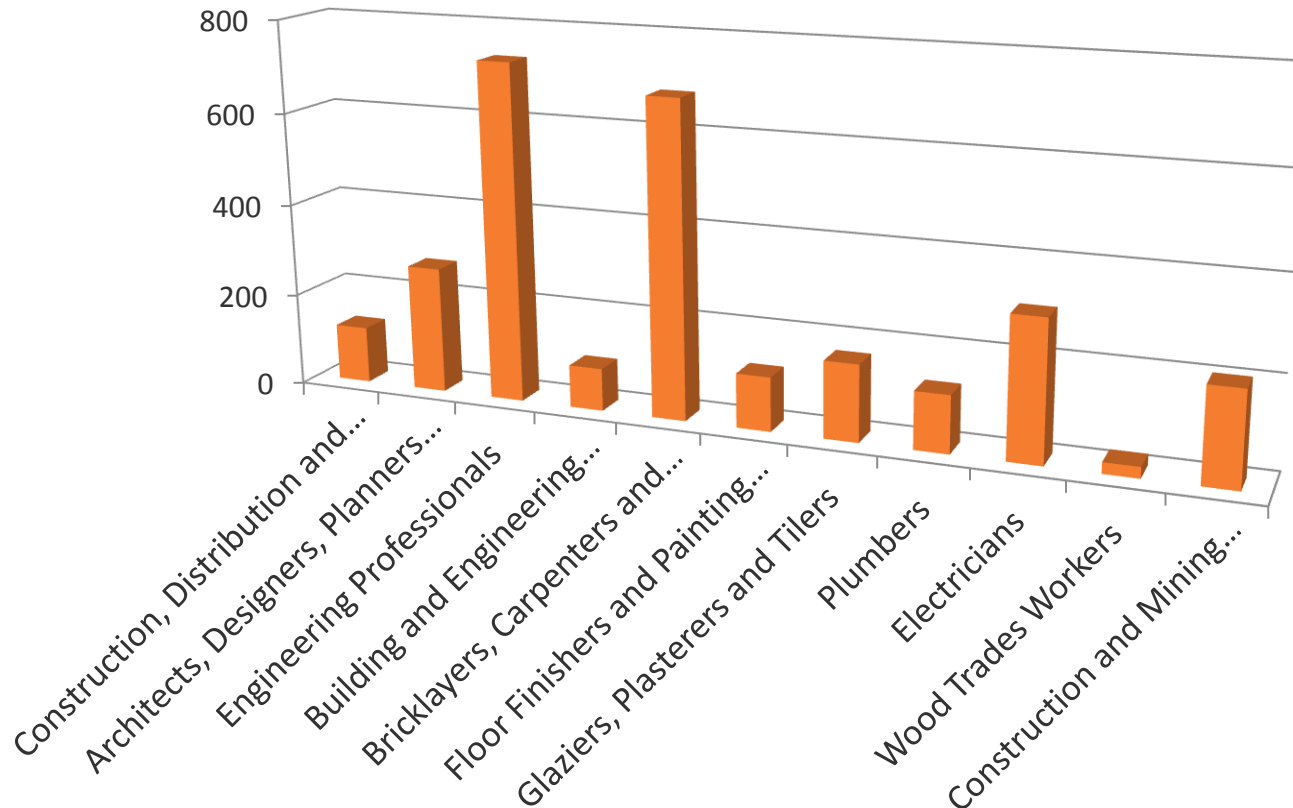
www.buildingvalue.co.nz

We lag Australia



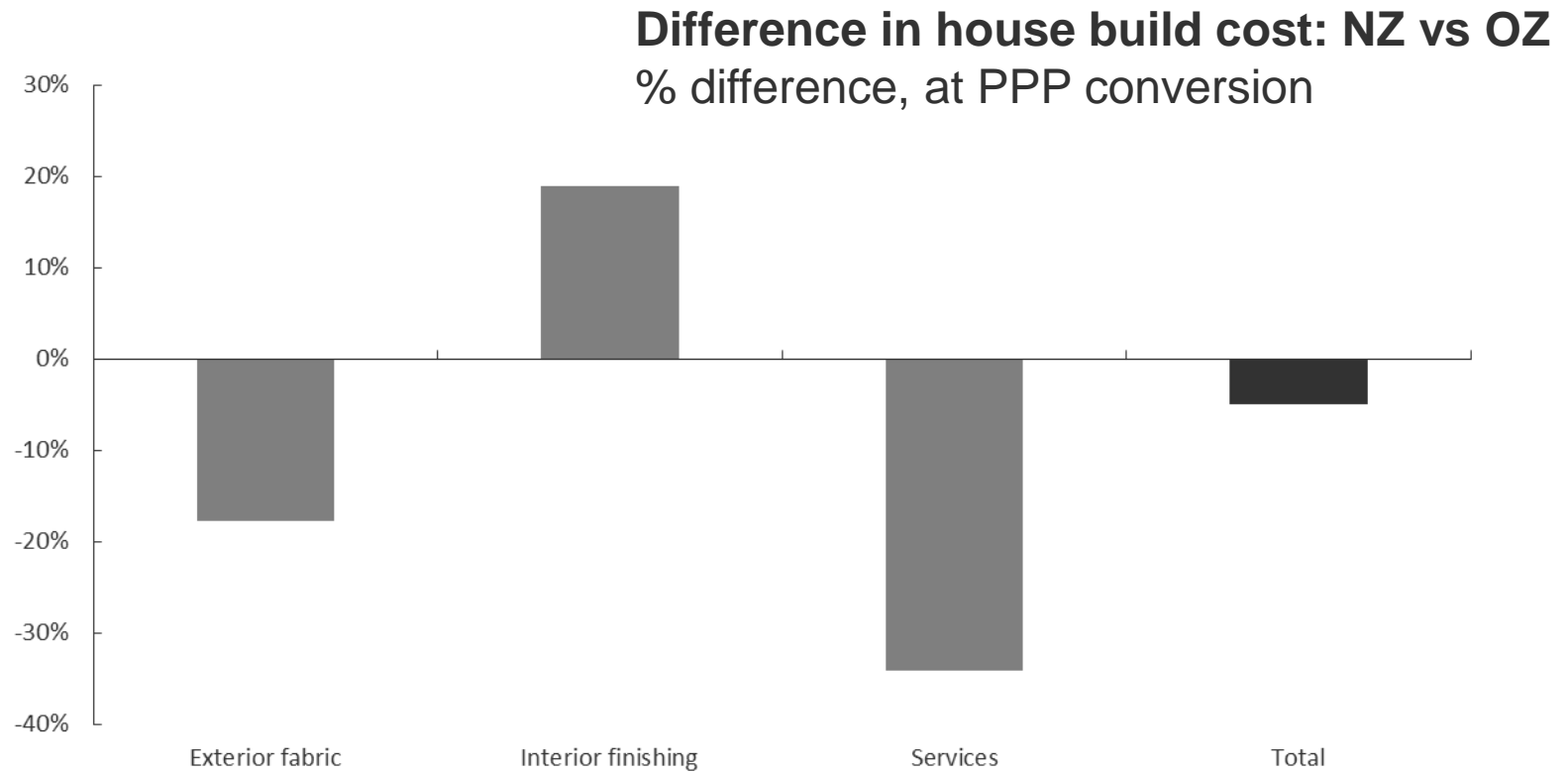
Source: NZIER (2013) Data: Statistics New Zealand, ABS, NZIER estimates for 2012 and 2013

We still lose a lot of people to Oz



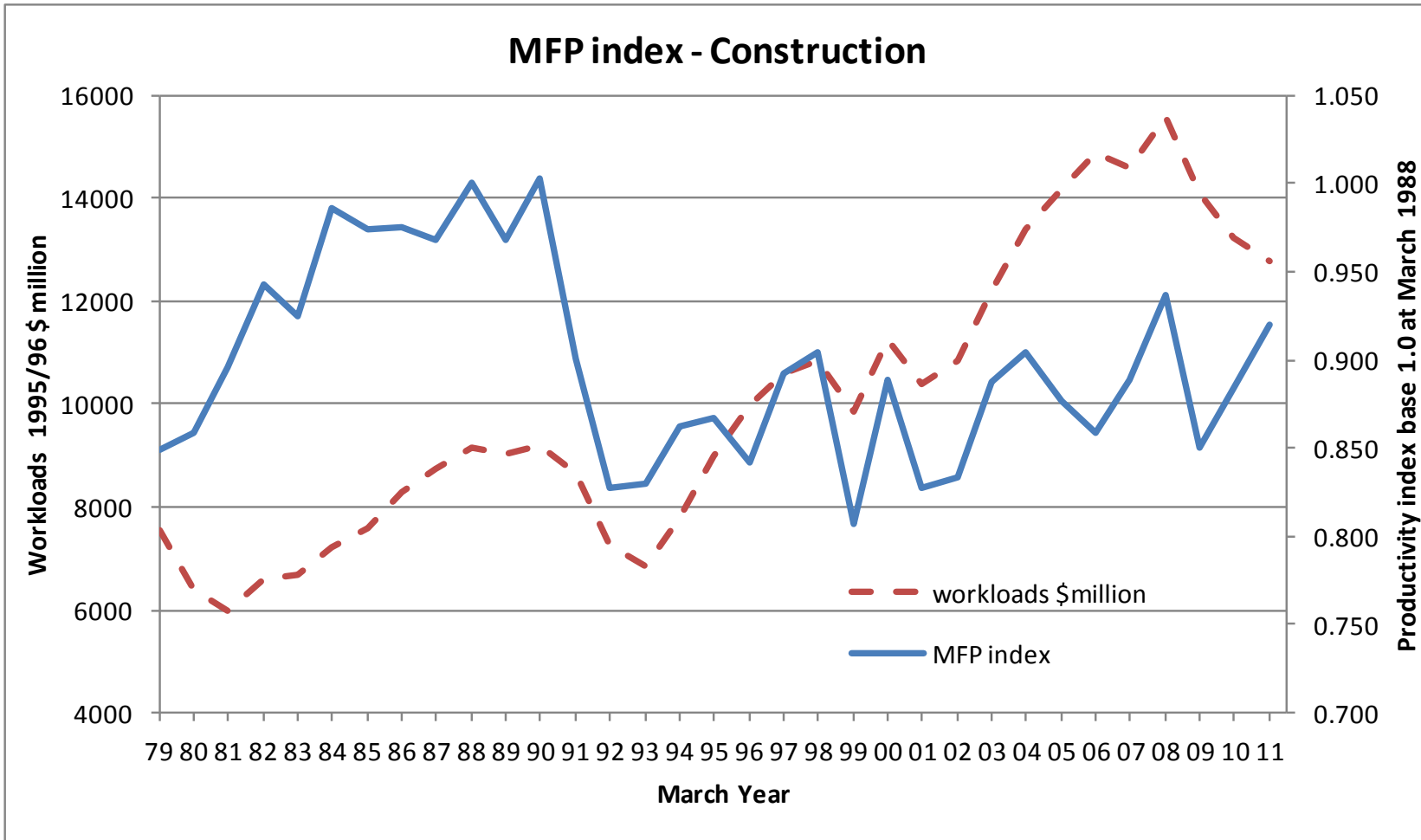
Net outflows to Australia - March 2012 year

but it is slightly cheaper to build in NZ than Australia



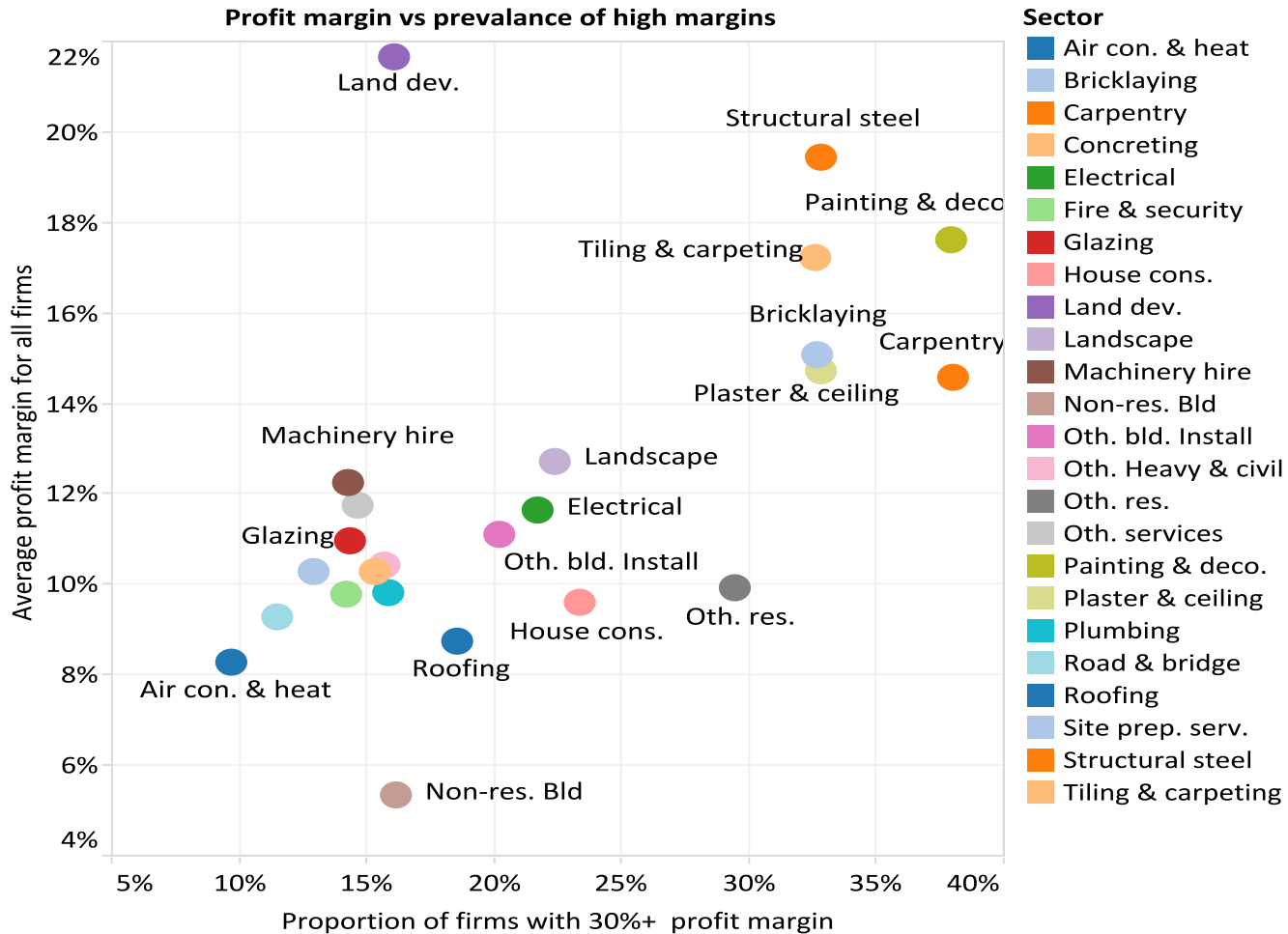
NZIER (2013), Data: Rawlinson's, NZIER

Workload and productivity – the link



The sector is complicated

Industries with a high profit margins (2011)



Source: NZIER (2013) Data: Statistics New Zealand, NZIER

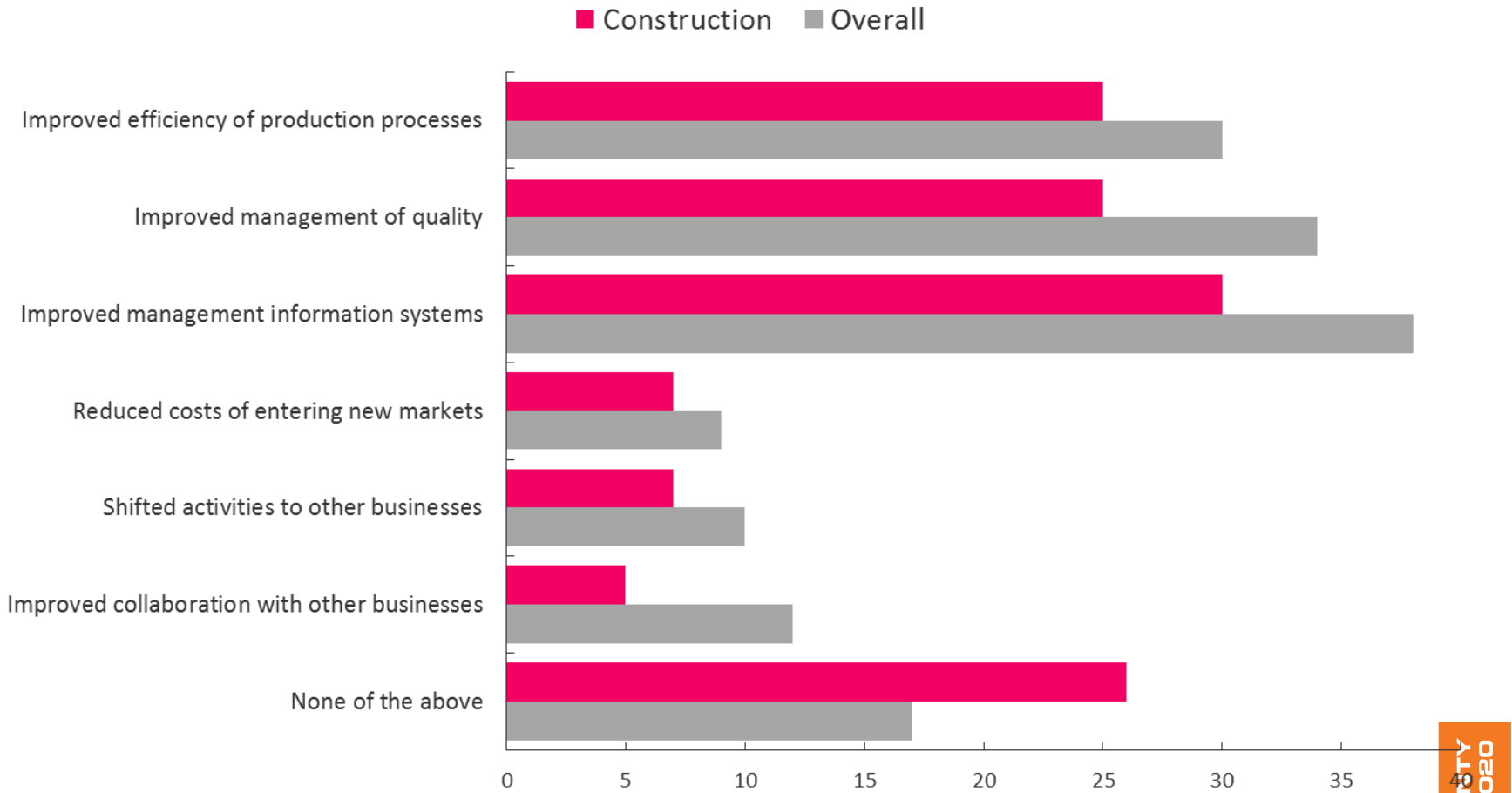
Nearly 30% of the total value of construction is in the residential: new houses (low rise) and A&A:

Construction work 2011		Value added	
Value of work placed		investigation	
Segment	\$million	Chose ?	
New house /low-rise units - small builders	2701	Yes	
Dwelling alterations/ additions	1309	Yes	
Central Govt roads	1185		
Priv sect mining/gas/oil	954		
New house/low-rise units - group builders	900		
Industrial buildings	876	Yes	
Education buildings	867	Yes	
Rail	741		
Local Govt roads	741		
Retail buildings	738	Yes	
Central Govt power gen & transmission	716		
Local Govt water/waste	716		
Priv Sect power gen & distribution	716		
Central Govt mines	636		
Office buildings	593	Yes	
Health	460		
Housing (mid,hi-rise)	406		
Recreation/ civic bldgs	370		
Forestry/farm roads/bridges	289		
Local Govt power gen & distribution	239		
Farm bldgs	231		
Ports infrastructure	148		
Air transport infrastructure	148		
Hotel/motels	144		
Corrections	104		
Transport bldgs (road/air/rail/ sea)	78		
Courts	30		
Central Govt housing	25		
Local Govt housing	25		
Housing trusts	25		
Religious bldgs	16		
Sports clubs	16		
Cultural bldgs	16		
Totals	\$ million	17160	7084

29%

41%

Technology uptake is slow



Source: NZIER (2013), Data: Statistics BOS

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