

Construction summary Charts

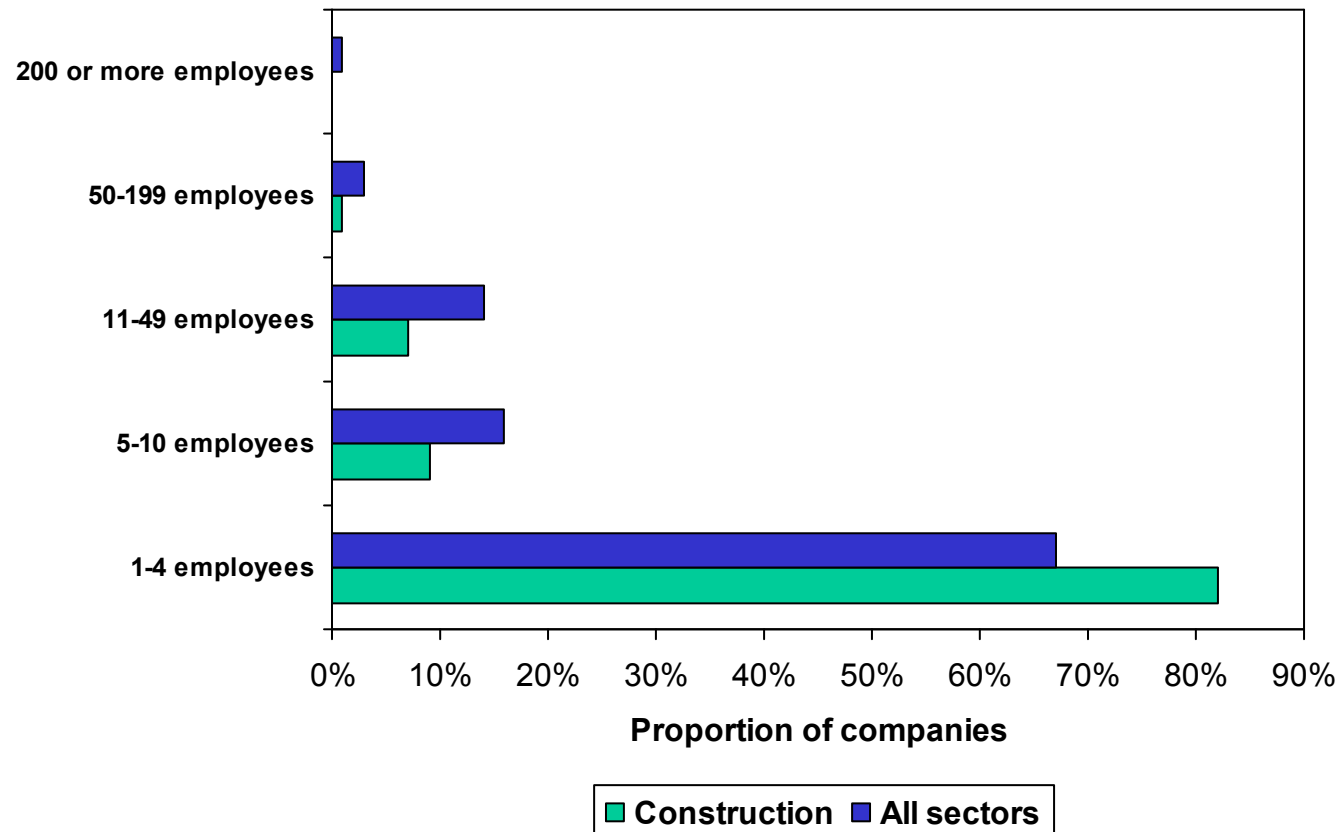
November 2005

A solid green horizontal bar spanning the width of the page at the bottom.

The West Midlands construction sector is dominated by small and micro businesses



Size distribution of companies 2003

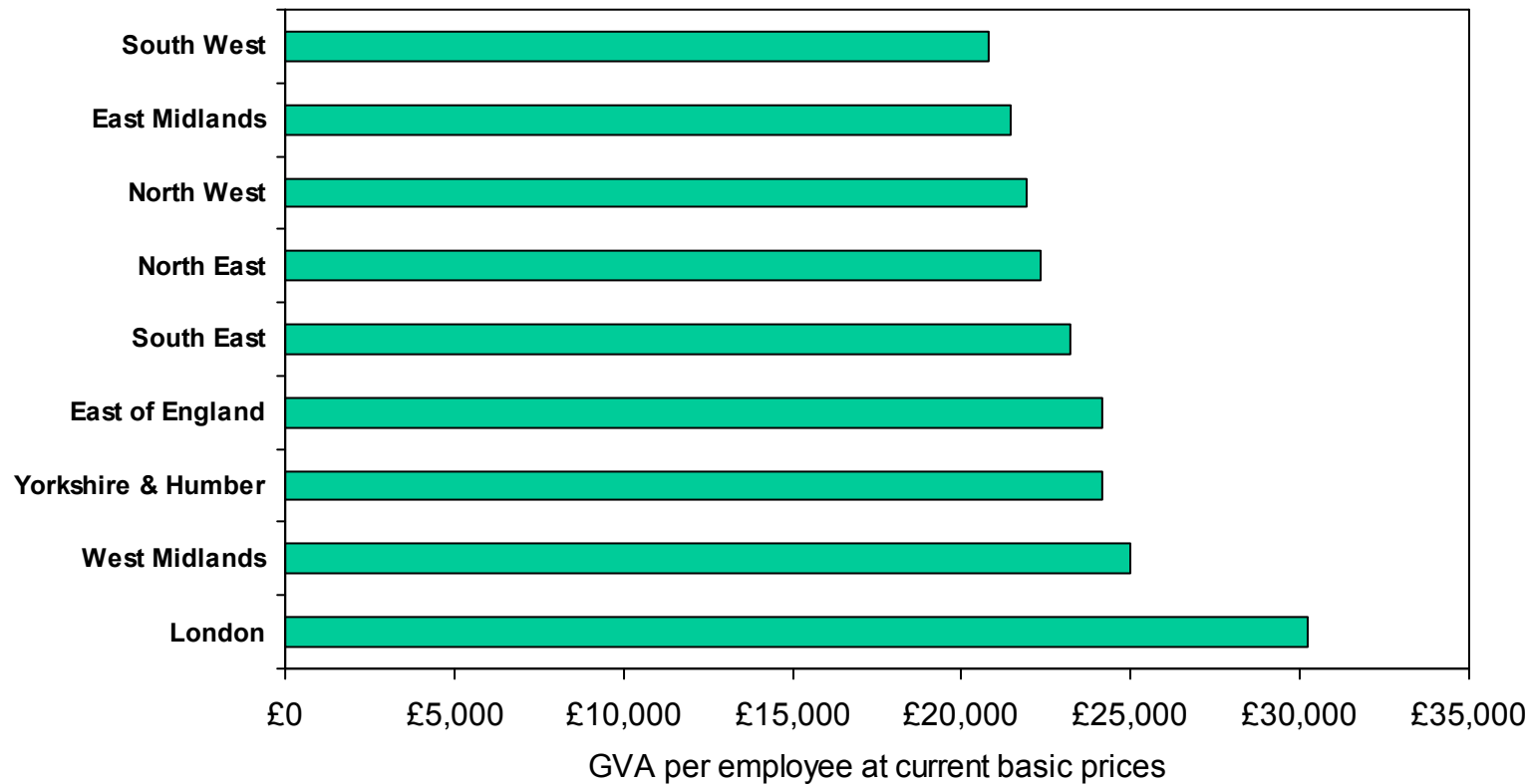


Source: ABI

West Midlands construction GVA per head is the highest of all regions outside London



GVA per employee by Region 2002

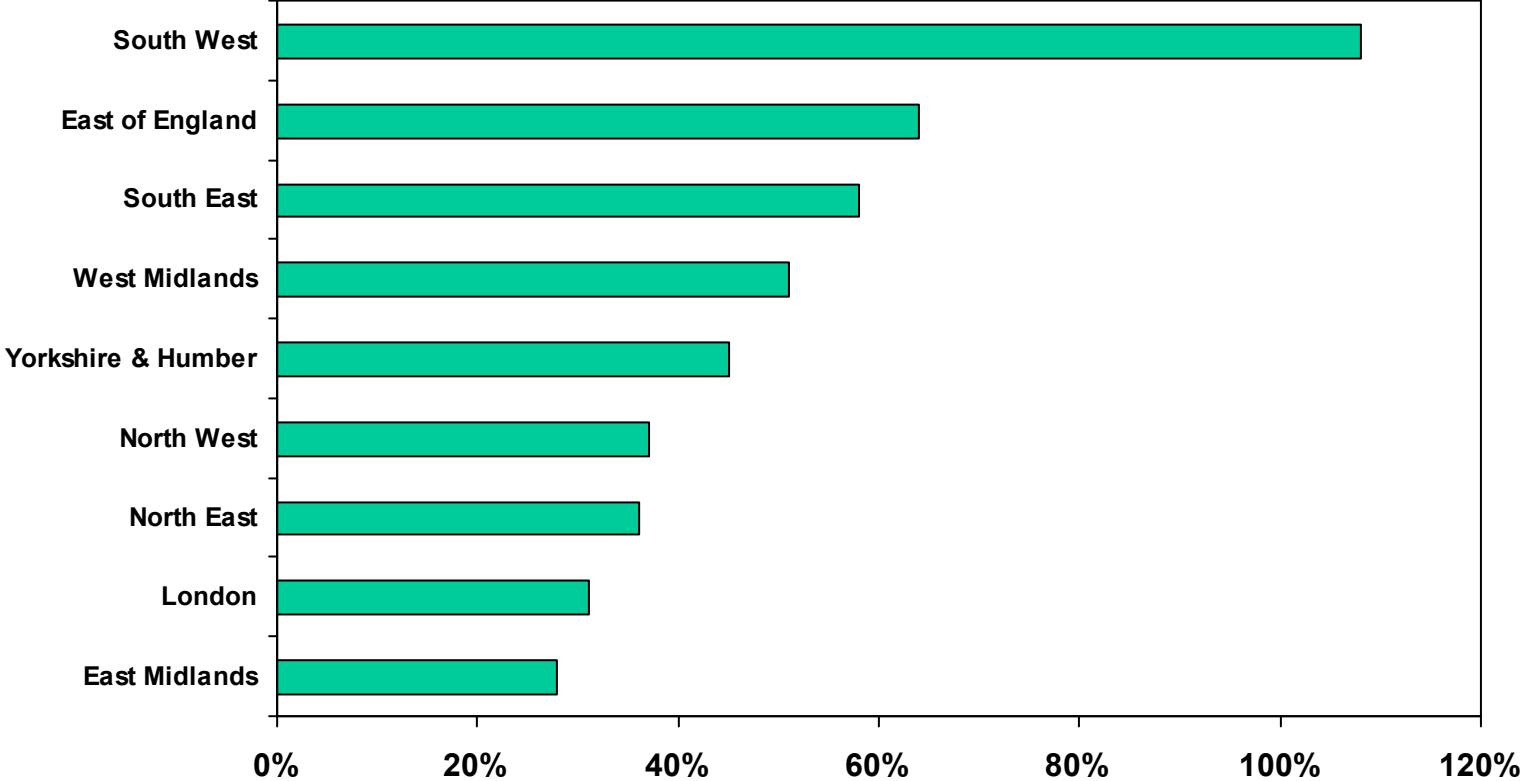


Source: ABI2

West Midlands construction GVA growth has been the fourth highest in the country



Percentage growth in Gross Value Added at basic prices, 1998 - 2002



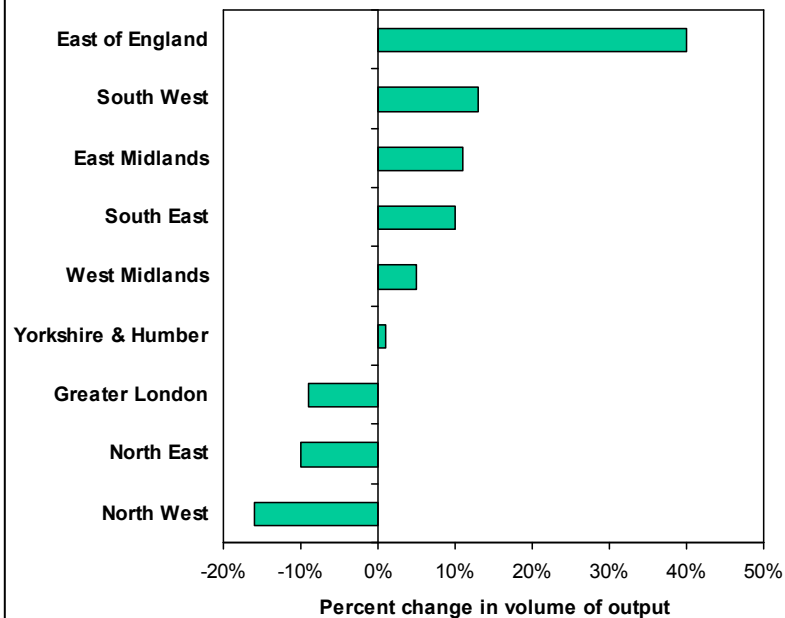
Source: ABI2

West Midlands construction activity is set to increase over the next few years



The last year has seen a modest growth in output relative to other regions

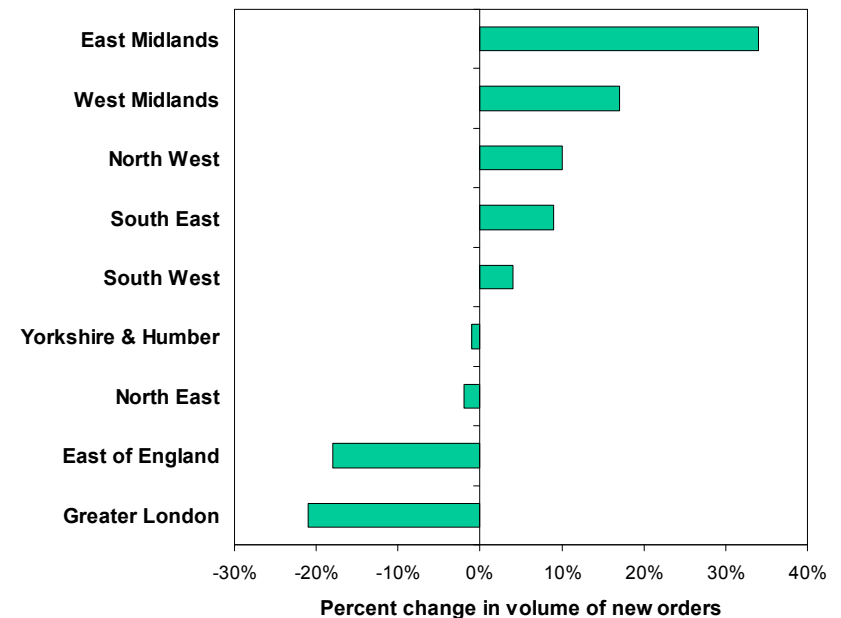
Change in output 2004-2005



Source: Building, 8 July 2005, citing DTI

But the Region has seen the second highest growth in new orders

Change in new orders 2004-2005

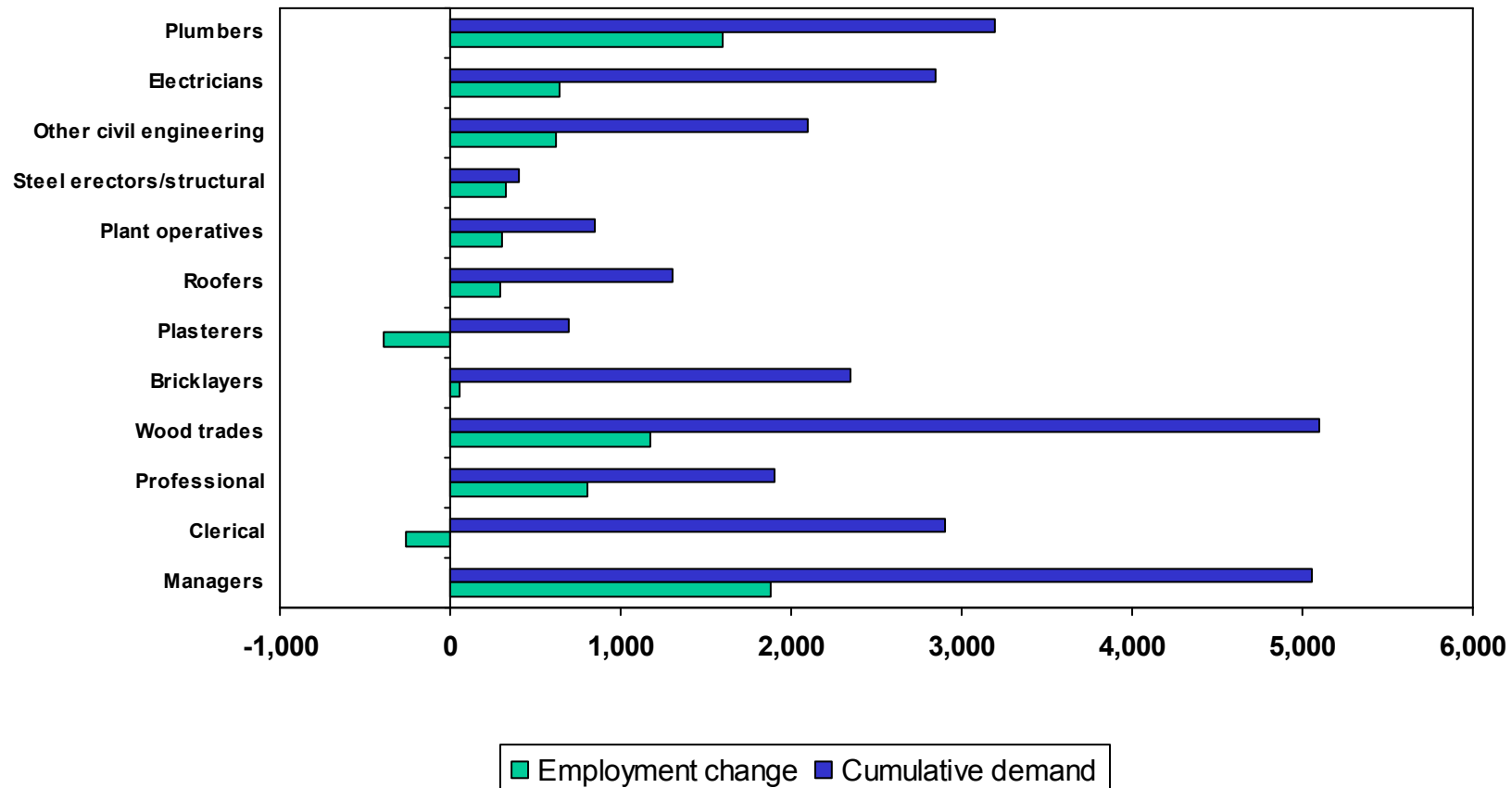


Source: Building, 8 July 2005, citing DTI

Strong employment demand is forecast in a wide range of occupations



Forecast Regional employment change and cumulative demand 2004-2008

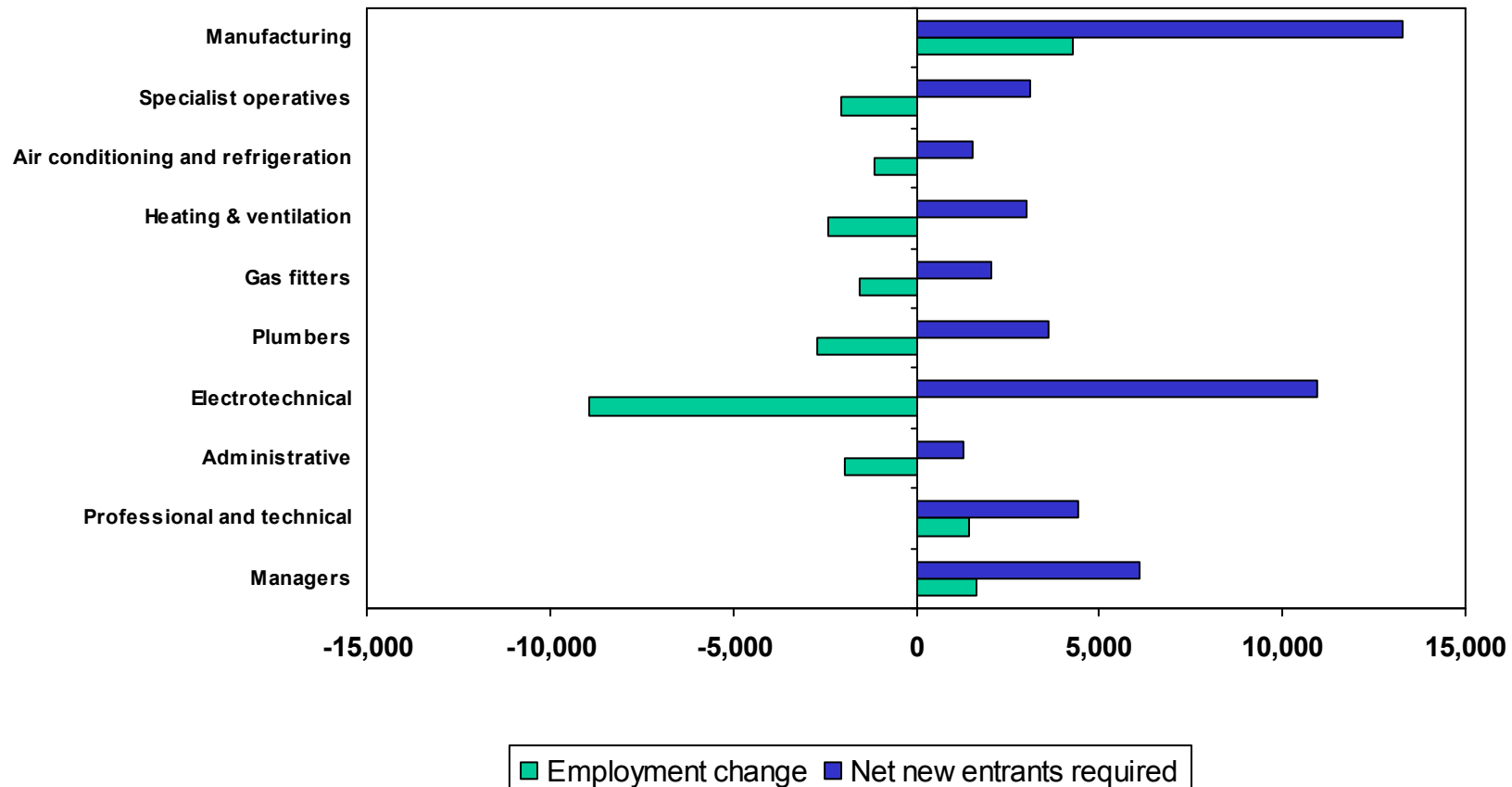


Source: CITB-Construction Skills, 2004

In building services significant new jobs will be generated in off site manufacturing



Forecast employment change and net new entrants required, 2004-2008

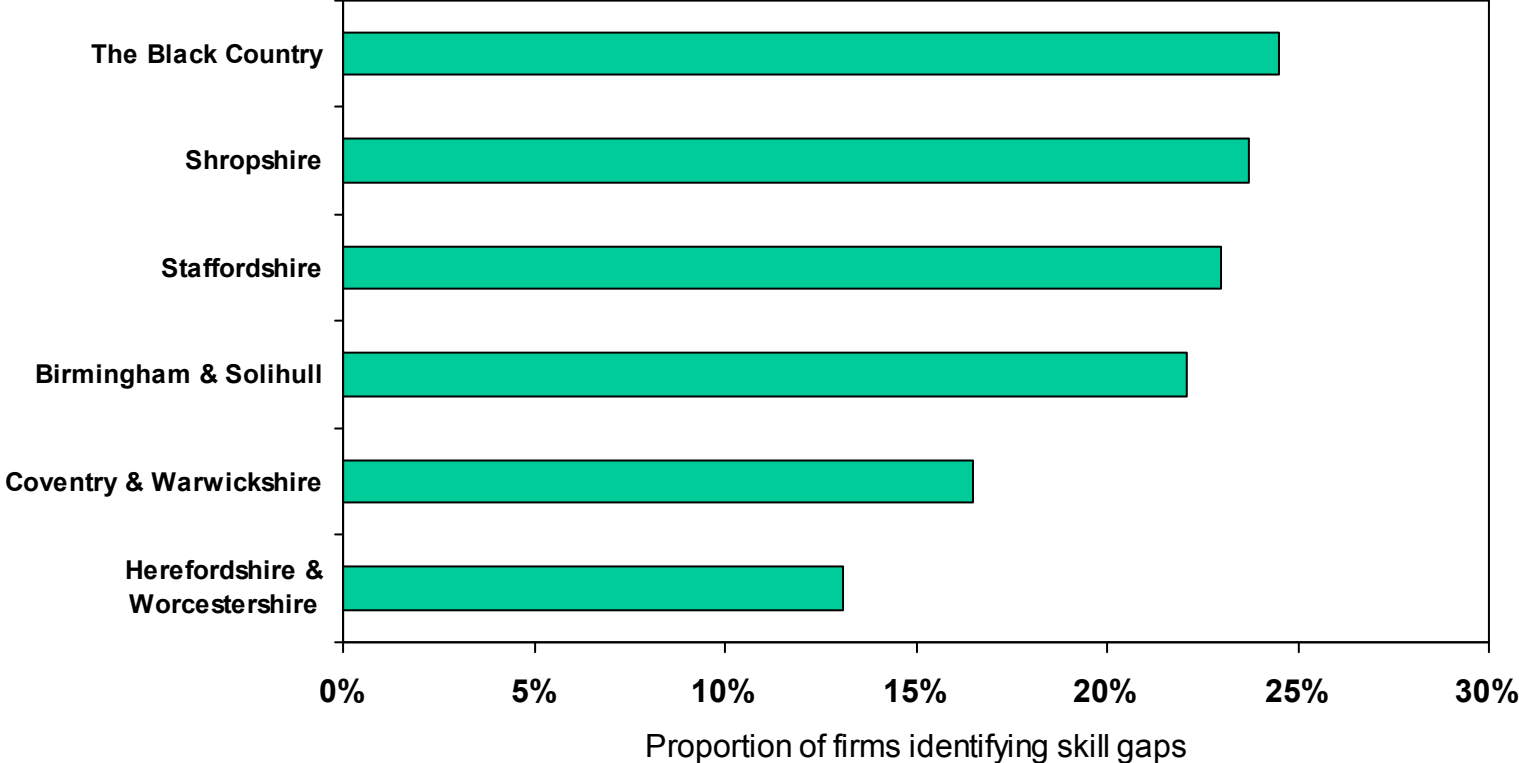


Source: BSRIA (2005), citing IER, Working Futures

Skill gaps among West Midlands construction firms were most acute in the Black Country



Proportion of construction firms identifying skill gaps

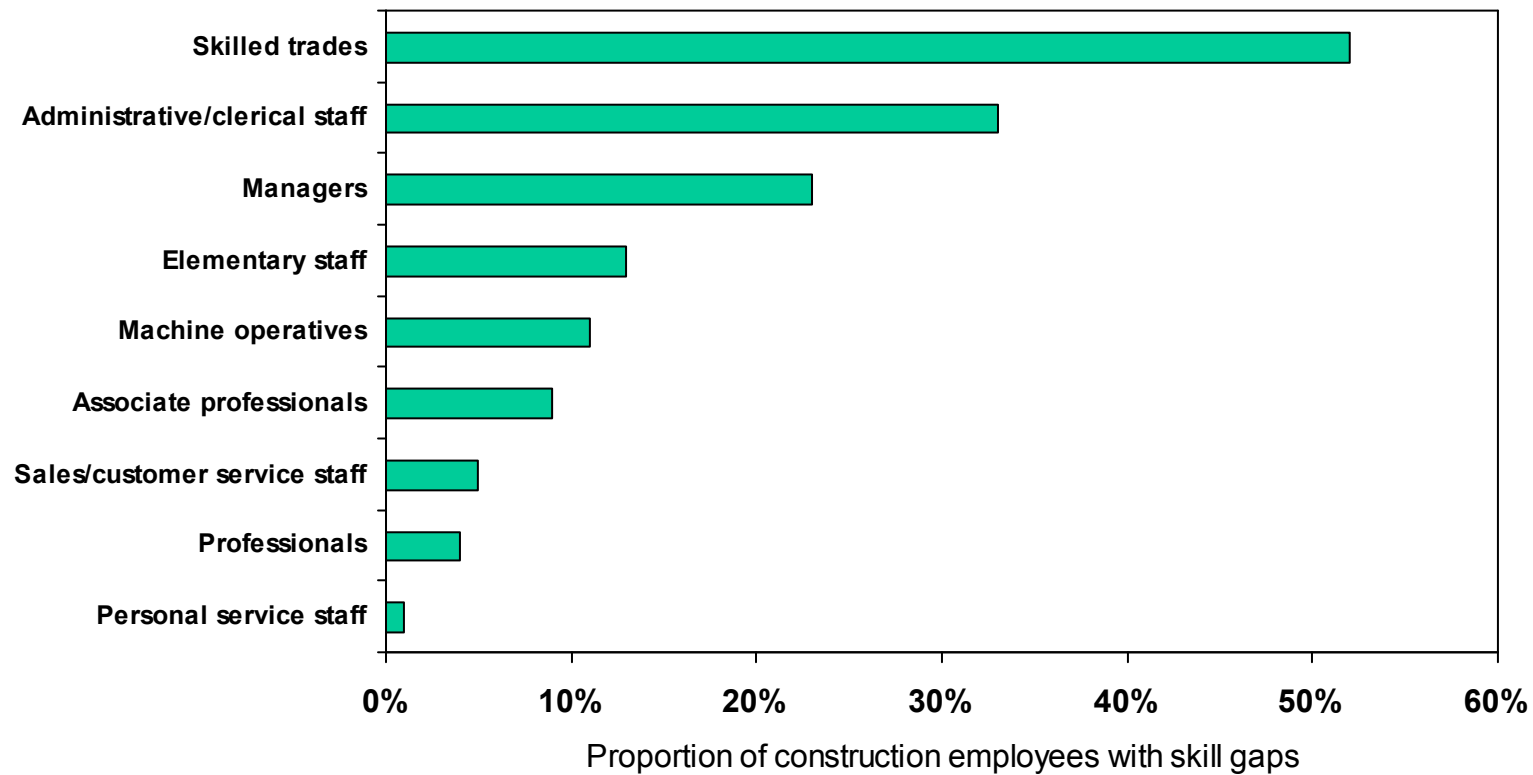


Source: NESS 2003

Skill gaps are most common in skilled trades, administrative and managerial occupations



Proportion of construction employees with skill gaps by occupation



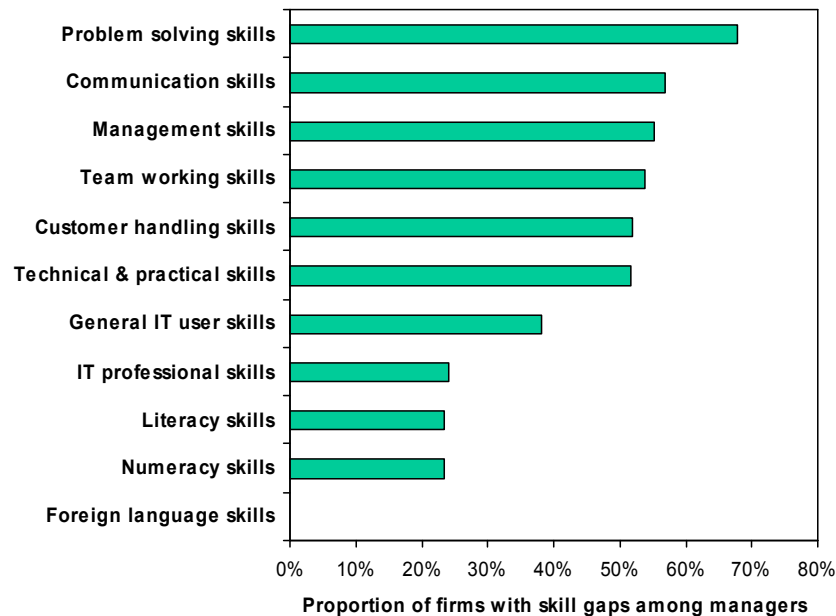
Source: NESS 2003

Skill gaps in the Region relate to both softer inter-personal and technical & practical skills



Gaps in softer inter-personal skills are a key issue for managers

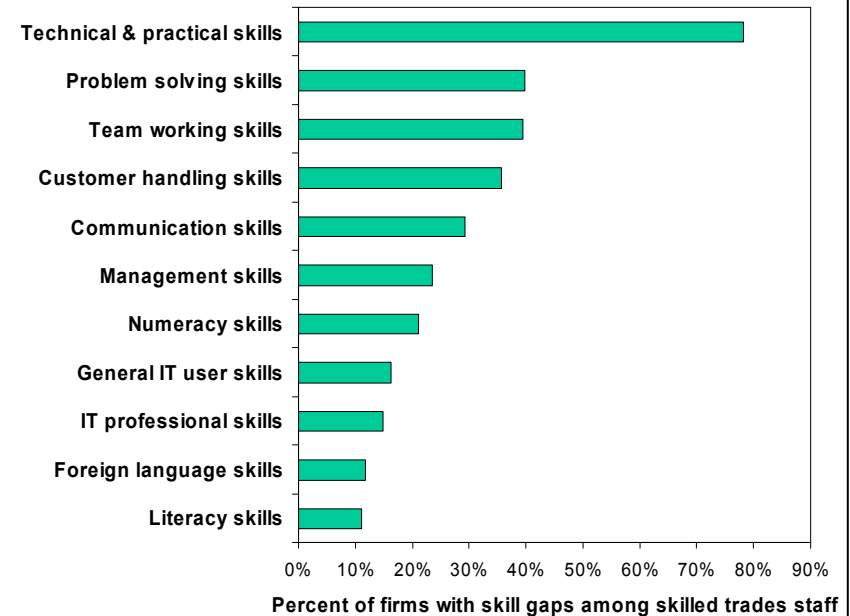
Skill gaps among managers by type of skill



Source: NESS 2003

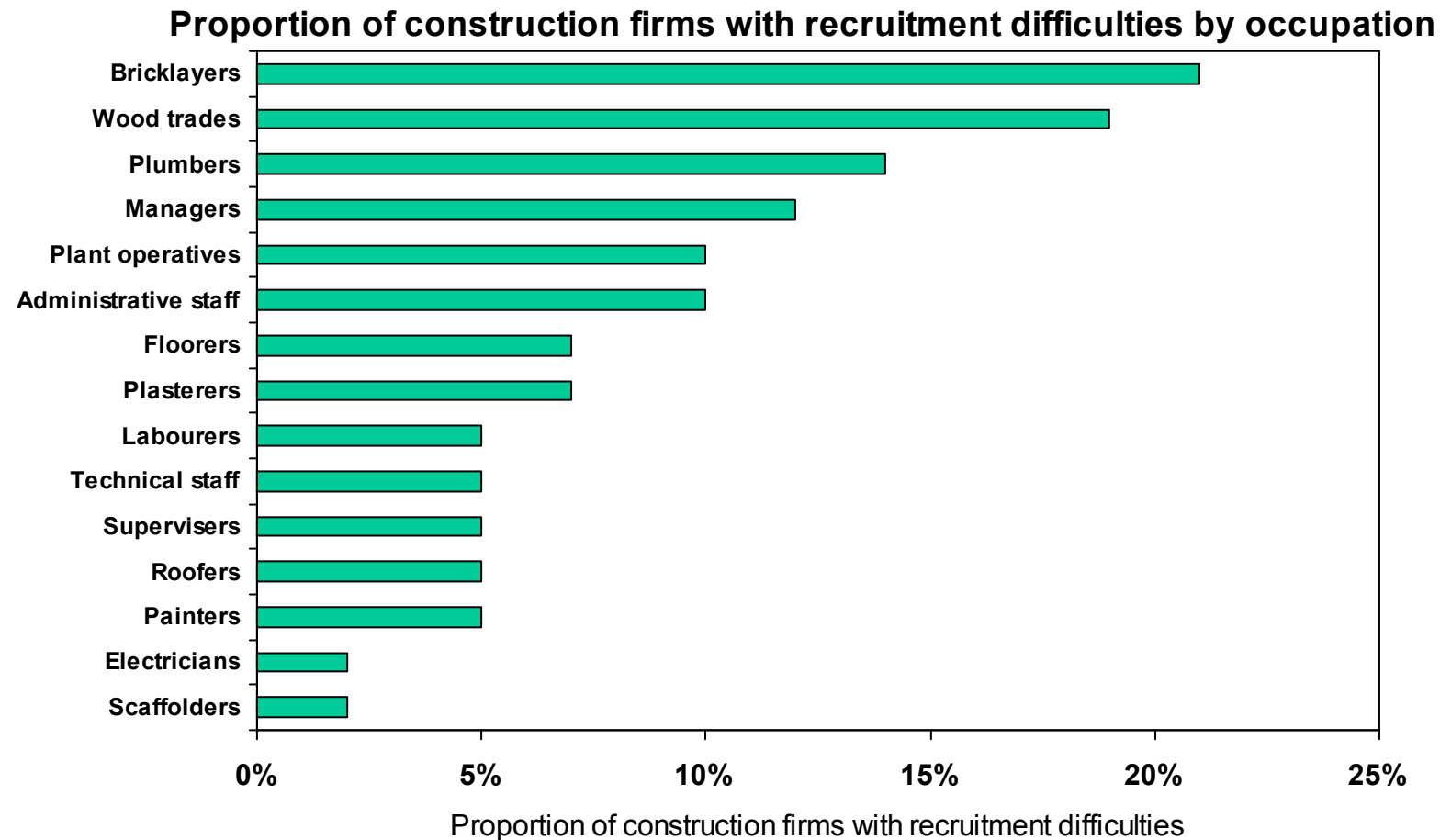
Gaps in technical and practical skills are a key issue for skilled trades staff

Skill gaps among skilled trades staff by type of skill



Source: NESS 2003

Most significant recruitment problems relate to bricklayers, wood trades and plumbers

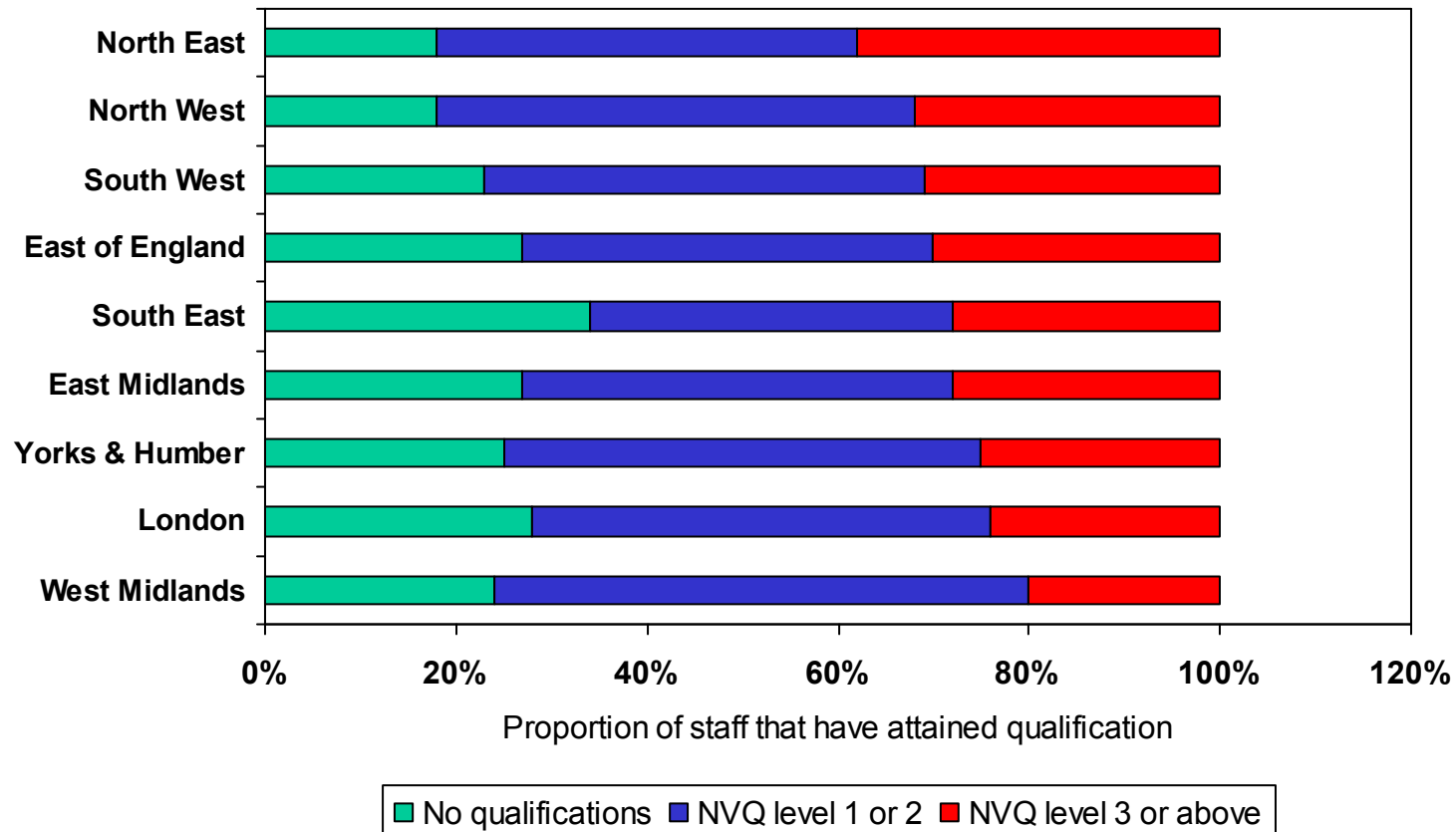


Source: CITB Construction Skills 2004

The proportion of workers qualified to NVQ level 3+ is the lowest of any Region



Qualification attainment within the construction workforce



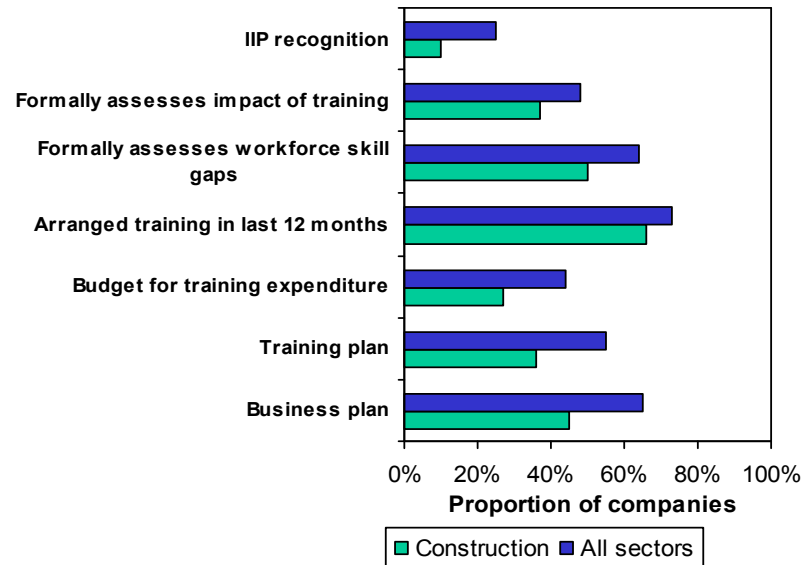
Source: IFF Research and University of Warwick 2005

Investment in up-skilling is more limited than in other sectors



A lower proportion of construction firms use workforce development tools

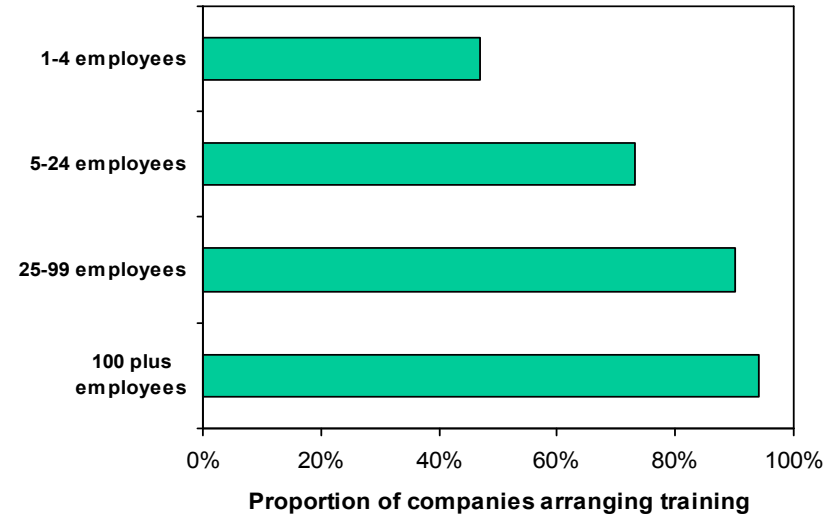
Proportion of the Region's companies using key workforce development tools



Source: LSC National Employer Skills Survey 2003

Smaller companies are least likely to invest in training and workforce development

Proportion of West Midlands construction companies arranging training for staff by size

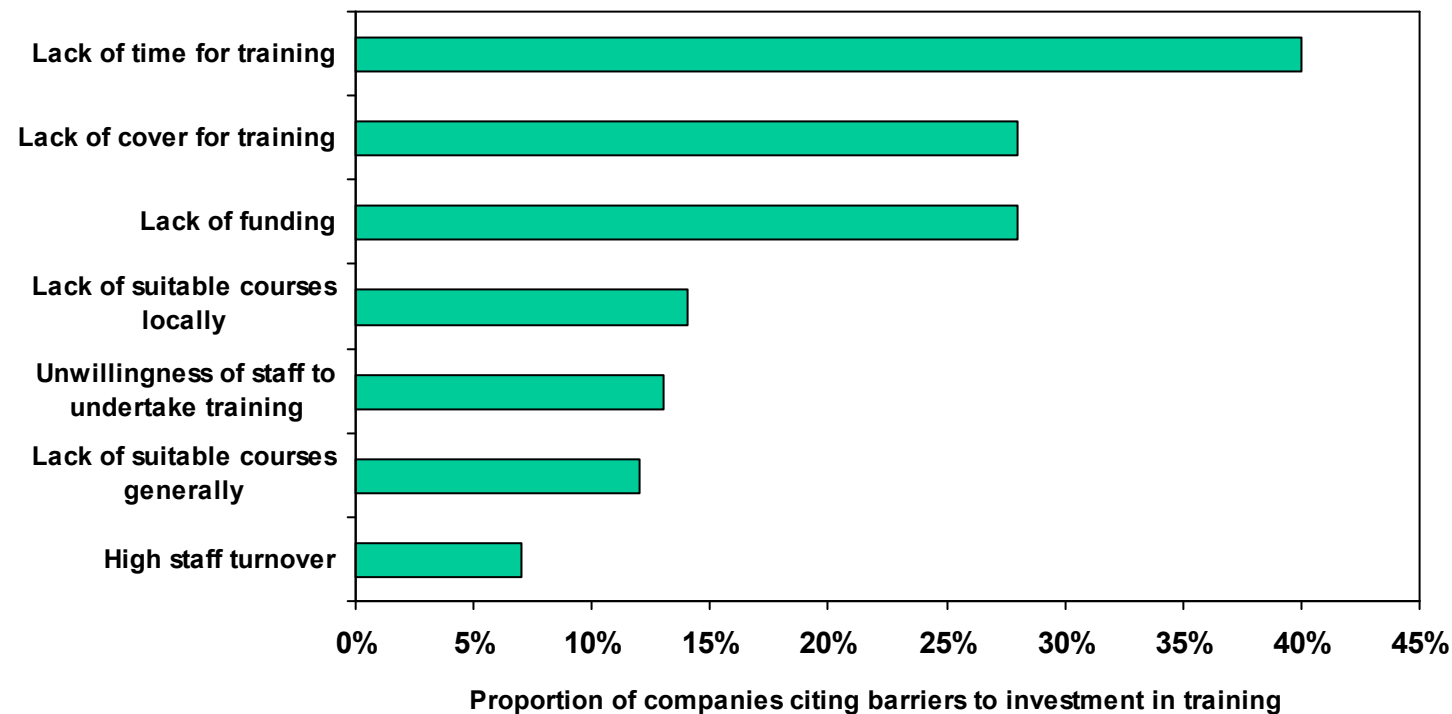


Source: LSC National Employer Skills Survey 2003

The principal barriers to training relate to timing and affordability



Barriers to investment in training cited by West Midlands construction companies with skill gaps



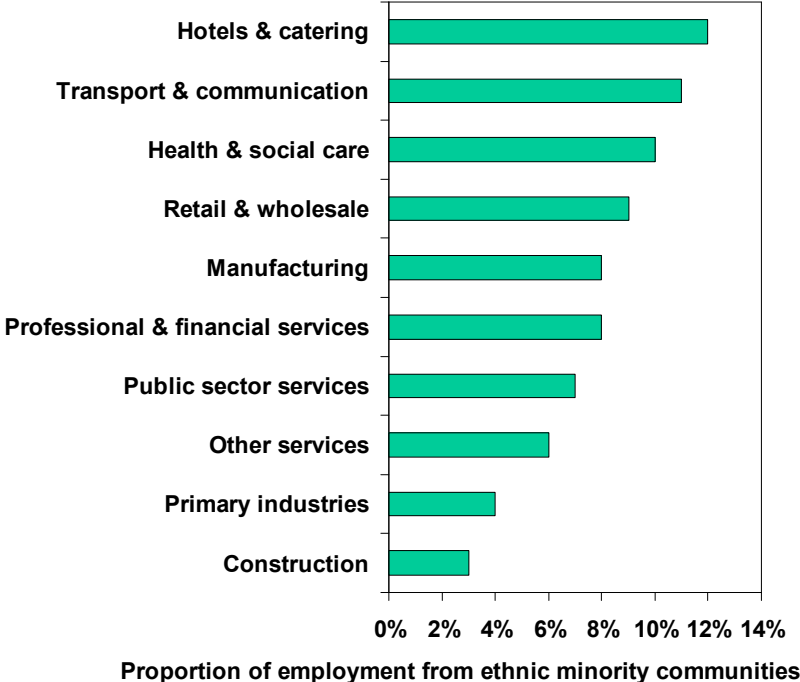
Source: NESS 2003

Construction employs the lowest proportion of women and BME communities of any sector



Only 3% of the Region's construction workforce are from BME communities

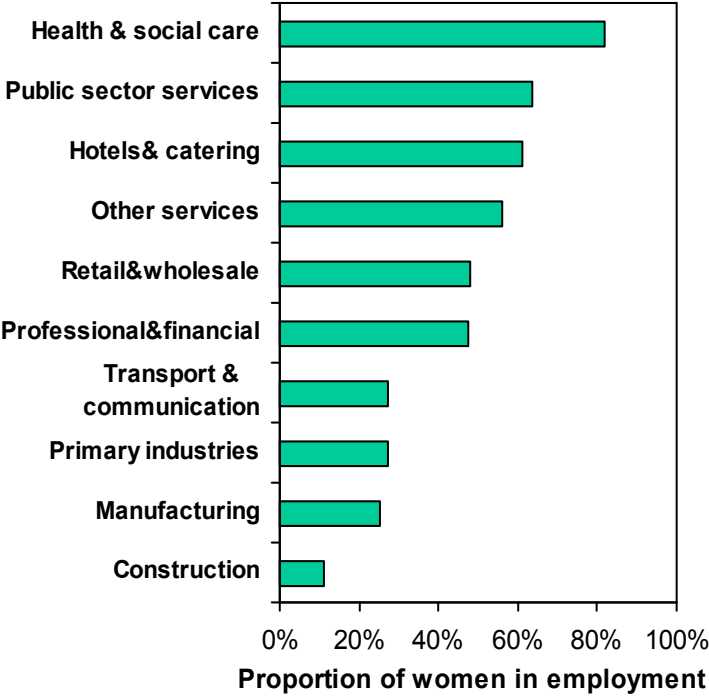
Proportion of people from ethnic minority communities in employment by sector 2001



Source: 2001 Census

Women account for only 11% of the Region's construction workforce

Proportion of women in employment by sector 2001

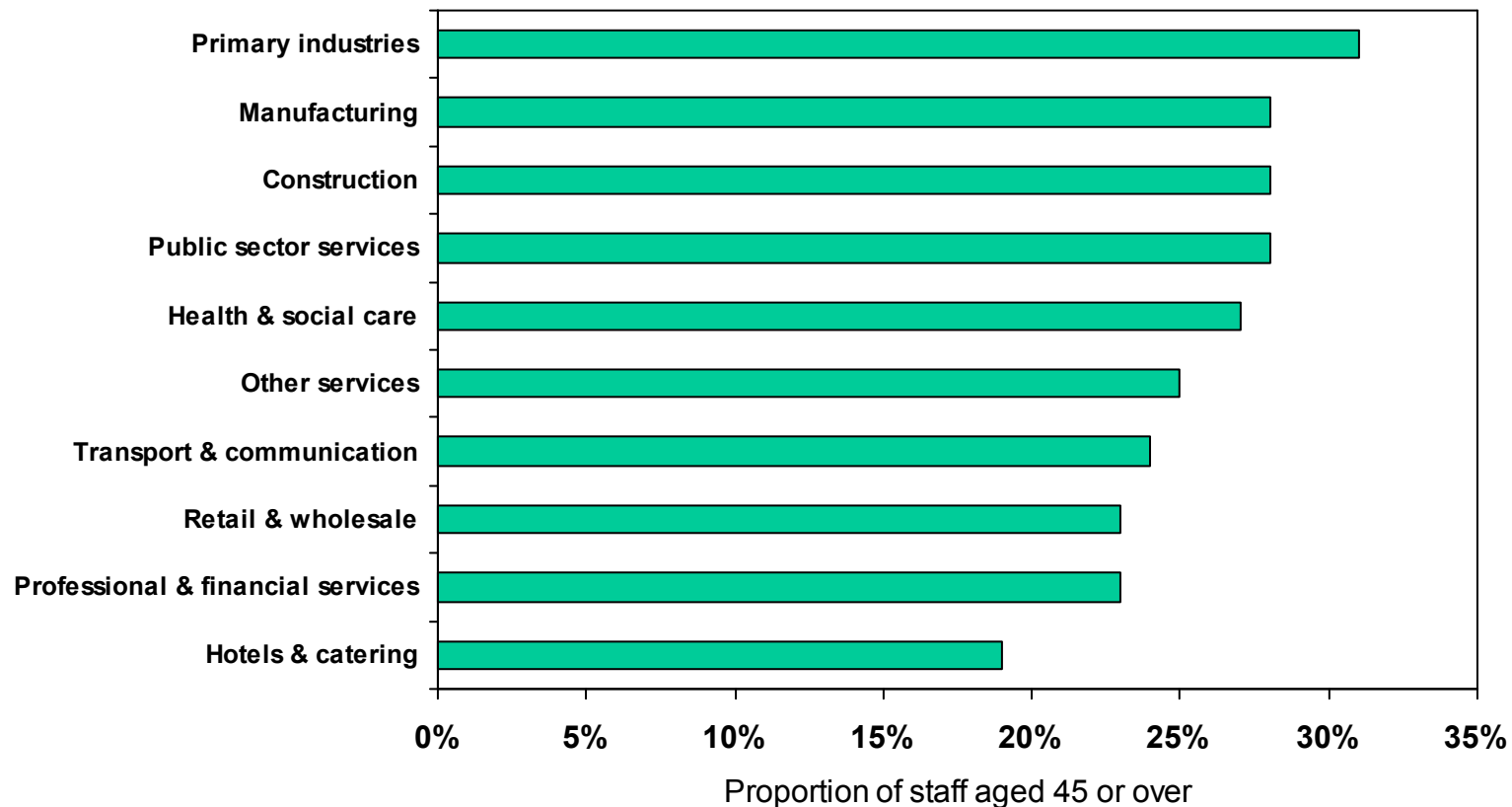


Source: 2001 Census

Construction is one of the sectors in the Region with an ageing workforce



Proportion of staff aged 45 or over by sector 2001



Source: 2001 Census