The Rise of New Manufacturing:

Transitioning Skills and Technologies into the Future









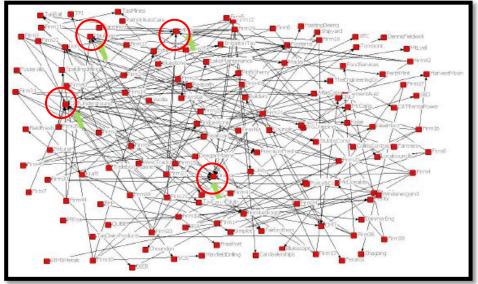


Manufacturing in Tasmania

As it transforms, manufacturing is undergoing a series of critical transitions.

This presentation examines the how these transitions play out using a case study (*Mapping the Connections*) of a long-established manufacturing cluster with global significance.

We identify 3 important implications arising from these transitions.



Mapping the Connections- cluster of firms



Tasmania, Australia



Population: 495,354

Land Area: 62,409 sq km



North West Coast:

Cities:

- •Burnie (population 19,329)
- Devonport (population 24,615)

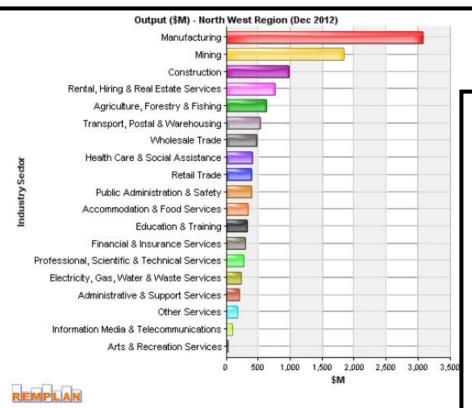
Industries:

- -Manufacturing
- -Mining
- -Construction
- -Agriculture

Total Output = \$11,481.818m

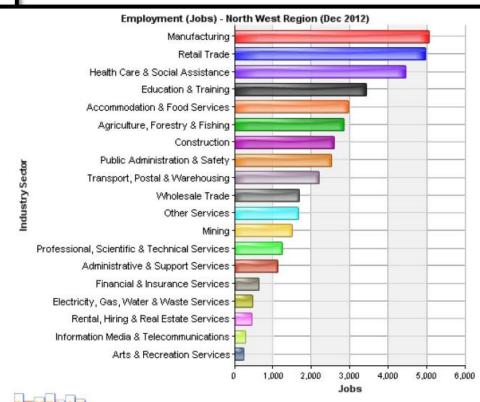


Manufacturing in NW Tasmania...



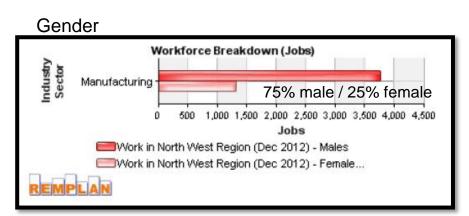
NW Manufacturing JOBS = **5,076** (12.6% of NW total)

NW Manufacturing OUTPUT: **\$3,083.924m** (26.9% of NW total)

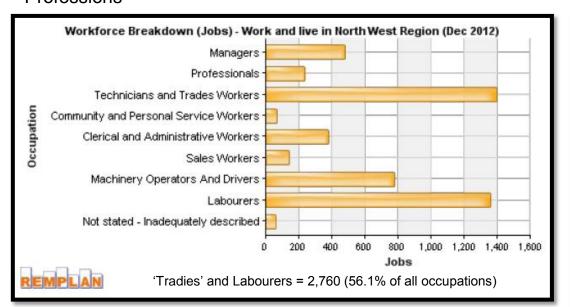




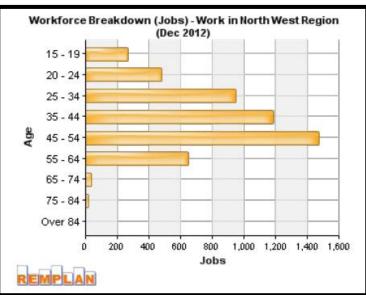
Manufacturing in NW Tasmania...



Professions

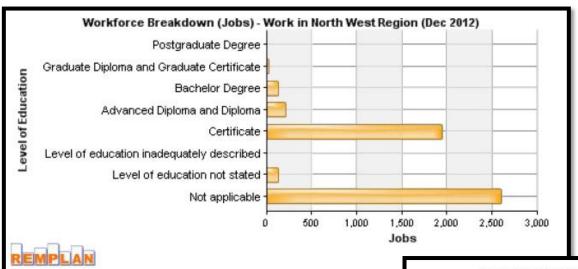


Age Profile





Manufacturing in NW Tasmania...

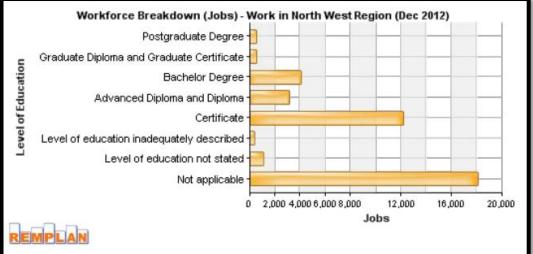


Manufacturing

Bachelor Degree or above= 179 (3.4% of all jobs)

General

Bachelor Degree or above = 5,305 (13.2% of all jobs)





Mapping the Connections study...

46 businesses interviewed

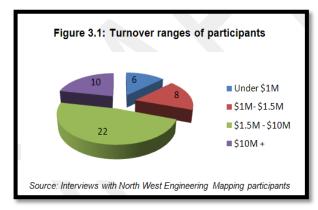
Focus areas for interviews:

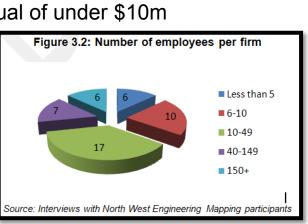
- About the business
- Supply-chain linkages
- Education & Skills
- Regional Assets
- Competition and Growth



Average age of businesses = 24 years

Average size of businesses = 3/4 SME's with annual of under \$10m



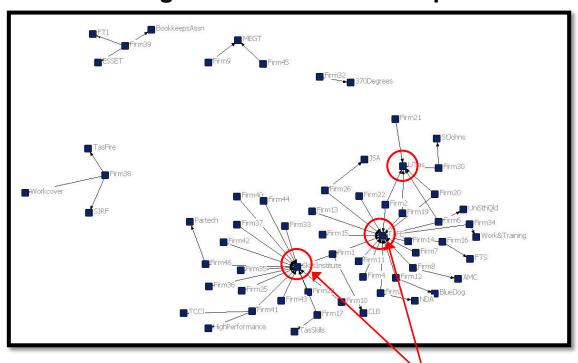






Mapping the Connections

Training & Professional Development



Most businesses use TAFEs



Transitions

1. Low to high value:

Shedding of low skilled jobs, recognition of the need for high skill jobs- pathways education, high tech/sophisticated equipment and high level skills



2. From Black to Green manufacturing

Firms are beginning to talk and recognise sustainable practices and to supply it is a requirement/increasing expectation from customers.

A growing relationship between the pipe fitter and the physicist.





William Adams (CAT Dealership)- Burnie, Tasmania



Transitions

3) The game changers:

 Robotics (implications for skills), change in the processes, low volume high value add, supply chain implications on quality, skilling up local supply chains



- General unawareness of the opportunities for firms to provide services as a 'value add'.
- Through Enterprise Connect and University intervention, sparked awareness and a need to for strategic intervention (e.g. *Manufuturing*).

5) New forms of partnerships:

- Professor Goran Roos inner table vs outer table: great engagement from young staff in emerging businesses, trust and engagement between the businesses and the university. Not just consultation, but true engagement and collaboration.
- New forms/modes of dialogue
- Maintain workforce, but up-skilling and increasing productivity whilst doing so (added incentive for recruitment)







Transitions in brief...

Stability
Capability
Cognitive proximity

Regional characteristics demonstrate readiness for emerging development platform with the right strategic intervention

(Cook 2001; Harmaakorpi, 2007)



MINE EXPO 2012 https://mining.cat.com/



Skilling up for future success: *Skills, Training and pathways*



Growing recognition of the need to go from *low level skills to high level skills* (fewer positions, but more disposable income)

Strongly embedded trades culture and no clarity around how to transform those skills (O'Reilly-Briggs, 2010)

Practice, change and productivity: tension regarding the time and place of upskilling (increase productivity plus transformed skills suggests the solution is skilling on the job)

Proposal put forward: Skilling the supply chain

Change in learning environments and a shift to 'blended' curriculum – a significant challenge not only for industry, but also the university.



Gearing-up for future success



- Identifying and articulating the capability of the technology platform?
- •How do you mobilise the technology platform emerging?
- •What are the best strategic interventions?

Foster cognitive proximity (complementary competencies- e.g. big machine harness design) (Lazzeretti, Capone & Cinti 2008)



Clever solutions for future success:

New Dialogues

- Catalysing change along the supply-chain
- Snowballing of localised 'know-how'

Identified need for dialogue that builds on past development trajectories and presents future potential to produce competitive advantage, by leveraging resource configurations differently.



Continuous Improvement Group-Visit to SIMPLOT Australia



References:

- Lazzeretti, L., Capone F. and Cinti, T. (2008). Regional Development Platform based on 'Related Variety': Some Evidences from Tuscany. Orkestra, San Sebastián.
- O'Reilly-Briggs, K. (2010). *The master artisan: a framework for master tradespeople in Australia*. National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER).
- Harmakorpi, V. (2007). Regional Development Platform Method (RDPM) as a Tool for Regional Innovation Policy. European Planning Studies. Vol. 14, No 8.
- Cook, P. (2001). *Regional innovation systems, clusters, and the knowledge economy.* Industrial and Corporate Change. Vol. 10, No 4.

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