Trends in Engineering Construction Across States

Infrastructure NSW

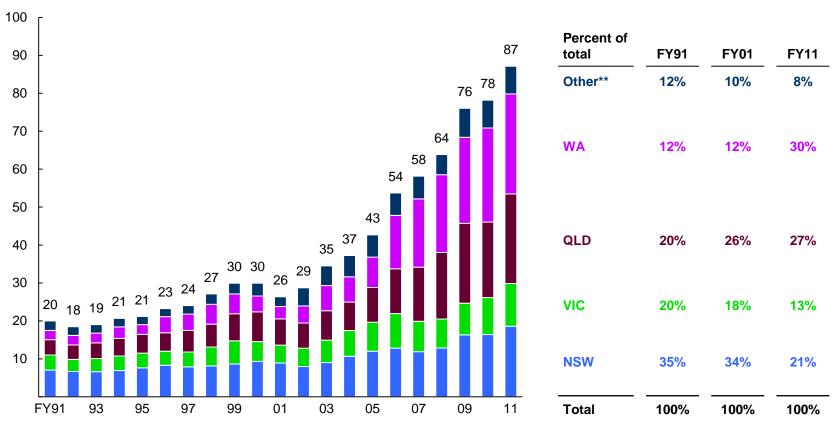
15 December 2011

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Over the last 20 years NSW, VIC, QLD and WA accounted for about 90% of engineering construction in Australia. WA increased its share from 12% in FY01 to 30% in FY11 to account for the largest proportion of engineering construction of any state, largely driven by the mining sector

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY STATE*

Value of work done, \$ Billions (Real, 2008/2009)



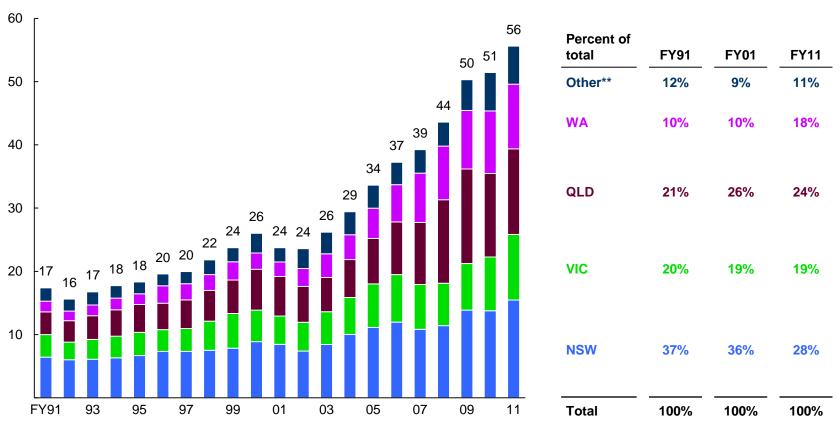
^{*} Engineering construction covers: roads, highways and subdivisions, bridges, railways, harbours, water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage, electricity generation, transmission and supply, pipelines, recreation, telecommunications, mining and heavy industry, and other

^{**} Other includes SA, TAS, NT and ACT

Excluding mining and heavy industry, over the last 20 years NSW, VIC, QLD and WA accounted for about 90% of engineering construction in Australia. Between FY01 and FY11 NSW experienced the greatest change in share, with its share declining by 9%

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY STATE—EXCLUDING MINING AND HEAVY INDUSTRY*

Value of work done, \$ Billions (Real, 2008/2009)



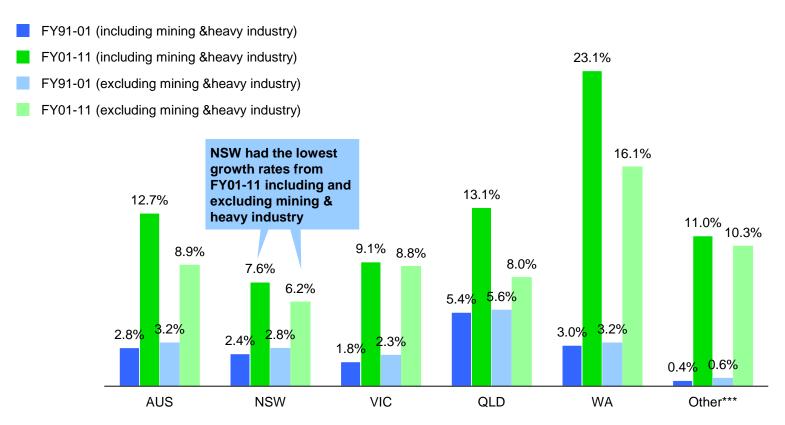
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Both when including and excluding mining and heavy industry, growth in engineering construction across all states was significantly higher between FY01-11 compared to the 10 years prior. WA had the highest growth rate between FY01-11 and also experienced the largest increase in growth rate of any state over the two periods compared. NSW had the lowest growth rate between FY01-11

GROWTH IN ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY STATE*

Compound annual growth rate (Real**)



^{*} Engineering construction covers: roads, highways and subdivisions, bridges, railways, harbours, water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage, electricity generation, transmission and supply, pipelines, recreation, telecommunications, mining and heavy industry, and other

^{**} Based on a series of real value of work done. BIS uses a construction sector deflator in converting nominal to real figures

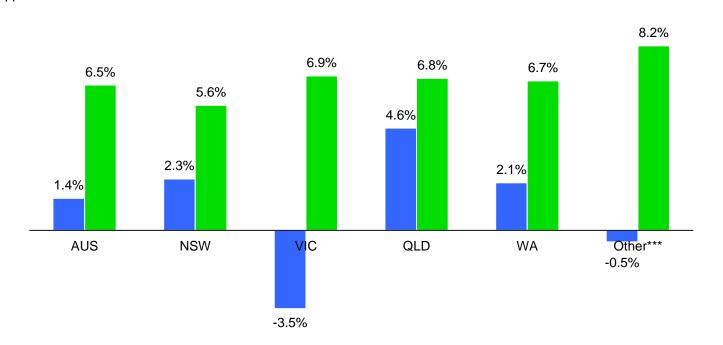
^{***} Other includes SA, TAS, NT and ACT

Excluding the mining sector & heavy industry sector, the growth rates between states were very similar between FY01-11 for publicly funded construction

GROWTH IN PUBLICLY FUNDED ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY STATE—EXCLUDING MINING & HEAVY INDUSTRY*

Compound annual growth rate (Real**)

FY91-01 FY01-11



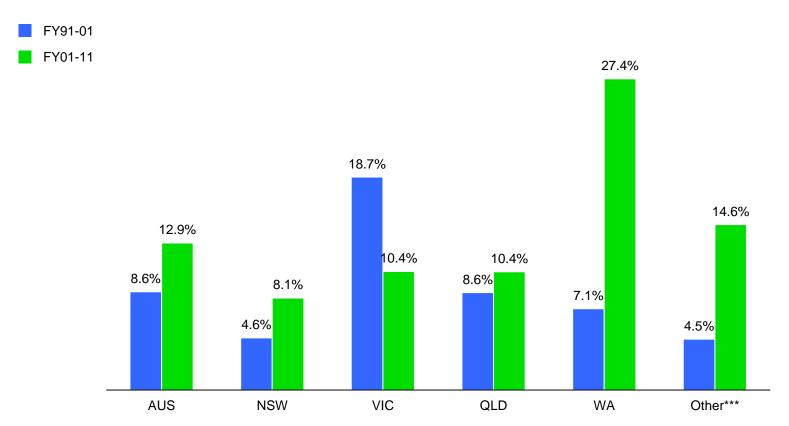
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^{***} Other includes SA, TAS, NT and ACT

Excluding the mining & heavy industry sector, the growth rate in NSW was the lowest and WA was the highest between FY01-11 for privately funded construction. The high growth rate in WA is due to infrastructure supporting the mining sector

GROWTH IN PRIVATELY FUNDED ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY STATE—EXCLUDING MINING & HEAVY INDUSTRY* Compound annual growth rate (Real**)



^{*} Engineering construction covers: roads, highways and subdivisions, bridges, railways, harbours, water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage, electricity generation, transmission and supply, pipelines, recreation, telecommunications, and other

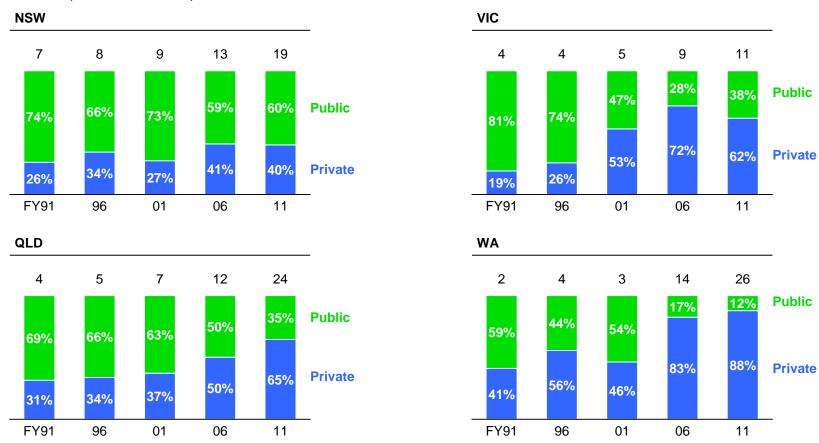
^{**} Based on a series of real value of work done. BIS uses a construction sector deflator in converting nominal to real figures

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Across NSW, VIC, QLD and WA the percentage of construction being funded by the private sector was higher in FY06 and FY11 than any years prior

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY FUNDING SOURCE*

\$ Billions (Real, 2008/2009), Percent of total

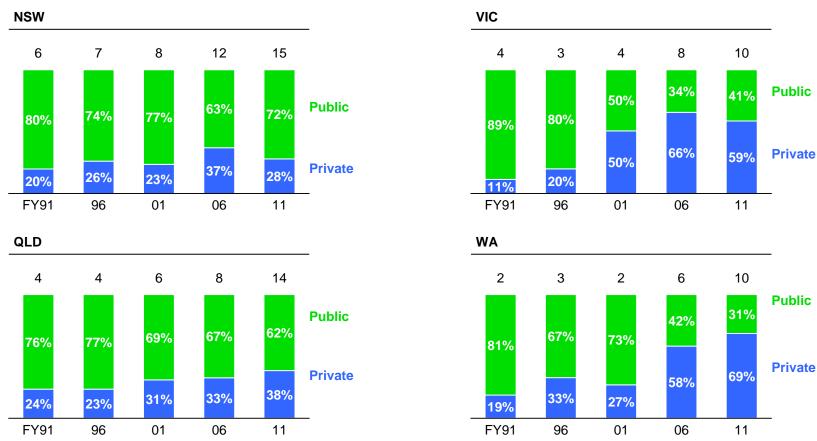


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NSW has the smallest proportion of privately funded construction, and the proportion decreased from FY06 to FY11. QLD shows a similar profile to NSW, while VIC & WA have seen dramatic shifts from public to private sector funding

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY FUNDING SOURCE—EXCLUDING MINING AND HEAVY INDUSTRY*

\$ Billions (Real, 2008/2009), Percent of total



^{*} Engineering construction covers: roads, highways and subdivisions, bridges, railways, harbours, water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage, electricity generation, transmission and supply, pipelines, recreation, telecommunications, and other