



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

An investigation into BIM based detailed cost estimating and drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices

Babatunde, S, Perera, S, Ekundayo, DO and Adeleye, T

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/JFMPC-05-2019-0042>

Title	An investigation into BIM based detailed cost estimating and drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices
Authors	Babatunde, S, Perera, S, Ekundayo, DO and Adeleye, T
Type	Article
URL	This version is available at: http://usir.salford.ac.uk/id/eprint/52714/
Published Date	2020

USIR is a digital collection of the research output of the University of Salford. Where copyright permits, full text material held in the repository is made freely available online and can be read, downloaded and copied for non-commercial private study or research purposes. Please check the manuscript for any further copyright restrictions.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: usir@salford.ac.uk.



An investigation into BIM based detailed cost estimating and drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices

Journal:	<i>Journal of Financial Management of Property and Construction</i>
Manuscript ID	JFMPC-05-2019-0042.R2
Manuscript Type:	Research Paper
Keywords:	Building Information Modelling (BIM), Cost Estimating, global competitiveness, Quantity Surveying, Nigeria

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

An investigation into BIM based detailed cost estimating and drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices

Abstract

Purpose-Although studies have shown the relevance of BIM (Building Information Modeling) in cost estimating process, efforts at investigating BIM based detailed cost estimating among professional quantity surveyors through quantitative approach are scanty. The purpose of this study is to identify and examine the usage of BIM based detailed cost estimating software; and assesses the drivers to BIM adoption within the Nigerian quantity surveying consulting firms.

Design/methodology/approach- A comprehensive literature review, pilot study, and questionnaire survey were adopted. The survey targeted both the BIM users and non- BIM users' quantity surveying consulting firms in Lagos, Nigeria. The data collected were analysed using frequency, percentage, mean score, standard deviation, Mann-Whitney test, and factor analysis.

Findings-The study found that 46.58% of quantity surveying consulting firms are aware of BIM and have adopted it for detailed cost estimating, while 49.32% of quantity surveying consulting firms are aware but have not adopted BIM based detailed cost estimating, and 4.10% of quantity surveying consulting firms are not aware at all. Also, the study identified various BIM based detailed cost estimating software used in quantity surveying practices and found that Microsoft excel is often used alongside 3D software; Autodesk QTO, Navisworks, Innovaya composer, and CostX respectively are prevalent BIM software used for detailed cost estimating. In addition, the study identified 21 drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices. The result of factor analysis grouped the 21 identified drivers into five principal factors: improved whole life cycle/design quality; enhanced decision and visualization; cost and time saving; marketing and support for quantity surveyor tasks; and government and client pressure.

Practical implication-This study provides significant insight into the application of BIM to quantity surveying consulting practices, thereby enables consultant quantity surveyors to make informed decisions to select BIM cost estimating software to suit their practices. Further, the study findings can be useful for individuals, clients' and contractors' quantity surveyors to be fully aware of the opportunities BIM could bring in relation to their service delivery.

Originality/value-Accurate cost estimating, effective cost monitoring and control are essential elements to a construction project success. This study further emphasized the importance of BIM to quantity surveying practices, particularly in the area of the detailed cost estimating.

Keywords: BIM, cost estimating, global competitiveness, quantity surveying, Nigeria
Paper type **Research paper**

Introduction

In order to remain globally competitive, quantity surveyors must be ready to adapt to any innovation in the construction industry. In recent times, there has been different innovations in the construction industry ranging from augmented reality, construction software and data ecosystem, to building information modeling (BIM) among others. The evolution of these innovations has brought the development of different tools, techniques and software to enhance productivity among construction professionals. In the last decade, BIM is one of the technologies trending in the construction industry (Kulasekara *et al.*, 2013). BIM is described as a process of

1
2
3 producing, managing, storing, exchanging and sharing building information in an interoperable
4 way (Yan and Damian, 2008). This automation explored by the use of BIM has helped increase
5 efficiency in cost estimating among others (Afoluhai, 2012).
6

7 Detailed cost estimating is a very important aspect of quantity surveying profession, to be
8 precise. It is the most essential knowledge a quantity surveying practitioner must possess, either
9 working as a contractor or consultant quantity surveyor. A quantity surveying practitioner must
10 possess an excellent skill in quantity take off and building of rates. Ismail (2016) stated that cost
11 estimating is the most important quantity surveying skill in determining construction project
12 costs. It involves the prediction of the most likely cost of a construction project which depends
13 on a number of variables which are materials, labour, plant, profit and overhead. As a project
14 becomes complex, the whole process of estimating becomes enormous and time consuming, and
15 with the growing competition in the industry and the increasing demands of clients for value for
16 money, accuracy and efficiency, the quantity surveyor competence to carry out estimating
17 operations traditionally becomes questioned. Shen and Issa (2010) argued that generating a
18 detailed cost estimate is very important but it is a time consuming task in construction projects.
19 For instance, in preparing detailed cost estimates, most of the time is spent on visualization,
20 interpretation, clarification of drawings, specification information and aggregated quantities of
21 labour, materials and equipment. As a result of this, cost estimates provided by quantity
22 surveyors are arguably producing errors and inaccuracies due to unmanageable circumstances.
23
24
25

26 However, BIM has presented to solve estimating operations. For instance, Thurairajah and
27 Gruchor (2013) asserted that BIM is crucial when it comes to accurate and reliable cost
28 estimating. This is affirmed by Sattineni and Harrison (2014) who indicated that quantity take-
29 off automation is one of the capabilities of BIM which reduces time and cost required in
30 preparing cost estimates. In addition, previous studies on BIM have shown that BIM offers a
31 better advantage by improving the estimating practices that are usually prone to errors (Olatunji
32 and Sher, 2010; Azhar, 2011; Eastman *et al.*, 2011) among others. For instance, Attar *et al.*
33 (2013) found that by adopting BIM, 80% reduction in time to prepare estimates and 10% savings
34 on construction cost through clash detection were attainable. In addition, Olatunji and Sher
35 (2015) argued that there are limited empirical tools upon which modern construction estimating
36 theories could be based. However, with the emergence of BIM for estimating, there is need for
37 research on the advances in BIM (Olatunji and Sher, 2015). This triggered several studies on
38 BIM in relation to quantity surveying practices. For instance, studies like application of 5D BIM
39 including its benefits and challenges (see Olatunji *et al.*, 2010; Cheunga *et al.*, 2012; Frei *et al.*,
40 2013; Wu *et al.*, 2014; Luth *et al.*, 2014; Wong and Yew, 2017; Olawumi and Chan, 2018). Few
41 studies focused on the role of quantity surveyors in developing 5D BIM (Smith, 2016; Mayoufet
42 *et al.*, 2019). Few studies on BIM education in quantity surveying (see Ali *et al.*, 2015; Babatunde
43 *et al.*, 2018; Babatunde and Ekundayo, 2019). Other studies on BIM enabled estimating (see
44 Olatunji and Sher, 2014; Olatunji and Sher, 2015) among others.
45
46
47

48 Despite these previous studies, there is limited empirical study on the investigation of the use of
49 BIM for detailed cost estimating among quantity surveying consulting firms. Since cost
50 estimating is a core duty of quantity surveyors and there is a gap in analyzing the factors
51 influencing the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying consulting firms, particularly in
52 developing countries. Therefore, this study becomes imperative with a view to identifying and
53 examining the usage of BIM based detailed cost estimating software and assessing the drivers to
54 the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying consulting firms.
55
56
57
58
59
60

Literature review

Concept of BIM

The drive to develop 3D modeling arose from the urge to develop accurate construction details of building designed in complex form (Boon, 2009). The concept of BIM started in the 1990's and BIM has presented so many opportunities to the construction industry. BIM has evolved from being just a software to an integrating system. BIM does not present itself as software, instead it is an information technology (IT) solution for integrating software application, and IT tools to design a building in a common platform which is not dependent on the software used (Jayasena and Neddikkara, 2012). The evolution of BIM has caused drastic change in the way operations are being carried out in the industry. Olatunji and Sher (2015) stated that BIM stores robust quantitative and qualitative data. Thus, BIM enables the estimators to export unto dedicated platforms for costing, without substantial additional calculations on the quantification of design attributes. The basic concept of BIM is hinged on the need to provide a platform that provides solution to the lapses of the 2D CAD technologies by ensuring a cooperative platform that brings together all building information in a single file, which can be exchanged and used by all the parties to a project (Abdulahi and Ibrahim, 2016). Several researchers have stated that the concept of BIM is devoid of a specific definition. For instance, RICS (2012) reported that the concept of BIM has no accepted definition, as a result of its evolving nature.

Kamadeen (2010) described the collaboration of all the features of BIM presented so far as a problem solving evolution that allows designers to easily optimize designs with analyses, simulations and visualizations which delivers a higher quality construction documentation. The prominent IT based information system, promotes and integrates the designs, assembles all operations of the building. The emergence of BIM is a turning point for the built environment, overcoming the barriers faced by all professionals. BIM presents a holistic view of a project from inception to completion even before it is actualized, thereby enabling remedial action to be taken for any identified risk.

BIM based detailed cost estimating software

BIM is not a software as described by various researchers but there is a software that is BIM based that helps integrate project data into a single file. BIM based estimating is described as a programmed progression that involves adapting data, exporting, and linking data with their respective unit cost. This process is different from the conventional approach to estimating (Ashworth, 2010). The manual process of carrying out these activities ranges from taking off up to preparation of draft bill of quantities. The integration of activities by BIM-enabled estimating helps in narrowing the operations of detailed estimating, thereby reducing the toilsome operations carried out in the manual method (Ashworth, 2010). However, many researchers have suggested that BIM enabled detailed estimating requires adequate knowledge and skills that are different from the traditional method. BIM based detailed cost estimating provides supplementary solution to the traditional and 2D CAD method. The unique feature of BIM based detailed cost estimating over traditional approach to estimating is the automation process. The capability of BIM based detailed cost estimating is its ability to automate the quantification process thereby overruling the enormous process in traditional estimating approach leaving ample time for the estimator to review and use his experience on the estimates generated.

1
2
3 *Navisworks*: This is a BIM based detailed cost estimating software developed by Autodesk for
4 the review of project and administration for professionals and stakeholders in Architectural,
5 engineering and construction (AEC). According to Finances online (2019), there are two
6 versions of Navisworks: Navisworks manage and Navisworks simulation. The Navisworks
7 manage has more sophisticated coordination, clash detection, 5D analysis and simulation while
8 the Navisworks simulate specifies on reviewing and disseminates project information through
9 the 5D analysis and simulation. The features of Navisworks to detailed cost estimating include:
10 clash detection, quantification, coordination of data, model simulation and analysis, model
11 review, project viewing, IFC file reader among many others (Finances online, 2019). In
12 addition, it presents a lot of benefits which are reduction in cost; the Navisworks clash detection
13 feature helps to streamline work flows which in turn help to reduce overspending and also saves
14 time. Another benefit of this software is coordinated data; this software helps to integrate project
15 data into a single model file which in turn saves time. It detects clashes which reduce the time
16 that would have been taken to carry out this task manually.
17
18
19

20
21 *Innovaya Composer*: Innovaya composer is an auxiliary tool designed for Autodesk Revit and
22 AutoCAD for architecture, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP). According to Innovaya
23 (2011) Innovaya composer is designed to exploit the intelligent objects in the building
24 information environment. This invention has changed the way professionals in the built
25 environment carry out their duties and alongside enhance the communication between the team,
26 planning, project estimating and quantity take off. Innovaya Composer imports data from Revit
27 and exports the model into an INV file which can be read by Innovaya applications such as
28 Innovaya Estimating and Innovaya Quantity Take off. The features of Innovaya composer
29 include; automatic quantity generation, drag and drop quantity generation, coordinated object
30 quantities, intelligent change management, quantity report to MS Excel, interactive 3D
31 visualization, support for effective team communication, automatic quantity extraction, item take
32 off.
33
34

35
36 *BIM measure*: This software is a product of the Causeway Computer Aided Take-Off (CATO)
37 suite. It is an advancement of the CAD measure which has additional capabilities to visualize 3D
38 models and utilize the data available in BIM mode for quantification. The features of this
39 software are such that it enables users integrate various models and files into a single file and
40 also the incorporation of BIM measure with other packages in the CATO suite enables cost to be
41 managed effectively for BIM based project (Wu *et al.*, 2014). BIM measure is compatible with
42 various file formats such as DWFx, DWF, IFC, and PDF. Usually, files from Autodesk Revit are
43 required to be transferred and converted into any of the aforementioned file format before they
44 can work with the software. Wu *et al.* (2014) asserted that the beneficial features of BIM
45 measure are visualization as it can easily be adjusted to users' convenient view, quantification
46 although it does not automatically take off as the form of quantification needs to be defined
47 during the process, but it has a user-friendly interface and easy to comprehend. The quantities
48 produced by BIM measure are usually reliable as it gives the opportunity to use alternative
49 model vetting tools alongside the software to ascertain the standard of BIM models before use. It
50 also entails an in built classification for standard estimating in the CATO suite, the software also
51 has report generating and data transfer features which allow the exportation of data to external
52 spread sheets such as MS Excel or CATO suite provided, and lastly the inclusion of change
53 management tool available in the CATO suite.
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

As shown in Table II, the relative importance of the identified drivers was gauged from both the BIM users and non-BIM users' quantity surveying consulting firms in Nigeria. It is believed that this study would provide an in-depth understanding to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices at large.

Research methodology

Since cost estimating is a core duty of quantity surveyors, the target population for this study comprised both the BIM users and non-BIM users' quantity surveying consulting firms in Lagos, Nigeria. The choice of the study area is due to the fact that a large percentage of quantity surveying consulting firms is situated in Lagos state. Thus, the study area is adjudged appropriate to conduct the survey to obtain required data (Babatunde, 2015). The study adopted literature review, pilot study, and questionnaire survey. For instance, the pilot study was conducted to identify the BIM users among the quantity surveying consulting firms in the study area. The outcome of pilot study revealed that 13 quantity surveying consulting firms are already using BIM (i.e. BIM users) in the study area and 124 quantity surveying consulting firms have not been using BIM (i.e. non-BIM users). The total list of quantity surveying consulting firms in the study area was obtained from the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveying (NIQS) directory of 2016. In order to capture broad perceptions of the respondents comprised BIM users and non-BIM users' quantity surveying consulting firms, this study adopted questionnaire survey. This approach is supported by Olatunji and Sher (2015) that quantitative approach is most used to explore estimating practice problems in construction management research. This approach is similar to earlier researchers on BIM studies. For instance, Kori and Kiviniemi (2015) used questionnaire when investigating BIM awareness in architectural firms. Ikediashi and Joseph (2016) adopted questionnaire to assess BIM for facility management roles. Hong *et al.* (2019) used questionnaire survey when exploring the BIM adoption for small and medium construction organizations in Australia. Chan *et al.* (2019) utilized questionnaire survey when assessing critical success factors for BIM implementation in Hong Kong. Babatunde and Ekundayo (2019) adopted questionnaire survey when investigating the barriers to the incorporation of BIM into quantity surveying undergraduate curriculum in the Nigerian universities. Oyewole and Dada (2019) used questionnaire survey to examine the training gaps in the adoption of BIM by Nigerian construction professionals, among others.

In the context of this study, both the non-probability and probability sampling techniques were employed. For example, the non-probability sampling technique adopted was purposive sampling technique, which was used to select BIM users among the quantity surveying firms. Also, for the non-BIM users, probability sampling technique precisely systematic random sampling was employed based on every 5th firm on the list of registered firms after the exclusion of the BIM users. Thus, 13 BIM users and 24 non-BIM users' quantity surveying firms were selected, resulting into 37 quantity surveying firms. In order to have a wider perception, three copies of the questionnaire were distributed to each quantity surveying firm. This approach is supported by earlier studies in construction economics research (see Famakin *et al.*, 2012; Badu *et al.*, 2012; Babatunde and Perera, 2017) among others. In total, 111 (i.e. 37 x 3) copies of the questionnaire were self-administered to the BIM users and non-BIM users' quantity surveying firms in the study area. A total of 73 questionnaires comprised 31 BIM users and 42 non-BIM users were completed and suitable for the analysis. The data obtained were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics through the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS V 21.0). These include mean score, standard deviation, Mann-Whitney test, and factor analysis. For

1
2
3 *Factor 2: Enhanced decisions and visualization*

4 This factor amounts to 13.870% of the total variance of the drivers to the adoption of BIM in
5 quantity surveying practices. The main components include: enhanced quality of decisions;
6 visualization; data coordination; and automation of quantities. The four components have factor
7 loadings: 0.831; 0.746; 0.698; and 0.503, respectively (see Table VI). This finding confirmed
8 the existing literature. For instance, Aliet *al.* (2014) claimed that BIM offers solution to the
9 problem associated with the traditional method and 2D CAD. For example, inadequate
10 interpretation of drawings as led to many assumptions that have resulted into errors in detailed
11 cost estimating. Hence, visualization is a drive to the adoption of BIM for detailed cost
12 estimating. This is corroborated by Sunil *et al.* (2015) that the benefit of BIM in detailed cost
13 estimating is visualization, as it helps in better comprehension of the design and features of the
14 buildings. Also, the model visualization attributes provided by the BIM is an essential tool that
15 will improve quantity surveyors decision making. Therefore, BIM support for improved
16 decision making is an essential driver for its adoption in detailed cost estimating by professional
17 quantity surveyors.
18
19
20

21
22 *Factor 3: Cost and time saving in preparation of detailed cost estimating*

23 This factor has 13.506% of the total variance of the drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity
24 surveying practices. This factor has two major components to include: cost saving in the
25 preparation of detailed estimating; and time saving in the preparation of detailed cost estimating
26 with their factor loadings of 0.848, and 0.679 respectively. This finding confirms the earlier
27 studies. For instance, Gier (2007) found out that reduction in the length of time needed by
28 quantity surveyors to come up with a detailed estimate and improvement in the quality of
29 estimates in terms of accuracy are benefits of BIM based detailed estimating. This is affirmed by
30 Olatunji and Sher (2010) that BIM provides solution to the traditional method of carrying out
31 estimating tasks, which are voluminous, prone to errors, and omissions. The use of BIM for
32 detailed cost estimating will enable the quantity surveyors to give faster cost feedback on
33 matters related to cost on the construction projects. This improvement in the quantity surveyor's
34 role is evident as important driver for BIM based detailed cost estimating. This is corroborated
35 by Matipa (2005) who stated that the adoption of BIM, particularly for detailed cost estimating
36 would allow the quantity surveyors to have more time for cost information; thereby enables
37 quantity surveyors to provide faster cost feedback on matters related to cost on construction
38 projects.
39
40
41

42
43 *Factor 4: Support for quantity surveyors' tasks and marketing purpose*

44 This factor amounts to 11.208% of the total variance of the drivers to the adoption of BIM in
45 quantity surveying practices. This factor has two main components to include: support for
46 quantity surveyor task; and marketing purpose with factor loadings of 0.755 and 0.554,
47 respectively (see Table VI). This finding found that at peak times the quantity surveyor can be
48 involved in so many projects which are to be delivered almost at the same time or within limited
49 intervals. BIM automation and its feature at large is a tool that will assist quantity surveyors in
50 carrying out estimating task, and produce accurate cost estimate. Also, the need to improve the
51 marketing level of quantity surveyors is further a drive to BIM implementation (Olatunji *et al.*,
52 2010). Therefore, quantity surveyors can adopt BIM as a strategy for marketing.
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Factor 5: Government and client pressure

This factor amounts to 6.353% of the total variance of the drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices. The main component is government pressure towards better practices with a factor loading of 0.838 (see Table VI). This finding is affirming the earlier studies that identified government pressure as a driver to BIM adoption in the construction industry. For example, governments of both the UK and Australia have made the use of BIM in public sector projects compulsory since the year 2016 (Efficiency and Reform Group, 2011; buildingSMART Australasia, 2012). Also, external forces, particularly from the clients play a vital role in the adoption of BIM (Liu *et al.*, 2010).

Conclusion

As a trend to obtain global competitiveness, quantity surveyors should position themselves readily to adopt new innovations. BIM has presented numerous benefits to the quantity surveying activities at large and most especially detailed cost estimating that requires enormous time to achieve its processes. This study identified and examined the BIM based detailed cost estimating software; and assessed the drivers to the adoption of BIM among quantity surveying consulting firms. The findings of this study revealed that 46.58% of quantity surveying consulting firms are aware of BIM and have adopted it for detailed cost estimating, while 49.32% are aware of BIM but have not adopted BIM for detailed cost estimating, and 4.10% of quantity surveying consulting firms is not aware at all. These findings show an increase in the percentage of BIM awareness and its usage in quantity surveying consulting practices compared to previous studies. This is very encouraging, and it could be attributable to the professional bodies such as the RICS sensitization on the importance of BIM to quantity surveying practices.

Also, the study identified various BIM based detailed cost estimating software used in quantity surveying consulting practices and found that Microsoft excel being used alongside 3D software, Autodesk QTO, Navisworks, Innovaya composer, and CostX respectively are prevalent BIM software used for detailed cost estimating. In addition, the study identified 21 drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices. The relative importance of these 21 drivers were gauged from the two groups comprised the BIM users and non-BIM users quantity surveying consulting firms. The results from BIM users revealed that 19 (out of 21) identified drivers have mean score values greater than 4.00. While the results from non-BIM users indicated that 17 (out of 21) identified drivers have mean score values greater than 4.00. These findings are not surprising as they only pointed to the fact that both the BIM users and non-BIM users' quantity surveying consulting firms are fully aware of the drivers for the adoption of BIM based detailed cost estimating. In addition, the top five overall ranked drivers from both BIM users and non-BIM users are as follows: automation of quantities; time saving in the preparation of quantities; enhanced quality of decision; data coordination; and improving design quality, respectively. Furthermore, the results of Mann-Whitney test indicated that there is no statistically significant difference between the perceptions of BIM users and non-BIM users in the mean ranking of identified 21 drivers to the adoption of BIM in quantity surveying practices. Moreover, the result of factor analysis grouped the 21 identified drivers into five principal factors to include: improved whole lifecycle/design quality; enhanced decision and visualization; cost and time saving; support for quantity surveyors' tasks and marketing purpose; and government and client pressure.

This study is not without limitation. Although using questionnaire survey allows large sample to be captured, having other methods together such as interviews may enrich the findings. Despite this limitation, this study provides valuable insight into the application of BIM to quantity surveying consulting practices; thereby enabling consultant quantity surveyors to make informed decisions to select appropriate BIM cost estimating software to suit their practices. Further, the findings of this study can be useful for individuals, clients' and contractors' quantity surveyors by making them have awareness on the opportunities BIM could bring in relation to their service delivery. Since, accurate cost estimating, effective cost monitoring and control are essential elements to construction projects success. This study further emphasized the importance of BIM to quantity surveying practices at large, particularly the detailed cost estimating. This study was limited to quantity surveying consulting firms. Therefore, further study should be conducted to capture both clients' and contractors' quantity surveyors' perspectives in both developing and developed countries at large.

References

- Abdullahi, M. and Ibrahim, Y.M. (2016), "Building information modeling, paper presented at 3-Day Workshop/Annual General Meeting of the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors, available at: <http://niqs.org.ng/wp-content/uploads/2016/> (accessed 20 August 2018).
- Ali, K.N., Mustaffa, N.E., Keat, Q.J. and Enegbuma, W.I. (2015), "Building information modeling educational framework for quantity surveying students: the Malaysian perspective", *Journal of Information Technology in Construction (ITcon)*, Vol. 21, pp. 140-151.
- Alufohai, A. (2012), "Adoption of building information modeling and Nigeria's quest for project cost management", *Journal of Nigerian institute of quantity surveyors*, Vol.1 No.1, pp.6-10.
- Amuda-Yusuf, G. (2018), "Critical success factors for building information modeling implementation", *Construction Economics and Building*, Vol.18 No.3, pp.55-73.
- Ashworth, A. and Hogg, K. (2007), *Willis's Practice and Procedure for the Quantity Surveyor*, Blackwell Publishing Ltd, Oxford.
- Ashworth, A. (2010), *Cost Studies of Building*, 5th ed., Pearson Prentice Hall, Harlow.
- Autodesk (2007), BIM and Cost estimating, available at: http://www.consortech.com/bim2/documents/BIM_cost_estimating_EN.pdf (accessed 10 April 2019).
- Azhar, S. (2011), "Building information modeling (BIM): trends, benefits, risks, and challenges for the AEC industry", *Leadership and Management in Engineering*, Vol. 11 No. 3, pp. 241-252.
- Babatunde, S.O. (2015), "Developing public private partnership strategy for infrastructure delivery in Nigeria", Doctoral thesis, Northumbria University, UK.

- 1
2
3 Babatunde, S.O. and Perera, S. (2017), "Barriers to bond financing for public-private partnership
4 infrastructure projects in emerging markets: a case of Nigeria", *Journal of Financial*
5 *Management of Property and Construction*, Vol. 22 No.1, pp.2-19.
6
- 7 Babatunde, S.O., Ekundayo, D., Babalola, O. and Jimoh, J. A. (2018), "Analysis of the drivers
8 and benefits of BIM incorporation into quantity surveying profession: Academia and
9 students' perspectives", *Journal of Engineering, Design and Technology*, Vol.16 No.5,
10 750-766.
11
- 12 Babatunde, S.O. and Ekundayo, D. (2019), "Barriers to the incorporation of BIM into quantity
13 surveying undergraduate curriculum in the Nigerian universities", *Journal of*
14 *Engineering, Design and Technology*, Vol. 17 No.3, pp. 629-648.
15
- 16 Badu, E., Edwards, D.J., Owusu-Manu, D. and Brown, D.M. (2012), "Barriers to the
17 implementation of innovative financing (IF) of infrastructure", *Journal of Financial*
18 *Management of Property and Construction*, Vol. 17 No. 3, pp. 253-273.
19
- 20 Boon, J. (2009), Preparing for the BIM revolution, in 13th Pacific Association of Quantity
21 Surveyors Congress (PAQS 2009), The Institution of Surveyors Malaysia, Malaysia, pp
22 33–40.
23
- 24 Brown, J. D. (2009), "Choosing the right type of rotation in PCA and EFA," *JALT Testing and*
25 *Evaluation SIG Newsletter*, Vol.13 No.3, pp.20–25.
26
- 27 buildingSMART Australasia (2012), "National building information modeling initiative report",
28 available at:
29 www.innovation.gov.au/Industry/BuildingandConstruction/BEIIC/Documents/NBIMIRE
30 [port.pdf](http://www.innovation.gov.au/Industry/BuildingandConstruction/BEIIC/Documents/NBIMIRE)(accessed 22 April 2019).
31
- 32 Chan,D.W.M., Olawumi, T.O. and Ho, A.M.L (2019), "Critical success factors for building
33 information modeling implementation in Hong Kong", *Engineering, Construction and*
34 *Architectural Management* (In Press).
35
- 36 Cheunga, F., Rihana, J., Taha, J., Duceb, D. and Kurula, E. (2012), "Early stage multi-level cost
37 estimation for schematic BIM models", *Automation in Construction*, Vol. 27, pp. 67-77.
38
- 39 Dare-Abel, O. A., Igwe, J. M. and Charles, K. A. (2014), "Proficiency and capacity building of
40 human capital in architectural firms in Nigeria", *International Conference on Science,*
41 *Technology, Education, Arts, Management & Social Sciences*, iSTEAMS Research
42 Nexus Conference, AfeBabalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria, May, 2014.
43
- 44 Day, M. (2008), Exactal CostX, available at:
45 from http://aecmag.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=249&Itemid=32
46 (accessed 10 April 2019).
47
- 48 Eadie, R., Odeyinka, H., Browne, M., Mckeown, C. and Yohanis, M. (2013), "An analysis of the
49 drivers for adopting building information modelling", *Journal of Information Technology*
50 *in Construction*, Vol.18,pp.338–352.
51
- 52 Eastman, C., Teicholz, P., Sacks, R. and Liston, K. (2011), *BIM Handbook: A Guide to Building*
53 *Information Modeling*, John Wiley & Sons, New Jersey.
54
- 55 Efficiency and Reform Group (ERG) (2011), *Government Construction Strategy*, Cabinet Office,
56 London.
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Exactal (2010), CostX Whitepaper, available at:

4 http://www.exactal.co.uk/sites/default/files/pdf/CostX-White-Paper_v3.20.pdf (accessed
5 10 April 2019).
6

7 Famakin, I.O., Aje, I.O. and Ogunsemi, D.R. (2012), "Assessment of success factors for joint
8 venture construction projects in Nigeria", *Journal of Financial Management of Property
9 and Construction*, Vol. 17 No. 2, pp. 153-165.
10

11 Field, A. (2005), *Discovering Statistics using SPSS*, Sage, London.

12 Finances Online (2019), Product review: Navisworks, available
13 at:<https://reviews.financeonline.com/p/navisworks> (accessed 9 August 2019).
14

15 Frei, M., Mbachu, J. and Phipps, R. (2013), "Critical success factors, opportunities and threats of
16 the cost management profession: the case of Australasian quantity surveying firms",
17 *International Journal of Project Organization and Management*, Vol. 5 No. 1, pp.4-24.
18

19 Gier, D. M. (2007), What impact does using building information modeling have on teaching
20 estimating to construction management students?, available
21 at:<http://ascpro0.ascweb.org/archives/cd/2008/paper/CEUE179002008.pdf>(accessed 22
22 April 2019).
23

24 Hardin, B. (2009). *BIM and Construction Management: Proven Tools, Methods, and Workflows*,
25 Wiley Publishing Inc., Indianapolis.
26

27 Hong, Y., Hammad, A.W.A., Sepasgozar, S. and Akbarnezhad, A. (2019), "BIM adoption model
28 for small and medium construction organisations in Australia", *Engineering,
29 Construction and Architectural Management*, Vol. 26 No. 2, pp. 154-183.
30

31 Ikediashi, D. and Joseph, U. (2016), "Adoption of BIM technologies for facilities management
32 roles in Nigeria: an empirical investigation", Paper presented at the ICCREM.
33

34 Innovaya (2019), Product review: Innovaya composer, available at
35 <https://www.innovaya.com/prod-vq.htm> (accessed 9 August 2019).
36

37 Ismail, A.A., Idris, H.N., Ramli, H., Sahamir, S.R. and Rooshdi, M.R. (2018), "Sustainable BIM-
38 based cost estimating for quantity surveyors", *The Italian Association of Chemical
39 Engineering*. pp.235-236.
40

41 Jiang, X. (2011), *Developments in cost estimating and scheduling in BIM technology*,
42 Northeastern University.
43

44 K' Akumu, O.A., Jones, B. and Yang, J. (2013), "Factor analysis of the market environment for
45 artisanal dimension stone in Nairobi, Kenya", *Journal of Construction in Developing
46 Countries*, Vol. 18 No. 2, pp. 15-32.
47

48 Khemlani, L. (2009) AECbytesproduct review: Solibri model checker, available at:
49 AECbytes:<http://www.aecbytes.com/review/2009/SolibriModelChecker.html>(accessed 9
50 August 2019).
51

52 Khemlani, L. (2011) AECbytesproduct review: Solibri model checker v7, available at:
53 <http://www.aecbytes.com/review/2011/SolibriModelCheckerv7.html> (accessed 9 August
54 2019).
55

56 Kline, P. (2002) *An Easy Guide to Factor Analysis*, Routledge, London.
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 Kori, S. A. and Kiviniemi, A. (2015), "Toward adoption of BIM in the Nigerian AEC industry",
4 Paper presented at the 9th BIM Academic Symposium & Job Task Analysis Review.
5
- 6 Kulasekara, G., Jayasena, H.S. and Ranadewa, K.A.T.O. (2013), "Comparative effectiveness of
7 quantitiesurveying in a building information modeling implementation", Second World
8 ConstructionSymposium 2013: Socio-Economic Sustainability in Construction,
9 Colombo, June 14–15.
10
- 11 Liu, R., Issa, R. andOlbina. S. (2010), "Factors influencing the adoption of building information
12 modeling in the AEC Industry",available at:
13 <http://www.engineering.nottingham.ac.uk/icccbe/proceedings/pdf/pf70.pdf> (accessed 16
14 December 2018).
15
- 16 Luth, G.P., Schorer, A. and Turkan, Y. (2014), "Lessons from using BIM to increase design-
17 construction integration", *Practice Periodical on Structural Design and Construction*,
18 Vol. 19 No. 1, pp. 103-110.
19
- 20 Matipa, W. M., Cunningham, P. and Naik, B. (2010), "Assessing the impact of new rules of cost
21 planning on building information model (BIM) pertinent to quantity surveying
22 practice", Proceedings of the 26th ARCOM Conference, pp. 625–632.
23
- 24 Matipa, W. M., Kelliher, D. and Keane, M. (2005), "A strategic view of ICT supported cost
25 management for green buildings in the quantity surveying practice", *Journal of Financial
26 Management of Property and Construction*, Vol.14 No.1, pp. 79-89.
27
- 28 Mayouf, M., Gerges, M. and Cox, S. (2019), "5D BIM: an investigation into the integration of
29 quantity surveyors within the BIM process", *Journal of Engineering, Design and
30 Technology*, Vol. 17 No.3, pp. 537-553.
31
- 32 Monteiro, A. and Martins, J.P. (2013), "A survey on modeling guidelines for quantity takeoff
33 oriented BIM-based design", *Automation in Construction*, Vol.35, pp.238-253.
34
- 35 Morledge, R. and Kings, S. (2006), "Bill of quantities – a time for change", proceedings of *the
36 International Conference in the Built Environment in the 21st Century (ICIBE 2006)*" pp.
37 UniversitiTeknologi Mara, Malaysia, pp.49-56.
38
- 39 Moses, T. and Hampton, G. (2017), Cost certainty: a lead driver for 5D building information
40 modeling implementation, in 21st Pacific Association of Quantity Surveyors Congress
41 (PAQS 2017), 24th- 25thJuly, 2017, Vancouver, BC, Canada, pp 30-53.
42
- 43 Nagalingam, G., Jayasena, H. S and Ranadewa, K. A. (2013), "Building information modelling
44 and future quantity surveyor's practice in Sri Lankan construction industry", The Second
45 World Construction Symposium, Socio-Economic Sustainability in Construction, ,
46 Colombo, Sri Lanka, pp.81-92.
47
- 48 Olatunji, O.A., Sher, W. and Gu, N. (2010), "Building information modelling and quantity
49 surveying practice", *Emirates Journal for Engineering Research*, Vol.15 No.1, pp.67-70.
50
- 51 Olatunji, O.A. and Sher, W. (2014), "Perspectives on modelling BIM-enabled estimating
52 practices", *Australasian Journal of Construction Economics and Building*, Vol. 14 No. 4,
53 pp. 32-53.
54
- 55 Olatunji, O. and Sher, W. (2015), "Estimating in geometric 3D CAD", *Journal of Financial
56 Management of Property and Construction*, Vol. 20 No.1, pp.24-49.
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 Olawumi, T.O. and Chan, D.W.M. (2018), "Identifying and prioritizing the benefits of
4 integrating BIM and sustainability practices in construction projects: a Delphi survey of
5 international experts", *Sustainable Cities and Society*, Vol. 40, pp. 16-27.
6
7 Olugboyege, O. and Aina, O. (2016), "Analysis of building information modelling usage indices
8 and facilitators in the Nigerian construction industry", *Journal of Logistics, Information
9 and Service Sciences*. Vol.3 No.2, pp.1-36.
10
11 Oyewole, E.O. and Dada, J.O (2019), "Training gaps in the adoption of building information
12 modeling by Nigerian construction professionals", *Built Environment Project and
13 Asset Management*, Vol. 9 No.3, pp. 399-411.
14
15 Pallant, J. (2007) *SPSS Survival Manual: A Step by Step Guide to Data Analysis using SPSS for
16 Windows*, Open University Press, Berkshire.
17
18 Pallant, J. (2010). *SPSS Survival Manual: A Step to Step Guide to Data Analysis Using SPSS for
19 Windows*, Open University Press.
20
21 Pittard, S. (2012), What is BIM?, available at: [http://fat.glam.ac.uk/media/files/documents/2012-
22 03-16/What_is_BIM_1_.PDF](http://fat.glam.ac.uk/media/files/documents/2012-03-16/What_is_BIM_1_.PDF)(accessed 16 December 2018).
23
24 Rajith, D.B.A. (2016), Quantity Surveying Practice with the adoption of BIM application in Sri
25 Lanka. BSc. dissertation, Sheffield University, UK.
26
27 Raphael, V. and Priyanka, J. (2014), "Role of building information modelling in quantity
28 surveying practice", *International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology*, Vol.5
29 No.12, pp.194-200.
30
31 Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (2012), Building Information Modeling Survey Report,
32 available at: [http://www.scan2bim.info/ files/rics_2011_BIM_Survey_Report.pdf](http://www.scan2bim.info/files/rics_2011_BIM_Survey_Report.pdf)
33 (assessed 16 December 2018).
34
35 Sattineni, A. and Bradford, H. (2012), "Estimating with BIM: a survey of US construction
36 companies", Proceedings of ISARC, Korea, Seoul, pp.564-569.
37
38 Shen, Z. and Issa, R. R. A. (2010), "Quantitative evaluation of the BIM-assisted construction
39 detailed cost estimates", *Journal of Information Technology in Construction (ITcon)*,
40 Vol.15, pp.234-257.
41
42 Smith, P. (2016), "Project cost management with 5D BIM", *Procedia - Social and Behavioral
43 Sciences*, Vol.226, pp.193-200.
44
45 Song, W. (2014), "A technical review of BIM based cost estimating in UK quantity surveying
46 practice, standards and tools", *Journal of Information Technology in Construction
47 (ITcon)*, Vol.19 No.1, pp.534-563.
48
49 Stanley, R. and Thurnell, D (2014), "The benefits of, and barriers to, implementation of 5D BIM
50 for quantity surveying in New Zealand", *Australasian Journal of Construction
51 Economics and Building*, Vol.14 No.1, pp.105-117.
52
53 Succar, B., Sher, W. and Williams, A. (2012), "Measuring BIM performance: five
54 metrics", *Journal of Architectural Engineering and Design Management*, Vol.8 No.2,
55 pp.120-142.
56
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 Sunil, K., Pathirage, C. and Underwood, J. (2015),“The importance of integrating cost
4 management with building information modeling”,Paper presented at the 12th
5 International Post-Graduate Research Conference, Salford, UK.
6
7 Thurairajah,N. and Goucher,D. (2013), “Advantages and challenges of using BIM: a cost
8 consultant’s perspective”,ASC Annual International Conference Proceedings, California.
9
10 Thurairajah, N. and Goucher, D. (2012), “Usability and impact of BIM on early estimation
11 practices: a cost consultant's perspective”, Proceeding of International Congress on
12 Construction Management Research, Montreal, Canada.
13
14 Tiwari, S., Odelson, J., Watt, A. and Khanzode, A. (2009), “Model based estimating to inform
15 target value design”, available
16 at:<http://www.aecbytes.com/buildingthefuture/2009/ModelBasedEstimating.html>(accesse
17 d 20 March 2019)
18
19 Wijayakumar, M. and Jayasena, H. S. (2013), “Automation of BIM quantity take-off to suit QS’s
20 requirements”, The Second World Construction Symposium 2013: Socio-Economic
21 Sustainability in Construction, Colombo, Sri Lanka,pp.70-80.
22
23 Wong, K., Wong, K. and Nadeem, A. (2011), “Building information modelling for tertiary
24 construction education in Hong Kong”, *Journal of Information Technology in*
25 *Construction*, Vol.16, pp.467-476.
26
27 Wong, P. F., Salleh, H. and Rahim, F. A. (2014), “Capability of building information modeling
28 application in quantity surveying practice”, *Journal of Surveying, Construction and*
29 *Property*, Vol.5 No.1,pp.1-13.
30
31 Wong, P. F., Salleh, H. and Rahim, F. A. (2014),“The relationship of building information
32 modeling capability in quantity surveying practice and project
33 performance”,*International Journal of Civil, Environmental, Structural, Construction*
34 *and Architectural Engineering*, Vol.8 No.10, pp.1031–1036.
35
36 Wu, S., Wood, G., Ginige, K. and Jong, S.W. (2014), “A technical review of BIM based cost
37 estimating in UK quantity surveying practice, standards and tools”,*Journal of*
38 *InformationTechnology in Construction (ITcon)*, Vol. 19, pp. 534-563.
39
40 Yan, H. and Damian, P. (2008), Benefits and barriers of building information modeling, in 12th
41 International Conference on Computing in Civil and Building Engineering, 16th-
42 18thOctober, 2008, Beijing, China.
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

List of Figures

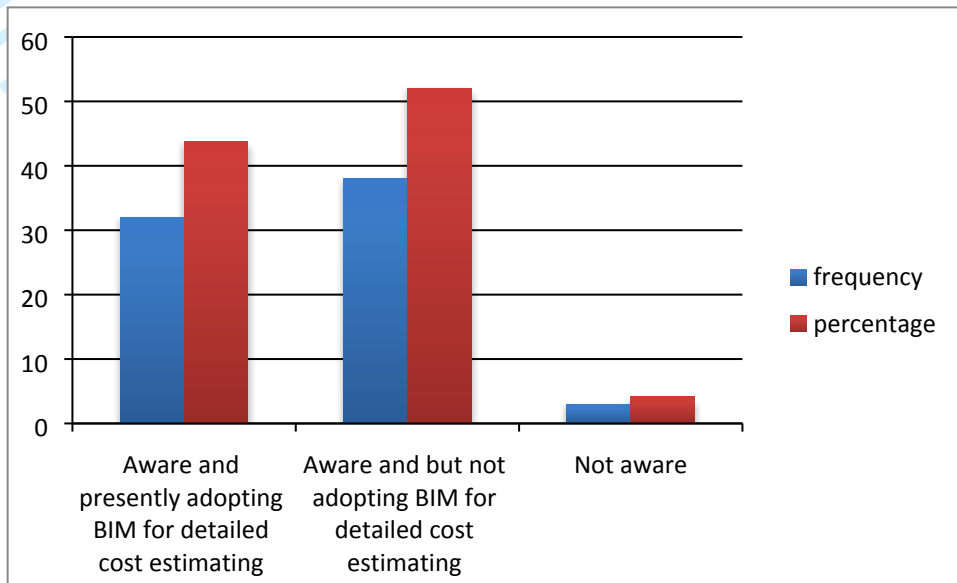


Figure I. Awareness and adoption of BIM based detailed cost estimating in quantity surveying consulting firms

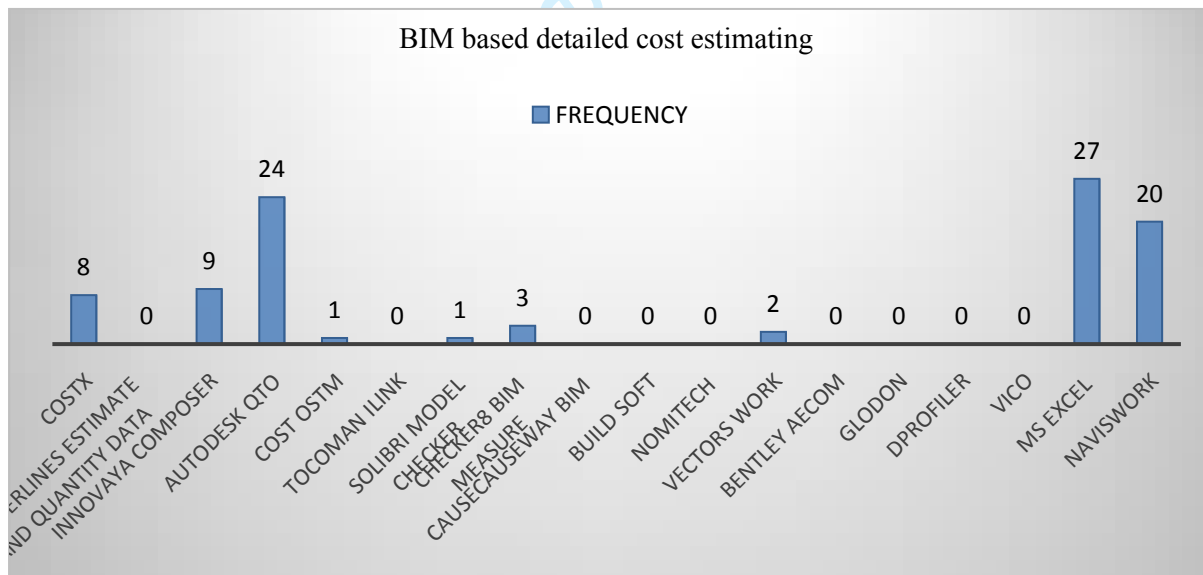


Figure II: BIM based detailed cost estimating software in use in quantity surveying consulting firms

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 **List of Tables**
4

5 Table I: BIM based detailed cost estimating software
6

BIM Software	Source
CostX	Smith, 2014; Wong <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Moses and Hampton, 2017
Innovaya composer	Sattineni and Harrison, 2009.
Timberline's estimate and quantity data	Smith, 2014; Zulkipli and Lim, 2015.
Autodesk QTO	Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Wong <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Kulesekara <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Tocoman ilink	Eastman <i>et al.</i> , 2011.
Vico office	Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Zulkipli and Lim, 2015; Moses and Hampton, 2017.
Solibri model checker	Wong <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Moses and Hampton, 2017.
Causeway BIM	Wong <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Moses and Hampton, 2017.
Build soft	Wong <i>et al.</i> , 2014.
Bentley	Moses and Hampton, 2017
Glodon	Zulkipli and Lim, 2015
Checker8 BIM measure 16.4	Wong <i>et al.</i> , 2014
CostOSTM	Moses and Hampton, 2017
Nomitech for BOQ preparation	Kulesekara <i>et al.</i> , 2013
D profiler	Kulesekara <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Vector works	Wong <i>et al.</i> , 2014.

47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Table II: Drivers to the adoption of BIM based detailed cost estimating

Drivers	Source
Enhanced roles of quantity surveyor	Matipa <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Matipa <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Sunil <i>et al.</i> , 2015
Improved quality of judgments	Gier, 2007; Sunil <i>et al.</i> , 2015
Enhanced team work among professionals	Ismail <i>et al.</i> , 2018.
Backing for quantity surveyor tasks	Gier, 2007; Olatunji and Sher, 2010; Sunil <i>et al.</i> , 2015
Visualisation	Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Ali <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Sunil <i>et al.</i> , 2015
Reliability of estimate	Matipa <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Shen and Issa, 2010; Monteiro and Martins, 2013; Choi <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Kim and Kim, 2015; Ismail <i>et al.</i> , 2016
Data coordination	Ismail <i>et al.</i> , 2018
Marketing purpose	Olatunji, 2012
Cost saving in preparation of detailed estimate	Tiwari <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Ismail <i>et al.</i> , 2018
Time saving in preparation of detailed estimate	Matipa <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Gier, 2007; Tiwari <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Sunil <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Ismail <i>et al.</i> , 2018
Increase profitability	Ismail <i>et al.</i> , 2018
Automation of quantities	Tiwari <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Choi <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Sunil <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Moses and Hampton, 2017
Government pressure towards better practices	Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Client and competitive pressure	Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Lu and Li, 2011; Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Streamlining design activities and improving design quality	Eastman <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Desire for innovation to remain competitive	Moore, 2003; Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Improving the capacity to provide whole life value to client	Azhar <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Increased efficiency in monitoring with reduction of requests for information	Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Reduces variability in cost estimate	Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Choi <i>et al.</i> , 2015

Drivers	Source
Accurate construction sequencing and clash detection	Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013
It allows precise future prediction of construction costs	Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Facilitating increased prefabrication with information rich BIM	Eadie <i>et al.</i> , 2013

Table III: Background information of the respondents

Background information	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %
<i>Years of experience of the respondents</i>			
1 to 5 years	31	42.46	42.46
6 to 10 years	27	36.99	79.45
10 to 20 years	15	20.55	100.00
Above 20 years	-	-	
Total	73	100.00	
<i>Current designation of the respondents</i>			
Trainee quantity surveyor	15	20.55	20.55
Assistant quantity surveyor	30	41.10	61.65
Senior quantity surveyor	9	12.32	73.97
Chartered quantity surveyor	19	26.03	100.00
Total	73	100.00	
<i>Highest academic qualifications</i>			
HND	3	4.11	4.11
BSc	44	60.27	64.38
MSc	25	34.25	98.63
PhD	1	1.37	100.00
Total	73	100.00	
<i>Professional qualification of the respondents</i>			
Probationer	19	26.02	26.02
Associate member	12	16.44	42.46
MNIQS	34	46.58	89.04
FNIQS	8	10.96	100.00
Total	73	100.00	

Table IV. Drivers to the adoption of BIM based detailed cost estimating in quantity surveying consulting practices

Factors	BIM users			Non-BIM users			Mann-Whitney		Total	Total
	Mean	SD	Rank	Mean	SD	Rank	Test	Sig.	Mean	Rank
1. Enhanced quality of decision	4.53	0.74	2	4.40	0.72	7	0.810	0.4178	4.47	3
2. Visualization	4.31	0.59	9	4.23	0.68	10	0.618	0.5363	4.27	11
3. Data coordination	4.37	0.70	7	4.54	0.72	2	-1.173	0.2406	4.46	4
4. Reliability of estimate	4.15	0.79	14	4.16	0.84	15	-0.053	0.9580	4.16	15
5. Marketing purpose	3.47	0.78	21	3.86	0.94	19	-1.398	0.1621	3.67	21
6. Collaborative working and communication between stakeholders	4.16	0.96	13	4.51	0.77	4	-1.873	0.0611	4.34	8
7. Backing for quantity surveyor tasks	4.34	0.87	8	4.43	0.72	5	-0.684	0.4942	4.39	6
8. Cost saving in preparation of detailed estimate	4.46	0.79	5	4.30	0.96	9	0.889	0.3740	4.38	7
9. Time saving in preparation of detailed estimate	4.50	0.71	3	4.52	0.72	3	-0.220	0.8257	4.51	2
10. Increase profitability	4.10	0.83	17	4.00	0.94	17	0.707	0.4797	4.05	18
11. Automation of quantities	4.72	0.72	1	4.71	0.53	1	0.395	0.6928	4.72	1
12. Government pressure towards better practices	4.02	0.97	19	3.84	1.12	20	1.038	0.2992	3.93	19
13. Client and competitive pressure	4.16	0.64	13	3.97	0.81	18	1.458	0.1448	4.07	17
14. Streamlining design activities and improving design quality	4.44	0.86	6	4.36	0.92	8	0.581	0.5615	4.40	5
15. Desire for innovation to remain competitive	4.13	0.65	15	4.17	0.79	14	-0.031	0.9755	4.15	16
16. Improving the capacity to provide whole life value to client	4.17	0.74	12	4.22	0.84	12	-0.286	0.7750	4.20	13
17. Increased efficiency in monitoring with reduction of requests for information	4.26	0.68	11	4.41	0.94	6	-0.721	0.4709	4.34	8
18. Reduces variability in cost estimate	4.27	0.74	10	4.14	0.84	16	0.745	0.4563	4.21	12
19. Accurate construction sequencing and clash detection	4.50	0.83	4	4.18	0.95	13	1.587	0.1125	4.34	8
20. It allows precise future prediction of construction costs	4.13	0.72	18	4.23	0.90	11	-0.364	0.7156	4.18	14
21. Facilitating increased prefabrication with information rich BIM	3.96	0.83	20	3.80	0.86	21	0.767	0.4431	3.88	20

Note: significant at 5%; SD-standard deviation

Table V. KMO and Bartlett's test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.849
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	919.433
	Df	210
	Sig.	0.000

Table VI. Principal factor extraction, varimax rotation and total variance explained on drivers to the adoption of BIM for detailed cost estimating

Factor	Factor loadings	Initial eigenvalues		Cumulative % of variance explained
		Total	% of variance explained	
<i>Factor 1: Improved whole life cycle and improved design quality</i>				
Improving the capacity to provide whole life value to client	0.809	5.961	28.388	28.388
Streamlining design activities and improving design quality	0.790			
Increased efficiency in monitoring with reduction of requests for information	0.757			
It allows precise future prediction of construction costs	0.747			
Accurate construction sequencing and clash detection	0.719			
Desire for innovation to remain competitive	0.694			
Increase profitability	0.641			
Reliability of estimate	0.639			
Client and competitive pressure	0.624			
Reduces variability in cost estimate	0.613			
Collaborative working and communication between stakeholders	0.415			
<i>Factor 2: Enhanced decision and visualization</i>				
Enhanced quality of decision	0.831	2.913	13.870	42.258
Visualization	0.746			
Data coordination	0.698			
Automation of quantities	0.503			
<i>Factor 3: Cost and time saving in preparation of detailed cost estimate</i>				
Cost saving in preparation of detailed estimate	0.848	2.836	13.506	55.763
Time saving in preparation of detailed estimate	0.679			
<i>Factor 4: Marketing and support for quantity surveyor task</i>				
Backing for quantity surveyor tasks (i.e. Support for quantity surveyor at times when many projects are at hand)	0.755	2.354	11.208	66.971
Marketing purpose	0.554			
<i>Factor 5: Government and client pressure</i>				
Government pressure towards better practices	0.838	1.334	6.353	73.325
Facilitating increased prefabrication with information rich BIM	0.329			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis				
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization				
Rotation converged in 14 iterations				