

CHAPTER 4

Productivity

4.1 Along with a desire to adhere to the findings from the Cole Royal Commission, the government has contended that the legislation is required on economic grounds. The grounds provided as an example in the *Explanatory Memorandum* are that during the period when the Australian Building and Construction Commission (ABCC) existed,¹ productivity in the building and construction industry improved, consumers were better off and there was a 'significant reduction in days lost through industrial action'.²

4.2 The impact of the ABCC on the productivity of the building and construction industry has been a key theme in the evidence provided to the committee. It is also an issue that has polarised submitters. Proponents of the bill cited data that suggests productivity within the sector increased in the periods between 2005 and 2012. In contrast, opponents pointed to: inconsistencies in the productivity data for those years; discredited estimates based on flawed assumptions used in economic modelling; and fallacious findings that mistake correlation for causation.

4.3 The centre of this controversy is a report commissioned in 2007 by the ABCC and drafted by Econtech Pty Ltd (now trading as Independent Economics), (the Report). The Report has been updated several times since 2007, with an update commissioned by the ABCC in 2008, and further updates commissioned by Master Builders Australia in 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013.³

4.4 The Report considers the impact of industry specific regulation on building and construction industry productivity. The versions of the Report up to 2012 assessed whether the Building Industry Taskforce and the ABCC had a significant impact on building industry productivity, while the 2013 Report also considered the effect of the Fair Work Building Industry Inspectorate that succeeded the ABCC.

4.5 Independent Economics make a number of key claims in their reports. The central claim is that building industry productivity has outperformed productivity in the rest of the economy during the period up to 2012 and the major contributory factor in this finding was the presence of the ABCC.

Independent Economics Methodology

4.6 The Report compares productivity data for the periods before the Building Industry Taskforce was established in 2002; the period from 2002 to 2012 when the

1 The ABCC was established by the Building and Construction Industry Improvement Act 2005 as a result of recommendations of the Cole Royal Commission. It was abolished in 2012 under the Building and Construction Industry Improvement Amendment (Transition to Fair Work) Act 2012.

2 Explanatory Memorandum, p. 2.

3 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. i.

Taskforce and then the ABCC were in operation; and then finally the period from mid-2012 when the ABCC was replaced by the Fair Work Building Industry Inspectorate (FWBII).

4.7 In explaining the methodology used in the Report, Independent Economics initially say three types of productivity indicators are used to 'determine the extent of any shifts in industry productivity from changes in industry regulation between regulatory regimes.'⁴ According to the Report these indicators are:

- **Year-to-year comparisons** of construction industry productivity are made using data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the Productivity Commission (PC) and academic research.
- **The difference in costs in the commercial construction and those in the housing construction sector.** Rawlinsons data⁵ is used to compare the timing of any changes in this cost gap with the timing of the three regulatory regimes.
- **Case studies of individual projects**, undertaken for earlier reports by Econtech Pty Ltd and by other researchers, are used to provide comparative information on productivity performance between the three regulatory regimes.⁶

4.8 However in the section: *Productivity comparisons in the building and construction industry*, Independent Economics add a fourth productivity indicator to their analysis, the **number of days lost to industrial action**.⁷

Critiques of Independent Economics' Report

4.9 The findings of Independent Economics have been challenged by a number of stakeholders and experts over the years. The committee received evidence that discredits the Report by analysing the assumptions and methodology used by Independent Economics. The figure of 9.4 per cent productivity gain is central to the findings of the reports, and arguably the entire economic case for re-establishing the ABCC. The data used to establish that figure was challenged by a number of submitters.

4.10 Professor David Peetz, from Griffith Business School, the ACTU, and most recently the Productivity Commission, systematically question each element of the Report and the figures and assumptions that are fed into the Independent Economics'

4 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. ii.

5 Rawlinsons is a construction cost consultancy in Australia and New Zealand that produces a number of annual publications detailing constructions costs data.

6 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. ii.

7 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, pp v-vi.

Computable General Model (CGE) model that finds the existence of the ABCC was responsible for substantial gains to the economy as a whole.

Year-to-year comparisons

4.11 The report uses a number of figures when discussing the year-to-year comparisons of construction industry productivity. The first is the 21.1 per cent over performance against predictions 'based on historical performance relative to other industries'.⁸

4.12 The ACTU submission and evidence before the committee addressed what it claims is spurious methodology. The ACTU contends that the predictions the reported gains are measured against have been derived from a 'deeply flawed' methodology using a regression model. While the methodology used is not explicit in the Independent Economics report, ACTU has come up with a model that generated identical findings in relation to the construction industry.⁹ ACTU explained how the model works:

The model used to generate the 'predicted productivity' line is not made explicit in the report...The report's approach appears to be to estimate a regression model using data for the period 1985-86 to 2001-02, with the level of construction industry productivity as the dependent variable and the level of productivity for the total economy as the explanatory variable.

Independent Economics use the estimated coefficients from this regression to calculate what the level of labour productivity in the construction industry would have been in each year in the ABCC period if the relationship between construction productivity and total economy productivity had remained unchanged from the earlier period...It compares this to the actual level of labour productivity in the industry. The difference between the two lines is ascribed to the influence of the ABCC.

The approach is deeply flawed. Construction industry productivity grew faster, relative to the all industries average, in the ABCC period than it had done in the earlier period not because construction industry productivity grew particularly rapidly, but because the all industries average growth rate fell.¹⁰

4.13 The ACTU then applied the methodology to other industries and found that other industries also 'over performed':

If you replicate that same methodology for a range of other industries—in fact, the majority of industries—you will find a, so-called, overperformance of much the same sort in a whole range of industries like agriculture, retail,

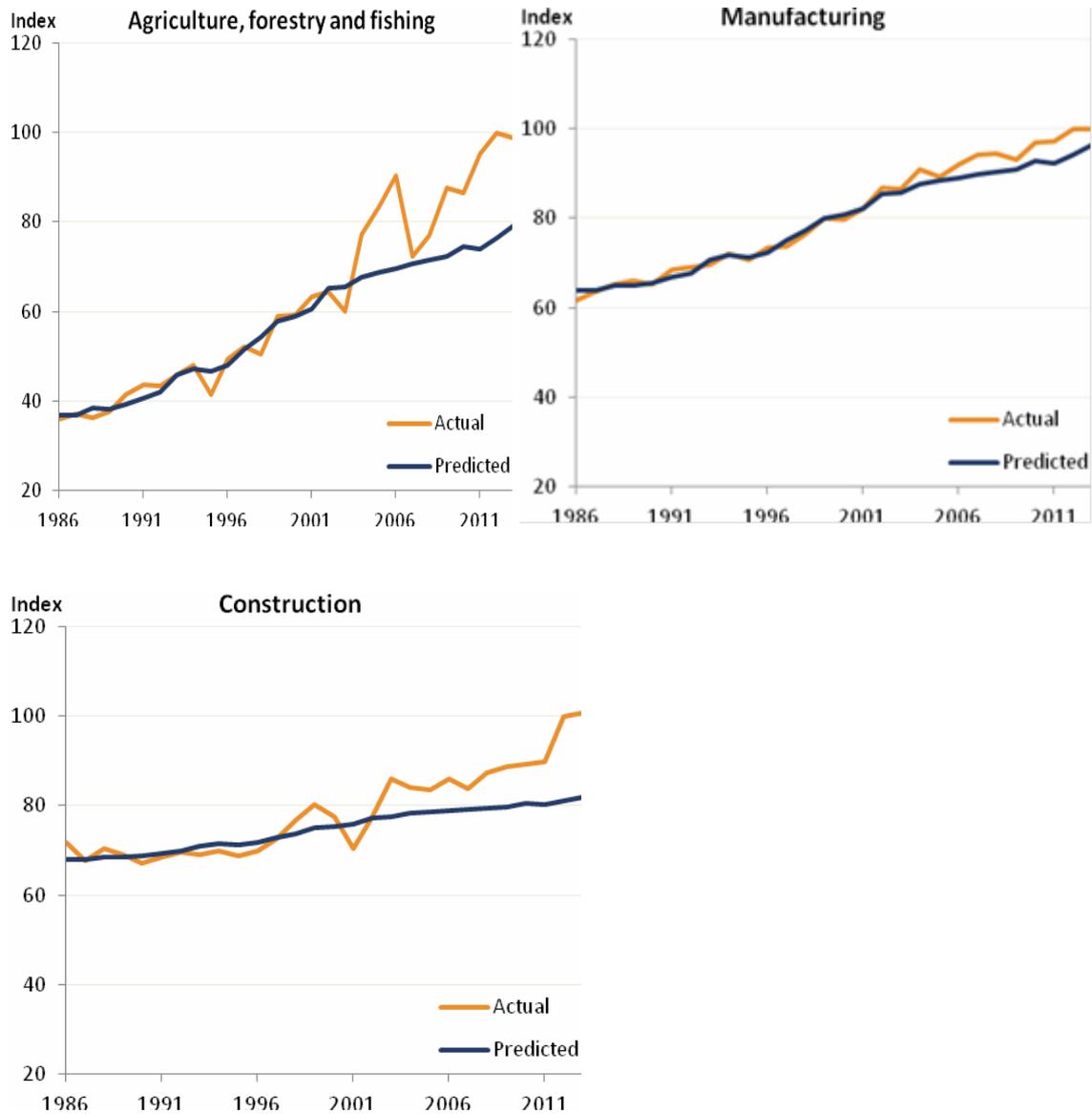
8 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. 27.

9 Mr Matt Cowgill, ACTU, *Proof Committee Hansard*, 12 March 2014, p. 19.

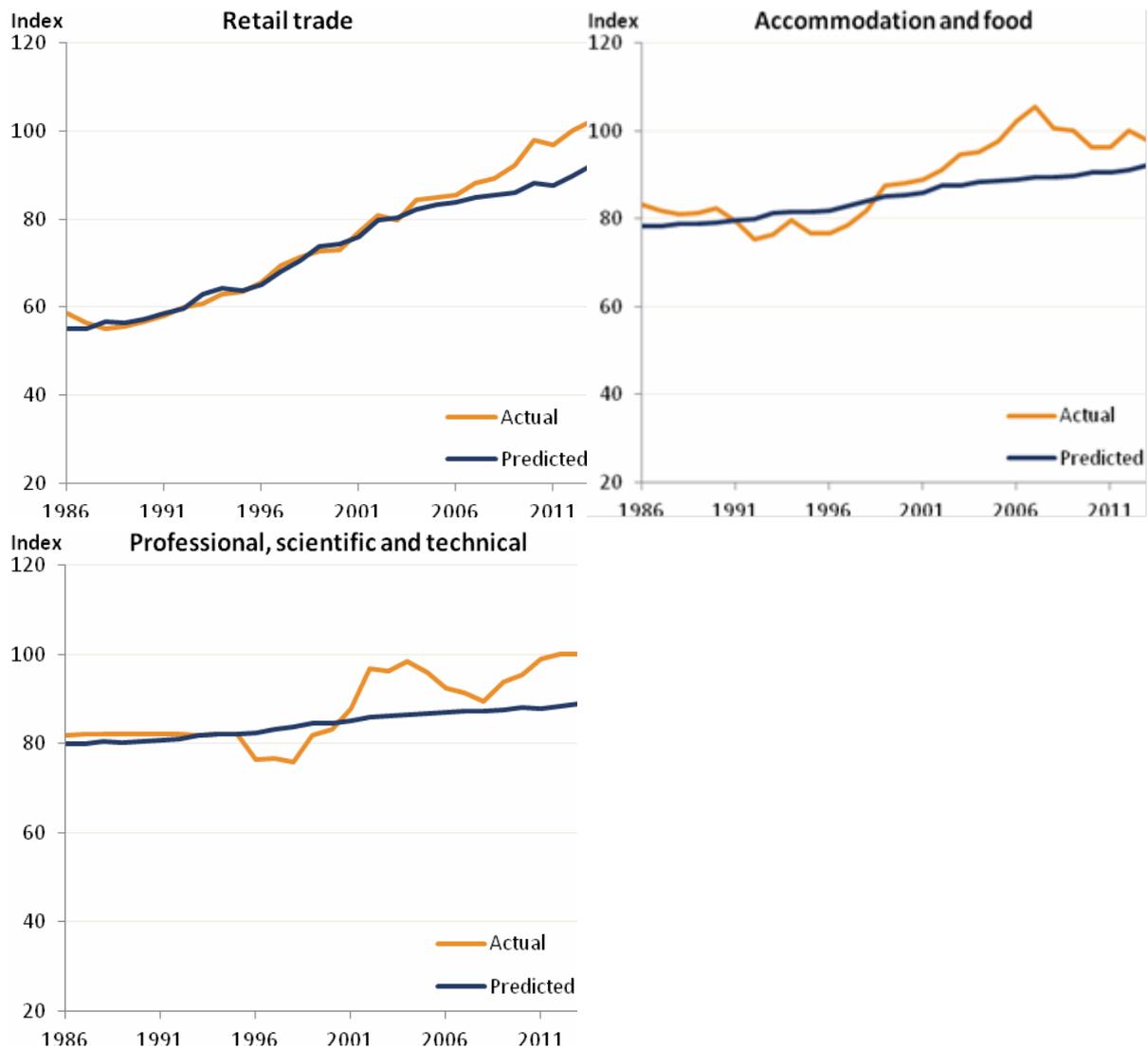
10 ACTU, *Submission 14*, pp 15-16.

accommodation and food, that have nothing to do, whatsoever, with the ABCC.¹¹

4.14 The ACTU provide a number of graphs to illustrate their findings:



11 Mr Matt Cowgill, ACTU, *Proof Committee Hansard*, 12 March 2014, p. 14.



Source: Actual productivity growth figures from ABS 5204, table 15. 'Predicted' productivity growth figures based on estimation of the model $LP_{i,t} = a + \phi LP_{total,t} + e_t$ for each industry 'i', using data for the period 1985-86 to 2001-02, as per Equation 1.¹²

4.15 If the Independent Economics' assumption that the ABCC caused the overperformance of the construction industry, then according to the ACTU, it must have equally caused the overperformance in the other eight industries that saw productivity gains against predictions.

For it to be accepted that the outperformance of the construction industry is due to the ABCC, it must be accepted either:

- that the ABCC exerted an influence on productivity in a range of industries other than construction; or
- that some economy-wide factor like mining affected the relationship between predicted and actual productivity in all industries other than construction; or

¹² ACTU, *Submission 14*, pp 18-19.

- that the ABCC lifted productivity in construction while some other factor served to lift productivity relative to its predicted level in a majority of other industries at exactly the same time while not affecting construction.¹³

4.16 Professor Peetz was also sceptical of the argument that there is a causal relationship between the construction sector and the rest of the economy to the extent that productivity could be predicted:

There is no particular reason to presume that one can accurately predict what productivity will be in the construction sector on the basis of what productivity is in the rest of the economy. Moreover, according to Econtech, construction industry productivity began to rise above its 'predicted' level back in 1997. By 1999, three years before even the Building Industry Task Force, construction industry productivity was exceeding Econtech's 'predictions' by almost as much as in 2007, making the claim of a 'reform' effect unwarranted.¹⁴

4.17 Professor Peetz continues the critique of the approach taken by Independent Economics when considering another year-to-year comparison figure used.

4.18 As discussed earlier the Report found that 'construction industry multifactor productivity accelerated to rise by 16.8 per cent in the ten years to 2011/12.'¹⁵ According to Professor Peetz the 16.8 per cent differential between the market sector and the construction sector was heavily influenced by 'the large decline in productivity in mining and resources'. Furthermore Professor Peetz points out that construction multifactor productivity through the period when the ABCC was in existence, was 'pretty much in the middle amongst industries.'¹⁶

4.19 Similar to ACTU, Professor Peetz accuses Independent Economics of repeatedly seeking to 'find causality when none might be due'.¹⁷

The difference in costs between commercial and housing construction sectors

4.20 Independent Economics' next indicator is the gap between the domestic and commercial construction sectors. In the 2007 version of the Report this is the indicator that provided the 9.4 per cent productivity gain that has remarkably been found using this indicator on its own, as well as a being found using this and a combination of other indicators.

4.21 As discussed earlier in this report the reasoning used in the Independent Economics' Report is that commercial construction sites are more likely to be subject

13 ACTU, *Submission 14*, p. 19.

14 Professor David Peetz, *Submission 8*, p. 5.

15 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. v.

16 Professor David Peetz, *Submission 8*, p. 9.

17 Professor David Peetz, *Submission 8*, p. 8.

to 'industrial disputes' and 'poorer work practices', in contrast to the domestic sector which is more 'flexible'.¹⁸

4.22 This is not the first time the assumption that a unionised workforce is the cause of differences in building costs between the two sectors has been subject to critique. The early Econtech reports of 2003 and 2007 were criticised for using this method because they discounted other factors in explaining the gap. According to a paper in the *Journal of Industrial Relations* by Cameron Allan and others:

Other structural factors could also explain them, including greater on-site complexity (it costs more to affix a plasterboard wall on the 10th floor of a high rise than on a ground floor cottage), higher capital intensity and higher profit margins in the commercial sector.¹⁹

The Domestic housing is not a model industry

4.23 The Report cites the productivity of the domestic housing sector as being something the commercial sector should aspire to. However recent reports from the Fair Work Ombudsman's audit program show the terms and conditions of people working in the industry are routinely and comprehensively undermined by employers. These contraventions include non-compliance with hourly rates of pay, allowances, record-keeping and play slip obligations.

4.24 The figures were particularly damning for the apprentices in the domestic building industry. As the audit report highlights, 'Apprentices are usually young workers, in their first job and may be unaware of their rights.'²⁰ The audit of the 164 employers in Victoria showed that only 6.1 per cent of employers were compliant with regard to the pay, terms and conditions of their apprentices.²¹ The table below²² illustrates the areas that employers did not meet their legal obligations:

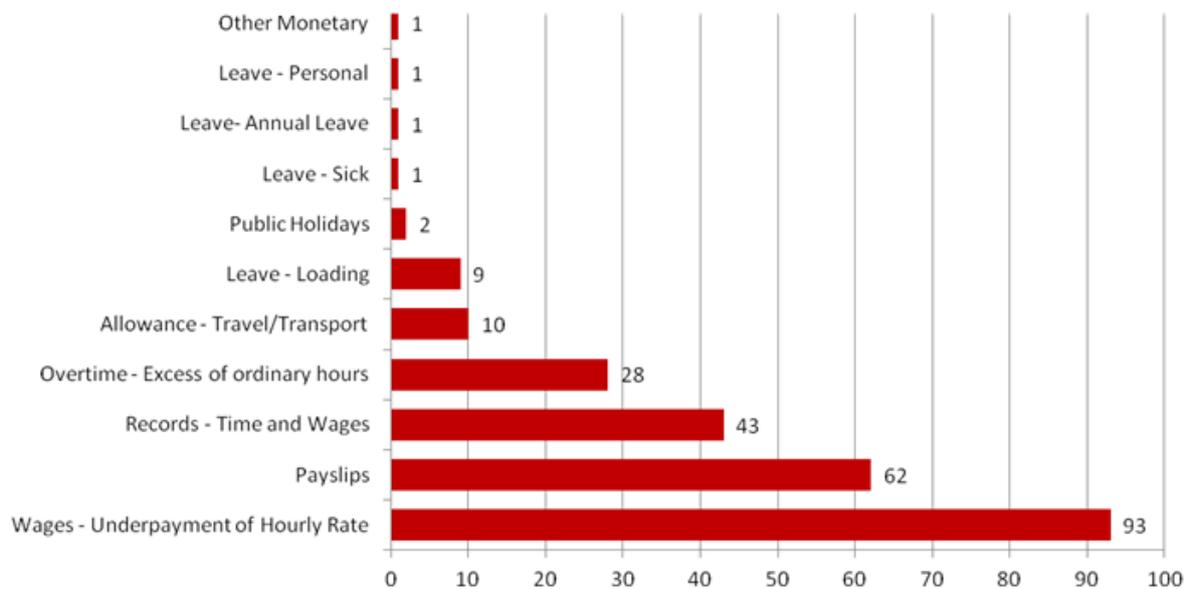
18 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3*, Attachment A: *Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update*, Independent Economics, August 2013, p. 17.

19 Professor David Peetz, *Submission 8*, Attachment A, p. 63.

20 Fair Work Ombudsman, *Victorian building industry apprenticeship audit program*, 2012, p. 2, <http://www.fairwork.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/2256/Vic-building-apprenticeship-industry-report-2011.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y> (accessed 14 March 2014).

21 Fair Work Ombudsman, *Victorian building industry apprenticeship audit program*, 2012, p. 2.

22 Fair Work Ombudsman, *Victorian building industry apprenticeship audit program*, 2012, p. 4.



4.25 Of the 164 employers, 154 were found to be in contravention:

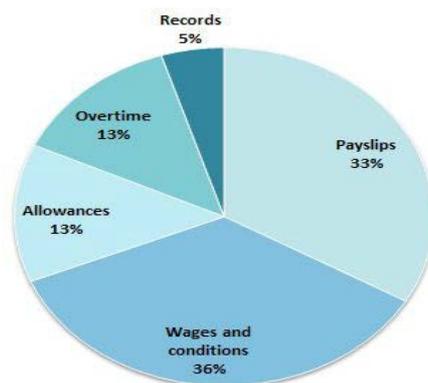
- 60 (39%) had monetary contraventions
- 60 (39%) had record-keeping contraventions
- 34 (22%) had both monetary and non-monetary contraventions

The audit recovered \$192 793.01 for 121 employees.²³

4.26 Figures from the Tasmanian domestic building audit show similar non-compliance across the sector, again in relation to the most vulnerable employees, apprentices. The audit found that of the 150 employers audited, 60 per cent were in contravention of legally binding awards and conditions for apprentices. The chart below²⁴ shows where those contraventions occurred:

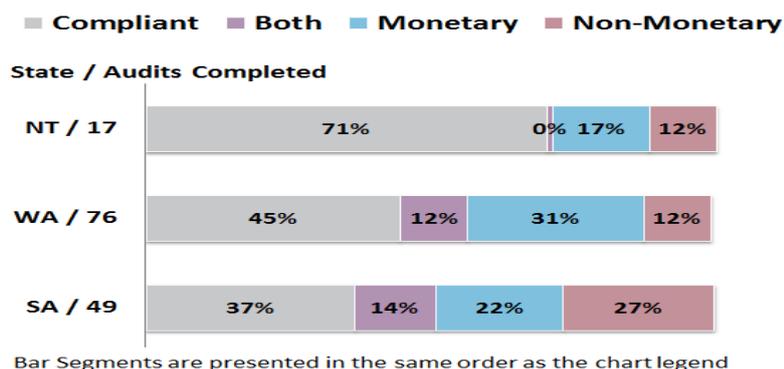
23 Fair Work Ombudsman, *Victorian building industry apprenticeship audit program*, 2012, p. 2, <http://www.fairwork.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/2256/Vic-building-apprenticeship-industry-report-2011.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y> (accessed 24 March 2014).

24 Fair Work Ombudsman, *Tasmanian residential building apprentices program, Final report*, August 2013, <http://www.fairwork.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/2250/Tasmanian-Residential-Building-Apprentices-Program-Final-Report-August-2013.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y>, (accessed 24 March 2014).



The audit recovered \$116 000 for 86 employees.

4.27 A similar audit of the domestic building sectors in SA/NT and WA also showed extensive contraventions. In SA, 49 audits found 31 employers in contravention; in NT, 17 audits found 5 in contravention; in WA, 76 audits found 42 employers in contravention. The table below²⁵ breaks down the types of contraventions:



The audits recovered \$67 000 for 76 employees.²⁶

4.28 The figures show that there is what could be described as a culture of non-compliance in the domestic housing sector in relation to the proper payment of awards and conditions of apprentices. The Victorian figures are startling in that 93.9 per cent of employers are acting outside the law. The other audits reveal this is endemic in other states as well.

25 Fair Work Ombudsman, *WA/SA/NT residential building industry apprentices and trainees campaign*, September 2013, p.7 <http://www.fairwork.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/2254/WA-SA-NT-Residential-building-industry-apprentices-and-trainees-campaign-report-2013.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y>, (accessed 24 March 2014).

26 Fair Work Ombudsman, *WA/SA/NT residential building industry apprentices and trainees campaign*, September 2013, p.3 <http://www.fairwork.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/2254/WA-SA-NT-Residential-building-industry-apprentices-and-trainees-campaign-report-2013.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y>, (accessed 24 March 2014).

Individual Projects

4.29 The use of case studies as one of the elements that informs the figure of 9.4 per cent productivity gain has also attracted criticism. Many of the studies were undertaken as part of the 2007 Report and include claims that 'industry participants have also found that improved workplace practices have contributed to cost savings for major projects'.²⁷

4.30 The difficulty with the use of case studies is that the results cannot be objectively measured for validity and cannot be said to be representative of industry-wide practice. Professor Peetz criticised case studies as not being a sound methodology because much of the data is unverifiable:

Case studies lend themselves strongly to cherry-picking of data, as – unlike with analyses of, say, ABS data where others can obtain access to the data and attempt to verify results – the full data in case studies collected are typically not revealed, rather only those selected by the writer are revealed. If cherry-picking is observed in the use of quantitative data, then there is little reason to believe it has not occurred in the use of qualitative data.²⁸

4.31 Allen and others in their *Construction Industry Productivity in Australia* paper have specific concerns over the case studies used by Independent Economics, and the data that confuses working days lost to industrial action with productivity:

The 'case studies' (which were identical in the 2007 and 2008 reports) comprised one undertaken by the Institute of Public Affairs, a conservative lobbyist and 'think tank' (Murray, 2004), and two by Econtech, which boiled down to the qualitative claims of two leading construction companies and data on reduced working days lost due to industrial action, supported in 2009 by extracts from three submissions by advocates of coercive powers. Here and elsewhere, Econtech appeared to confuse reduced industrial action with higher labour productivity. Labour productivity is the amount of real output per unit of labour input (such as the number of houses built per hour worked). Strikes normally mean no output is produced during a period in which no labour is used or paid for, and so have no direct relationship with output per unit of labour input. If reduced industrial action has led to increased productivity, this should be visible in the productivity data.²⁹

4.32 A further example of cherry-picking and the flawed assumptions of the Econtech reports, the 2008 report in particular, lies in its reliance on a pamphlet authored by Ken Phillips for the Institute of Public Affairs in 2006³⁰ which Econtech claims, 'support the findings from the other subsections (of the Econtech report) that

27 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. 28.

28 Professor David Peetz, *Submission 8*, pp 12-13.

29 Professor David Peetz, *Submission 8, Attachment A*, p. 71.

30 Phillips, K. Institute of Public Affairs Briefing Paper, *Industrial Relations and the Struggle to Build Victoria*, November 2006.

the existence of the ABCC and the supporting regulatory framework has led to significant improvements in productivity.³¹

4.33 The pamphlet purported to analyse the impact of industrial relations on the cost and timeliness of one of Victoria's largest ever civil construction projects, the EastLink Tollway. The purpose of the paper appears to be a justification for the operation of both the former ABCC and the WorkChoices industrial relations regime. In doing this, the paper seeks to draw a comparison between the cost and timeliness of the WorkChoices/ABCC era EastLink project with the pre-WorkChoices/ABCC CityLink project.

4.34 The paper employs a highly speculative series of 'assumptions', 'estimates', 'expectations', 'likelihoods' and 'probabilities' to arrive at 'estimated', 'probable' and 'likely' total additional costs to EastLink, 'assuming continuous construction' of 'likely' to be \$295 million.³²

4.35 In order to estimate the differential cost advantage to Eastlink over CityLink, the author sets out what he claims are 'probable' excessive labour costs that would have been incurred by the EastLink project but for the existence of the ABCC and Work Choices. Among these probable additional costs are what the author deems 'unproductive days'. All of them include basic conditions such as annual leave, statutory public holidays (including Christmas Day) and rostered days off which for the uninitiated are days off in lieu of additional hours worked during the ordinary hours of work.

4.36 Phillips claimed that since EastLink could be subject to an industrial relations regime that would allow a 'theoretical' 365 days per year construction schedule its cost advantage over CityLink could be \$184 million on labour costs alone.³³

4.37 The author states that '[i]t is not clear if the Eastlink industrial undertakings require non-working union delegates' but that didn't stop him claiming that they cost '\$5 million plus',³⁴ a figure which inexplicably blows out in the table on the following page to \$58.5 million.³⁵

Committee View

4.38 The author also makes up figures of \$9.2 million for 'assumed' industrial action over renegotiation of industrial agreements that didn't happen and \$43.3

31 Econtech Pty. Ltd., *Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2008 Report*. 30 July 2008, pp 14-15.

32 Phillips, K. Institute of Public Affairs Briefing Paper, *Industrial Relations and the Struggle to Build Victoria*, November 2006, p. 8.

33 Phillips, K. Institute of Public Affairs Briefing Paper, *Industrial Relations and the Struggle to Build Victoria*, November 2006, p. 7.

34 Phillips, K. Institute of Public Affairs Briefing Paper, *Industrial Relations and the Struggle to Build Victoria*, November 2006, p. 7.

35 Phillips, K. Institute of Public Affairs Briefing Paper, *Industrial Relations and the Struggle to Build Victoria*, November 2006, p. 8.

million for occupational health and safety stoppages that never occurred. For good measure he adds the cost of 'sham weather disputes' that didn't happen that 'would add an unknown amount in overheads' and yet the author was still able to give a 'likely' cost of \$31 million.³⁶

4.39 Reinforcing the vague, imprecise and speculative additional cost estimates arrived at by the author, he concludes by saying that his 'posited' figure of \$295 million 'could be too high or low, but ... is likely to be conservative.'³⁷ It could also be a fantasy.

4.40 It is the Committee's view that the adoption by Econtech of these assumptions further diminishes the value of Econtech's analysis of productivity in the building and construction industry.

Days lost to industrial action

4.41 Independent Economics contends that the unwinding of the gains established through the years of the ABCC is illustrated by the number of days lost through industrial action. The figures used show the actual days lost from financial years 1995/96 through to the third quarter of the financial year 2012/13, and incorporates an 'estimate for the June quarter of 2013 [that] has been made by assuming that the growth rate for the full financial year is the same as the growth rate in the first three quarters of the financial year'.³⁸ The Report concludes that:

...more than one half of the improvement in lost working days achieved in the first five years of the Taskforce/ABCC era has already been relinquished in the first year of the FWBC era. In fact, in 2012/13, the working days lost in construction was the highest since 2004/05.³⁹

...

This sharp increase in work days lost to industrial disputes in only the first year of operation of the FWBC is consistent with the expected reversal of the productivity benefits achieved during the Taskforce/ABCC era.⁴⁰

4.42 Master Builders attempt to quantify the cost of the days lost due to industrial action, and although they concede it is not possible to cost the impact on each project. They roll together a number of assumptions of potential costs to come to their figure:

36 Phillips, K. Institute of Public Affairs Briefing Paper, *Industrial Relations and the Struggle to Build Victoria*, November 2006, p. 8.

37 Phillips, K. Institute of Public Affairs Briefing Paper, *Industrial Relations and the Struggle to Build Victoria*, November 2006, p. 9.

38 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. 25.

39 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. 25.

40 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3, Attachment A: Economic Analysis of Building and Construction Industry Productivity: 2013 Update, Independent Economics*, August 2013, p. 26.

While it is not possible to accurately calculate the construction cost of a day lost[...] If it is assumed that the direct cost of a strike is \$100,000 per day then 89,000 days lost to industrial action would equate to \$8.9 billion.⁴¹

4.43 Other submitters argued the assumptions made by the Report do not support the claims that the number of days lost since the ABCC was abolished is evidence 'consistent with the expected reversal of the productivity benefits achieved during the Taskforce/ABCC era'. Firstly, there is the problem with conflating industrial days lost with labour productivity figures discussed in the previous section. The second substantive criticism is that the figures do not actually support the argument put forward in the Report.

4.44 Professor Peetz calls the use of the estimate of the final quarter as 'wildly erroneous'. What the figures actually show when the final data was available was that the number of days lost was actually 61,600, and not the estimated 89,000. Professor Peetz also quotes figures from the last 12 months that data that show that there was a slight reduction in that 12 months from the last 12 months of the ABCC. This supports Professor Peetz's proposition that:

The reality is that disputation data vary substantially from one quarter to the next, and Econtech conveniently overlooked this fact when attempting to justify a major deterioration of construction industrial relations under the FWBC.⁴²

4.45 The ACTU supported the argument that days lost due to industrial action since the abolition of the ABCC infers a trend that the number will rise through industrial disputes:

During the ABCC's operation, there was an average of 9.5 working days lost to disputes per 1000 employees per quarter in the construction industry. In the four quarters after the abolition of the ABCC, the rate of disputation in the industry has been below the ABCC-era average twice (in December 2012 and June 2013) and above it twice (in September 2012 and March 2013).⁴³

4.46 In evidence to the Legislation Committee in November the ACTU also suggested that each dispute in the industry had the capacity to severely alter the figures because of the low number of disputes in the industry, and indeed across the whole economy:

[I]n this industry, in fact, as in all others when you look at the industrial action statistics, the overall level of industrial disputation in our economy is so low—so low—that a very small number of disputes can cause a spike in the graph. Because the incidence of industrial disputes is orders of

41 Master Builders Australia, *Submission 3*, Attachment B, November 2013, p. 6.

42 Professor David Peetz, *Submission 8*, p. 11.

43 ACTU, *Submission 26*, p. 26.

magnitude lower even than it was under early iterations of Howard government industrial law, one or two disputes move the needle.⁴⁴

4.47 To add further weight to this argument the latest quarterly figures on days lost per employee due to industrial action was the second lowest since 1985 and the lowest since 2008 when the ABCC was in operation.⁴⁵

4.48 The other point made during the inquiry in relation to days lost was whether they were as a result of lawful or unlawful industrial action. As far as the committee understands, the ABS figures from any period do not disaggregate the figures by days lost through protected and unprotected industrial action.

Productivity Commission assessment construction productivity

4.49 The long list of stakeholders unconvinced of the figures and conclusions of the Report now includes the Productivity Commission (the Commission). In its draft report on public infrastructure the Commission expresses doubt on the claimed productivity growth rates that Master Builders Australia rely on through their commissioned report from Independent Economics.

4.50 The Commission agreed on the importance of the Report to the debate on economic implications of changes to industrial relations in the construction industry:

The series of studies have been highly influential in debates about the effectiveness of the ABCC on construction productivity, and by inference, relevant to various conjectures about the degree to which diminished union power affects productivity at the macro level. Most umbrella groups representing construction and other businesses have highlighted the studies and claimed that they are valid... The validity and interpretation of these studies are therefore key issues.⁴⁶

4.51 The Commission noted that the Report was two-pronged in its approach to measuring productivity. The first uses historical data to predict growth and then measures that against actual growth. The Commission then notes that the model's appropriateness cannot be measured because 'no statistical model (or specification tests of that model) was provided', and that the 'likelihood of misspecification is high'. The Commission concludes that 'As it stands, IE's predictive model should be given little weight'.⁴⁷

4.52 The second modelling approach used in the Report was the measurement of the domestic versus commercial costs discussed earlier in this chapter. The

44 ACTU, *Committee Hansard*, 26 November 2013, p. 7.

45 ABS, 6321.0.55.001 - Industrial Disputes, Australia, December 2013.

46 Productivity Commission, *Draft Report on Public Infrastructure, Volume 2*, March 2014, p. 452. http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/134676/infrastructure-draft-volume2.pdf (accessed 24 March 2014).

47 Productivity Commission, *Draft Report on Public Infrastructure, Volume 2*, March 2014, p. 452. http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/134676/infrastructure-draft-volume2.pdf (accessed 24 March 2014).

Commission considered the premises of the argument and the conclusions reached by Independent Economics and make the following comments:

First, no judgment can be made about the effects of the FWBC from the data currently available. There is only one year of data and the conclusion ignores the fact that, even during the ABCC period, relative costs sometimes rose.

Second, over a longer period, the link between the IR regimes and productivity is not robust.

Third, even if the IE numbers were robust, concluding that IR is the exclusive factor explaining the trend fails to consider a range of rival explanations and considerations.⁴⁸

4.53 The Commission concludes its analysis by stating that Independent Economics' results are neither reliable nor convincing indicators of the impact of the BIT/ABCC', and cites the views of major business consultants who have also expressed doubts about the findings:

Major business consulting firms have expressed doubts as well (ACG 2013; PwC 2013a, p. 8). For example, Allen Consulting argued in a report to the Business Council of Australia:

It is not feasible to link the size of the productivity shock to definitive evidence of recent performance. Events that have given rise to concerns about industrial relations unrest are too recent to appear in economic statistics. (ACG 2013, p. 39)⁴⁹

Committee View

4.54 The report from Independent Economics is pivotal in the debate over the purpose and effectiveness of the ABCC and the FWBC regime that replaced it. Almost every single argument by proponents of the legislation travels through this prism to arrive at conclusions and ultimately recommendations for action, based on the impact that the ABCC had on the productivity of the building and construction industry. The difficulty the Committee has with this approach is that the evidence suggests the methodology and assumptions used by Independent Economics throughout its series of reports are at best, not robust.

4.55 The Committee is deeply concerned that the fundamental figure of 9.4 per cent productivity gain, initially arrived at through a flawed analysis of the gap between residential and commercial construction only, is regurgitated in all of the reports since. The Committee does not find that reaching this figure afresh each year is plausible, despite the calculations being based on more variables and updated data.

48 Productivity Commission, *Draft Report on Public Infrastructure, Volume 2*, March 2014, p. 453-454. http://www.pc.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0009/134676/infrastructure-draft-volume2.pdf (accessed 24 March 2014).

49 Productivity Commission, *Draft Report on Public Infrastructure, Volume 2*, March 2014, p. 453-454. http://www.pc.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0009/134676/infrastructure-draft-volume2.pdf (accessed 24 March 2014).

4.56 The second fundamental flaw in the Report is that it does not prove any productivity gains are as a direct result of the existence of the ABCC. The evidence received throughout the inquiry raised a number of economic and administrative factors that could and do impact the economic performance of any sector of the economy. The report discounts all of these in favour of the view the ABCC alone is responsible for the productivity growth. Again the Committee does not find this conclusion plausible.

4.57 The committee is highly sceptical of the findings of the Report, and the methodology used by Independent Economics. The report appears to continually 'beg the question' it sets out to answer, confuses correlation for causation, and repeatedly relies on estimates based on spurious assumptions.

4.58 The Wilcox Review found that the 2007 Report is 'deeply flawed', and 'ought to be totally disregarded'.⁵⁰ This was after Econtech, as they were then trading, had had the opportunity to respond to the criticisms put to them by Justice Wilcox. In 2014, the Productivity Commission finds it neither reliable, nor convincing. The list of other detractors comes from across the political spectrum, and includes academics, unions and major business consultancies. The Report, its methodology, and its conclusions should be disregarded in its entirety.

50 Honourable Murray Wilcox QC, *Transition to Fair Work Australia for the Building and Construction Industry Report*, March 2009, p. 46.