

The Role of Building Information Modeling (BIM) in Controlling Project Costs through Effective Communication

Ibrahim Hamad Alsaieh

Master's in building technology and construction management

Architecture department, Architecture and Planning college, Qassim university, Buriydah 52571, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Essam Salem Almahmoud

Assistant Professor in sustainable development and construction management, Architecture Department, Architecture and Planning college, Qassim university, Buriydah 52571, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Es.almahmoud@qu.edu.sa

Abstract:

Building Information Modeling (BIM) has emerged as a transformative tool for improving communication among stakeholders in construction projects. These stakeholders include owners, contractors, and designers, who require integrated information exchange and precise documentation. While BIM adoption has seen widespread global implementation, its use in Saudi Arabia remains limited. This study investigates the impact of BIM on enhancing communication efficiency and controlling costs in construction projects within Saudi Arabia. Through quantitative analysis, it evaluates the perceptions of construction professionals—both experienced and inexperienced with BIM—regarding its effectiveness.

Research Problem: The construction sector in Saudi Arabia faces communication challenges due to reliance on traditional methods like 2D drawings and paper-based documentation. These outdated methods lead to delays, errors, and increased costs, hindering efficiency, particularly under the Kingdom's Vision 2030 initiative. This study identifies barriers to BIM adoption and highlights its potential in addressing these communication inefficiencies.

Objectives and Research Questions: The primary objective is to assess the role of BIM in overcoming communication obstacles and reducing project costs. Key research questions include: What are the primary barriers to effective communication in traditional project management? How does BIM improve communication efficiency and cost control compared to traditional methods?

Methodology: The study adopts a descriptive-analytical approach, utilizing electronic surveys to gather data from 120 engineers, out of which 85 valid responses were analyzed. Participants were divided into two groups—those with BIM experience and those relying on traditional methods. Statistical tools, including descriptive and inferential analysis, measured the impact of BIM adoption.

Findings: Communication Efficiency: BIM significantly enhances information sharing, reduces misunderstandings, and promotes collaboration among stakeholders. Cost Control: BIM decreases rework, provides accurate cost estimations, and improves decision-making, ultimately lowering project expenses. Collaboration and Transparency: BIM fosters transparency by providing centralized data repositories accessible to all stakeholders, enabling synchronized updates and reducing discrepancies. Barriers to Adoption: Limited awareness, lack of governmental mandates, and resistance to change emerged as major obstacles to BIM adoption in Saudi Arabia.

Key Results from Statistical Analysis: Group A (BIM users) reported higher efficiency scores (average 5.8/7) compared to Group B (traditional users) with an average score of 2.35/7. Significant improvements were noted in areas such as visualizing project outcomes, providing 3D models, and facilitating communication between engineers and clients. Statistical tests confirmed the hypothesis that BIM improves communication efficiency and cost control (p-value = 0.000).

Recommendations: Training and Awareness: Conduct comprehensive training programs to increase familiarity with BIM tools among stakeholders. Policy Integration: Establish government mandates for BIM adoption in public projects to accelerate implementation. Technological Integration: Encourage the use of digital collaboration platforms like BIM 360 to streamline communication. Simplified Interfaces: Develop user-friendly BIM tools to facilitate broader adoption. Continuous Evaluation: Regularly assess BIM effectiveness in ongoing and completed projects to refine its implementation strategies.

Conclusion: The study concludes that BIM plays a vital role in enhancing communication and controlling costs in construction projects. Its ability to centralize data, improve collaboration, and provide real-time

updates reduces errors and increases efficiency. Despite existing challenges, such as low adoption rates and resistance to change, BIM represents a promising solution for transforming Saudi Arabia's construction industry. Future efforts should focus on awareness campaigns, policy reforms, and technical training to ensure widespread adoption and integration of BIM practices.

Paper History:

Paper received January 01, 2025, Accepted February 19, 2025, Published on line May 1, 2025

Keywords:

BIM, Communication Efficiency, Cost Reduction, Construction Management.

References:

- 1- Aljobaly, O., & Banawi, A. (2020). Evaluation of the Saudi construction industry for adoption of building information modelling. Advances in Artificial Intelligence, Software and Systems Engineering. Springer.
- 2- Al-Yami, A., & Sanni-Anibire, M. O. (2021). BIM in the Saudi Arabian construction industry: State of the art, benefits, and barriers. International Journal of Building Pathology and Adaptation. Emerald.
- 3- Argyris, C. (2004). Double-loop learning and organizational change: Facilitating transformational change. Dynamics of Organizational Change and Learning. Wiley Online Library.
- 4- Aziz, R. F., & Hafez, S. M. (2013). Applying lean thinking in construction and performance improvement. Alexandria Engineering Journal. Elsevier.
- 5- Brax, S. A., & Jonsson, K. (2009). Developing integrated solution offerings for remote diagnostics: A comparative case study of two manufacturers. International Journal of Operations & Production Management. Emerald.
- 6- Bridges, D. R., Davidson, R. A., Odegard, P. S., Maki, I. V., & Tomkowiak, J. (2011). Interprofessional collaboration: Three best practice models of interprofessional education. Medical Education Online. Taylor & Francis.
- 7- Charef, R., Alaka, H., & Emmitt, S. (2018). Beyond the third dimension of BIM: A systematic review of literature and assessment of professional views. Journal of Building Engineering. Elsevier.
- 8- Cloke, K., & Goldsmith, J. (2011). Resolving conflicts at work: Ten strategies for everyone on the job. Books.Google.com.
- 9- Cooke, B., & Williams, P. (2025). Construction planning, programming and control Books.Google.com.
- 10- Fadzil, N. S., Noor, N. M., & Rahman, I. A. (2017). Need of risk management practice amongst Bumiputera contractors in Malaysian construction industries. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science. IOPScience.
- 11- Frame, J. D. (2002). The new project management: Tools for an age of rapid change, complexity, and other business realities. Books.Google.com.
- 12- Gao, J., & Fischer, M. (2008). Framework and case studies comparing implementations and impacts of 3D/4D modeling across projects. Citeseer.
- 13- Goh, K. C., Goh, H. H., Toh, S. H., & Ang, S. P. (2014). Enhancing communication in the construction industry through BIM. 11th International Conference on Innovation and Management. Core.
- 14- Gratton, L., & Truss, C. (2003). The three-dimensional people strategy: Putting human resources policies into action. Academy of Management Perspectives.
- 15- Harper, K. A. (2000). The man from Muscatine: A bio-bibliography of Ellis Parker Butler. ProQuest.
- 16- Hardin, B., & McCool, D. (2015). BIM and construction management: Proven tools, methods, and workflows. Books.Google.com.
- 17- Heshmat, H., & Ahmed, I. M. (2015). The importance of computer-aided design software (CAID) for industrial designers. Journal of Arts and Applied Sciences, 2(3), 115-128.
- 18- Ingram, J. (2020). Understanding BIM: The past, present, and future. TaylorFrancis.com.
- 19- Kim, H., Anderson, K., Lee, S. H., & Hildreth, J. (2013). Generating construction schedules through automatic data extraction using open BIM technology. Automation in Construction. Elsevier.
- 20- Lee, G., Sacks, R., & Eastman, C. M. (2006). Specifying parametric building object behavior (BOB) for a building information modeling system. Automation in Construction. Elsevier.
- 21- Liu, Z., Lu, Y., & Peh, L. C. (2019). A review and scientometric analysis of global building information modeling (BIM) research in the architecture, engineering and construction (AEC) industry. Buildings. MDPI.
- 22- Nembhard, I. M., & Edmondson, A. C. (2006). Making it safe: The effects of leader inclusiveness and

- professional status on psychological safety and improvement efforts in health care teams. Journal of Organizational Behavior. Wiley Online Library.
- 23- Olawale, Y. A., & Sun, M. (2010). Cost and time control of construction projects: Inhibiting factors and mitigating measures in practice. Construction Management and Economics. Taylor & Francis.
- 24- Sacks, R., Eastman, C., Lee, G., & Teicholz, P. (2018). BIM handbook: A guide to building information modeling for owners, designers, engineers, contractors, and facility managers. Books.Google.com.
- 25- Smith, D. K., & Tardif, M. (2009). Building information modeling: A strategic implementation guide for architects, engineers, constructors, and real estate asset managers. Books.Google.com.
- 26- Svalestuen, F., Knotten, V., Lædre, O., Drevland, F., & Lohne, J. (2017). Using building information model (BIM) devices to improve information flow and collaboration on construction sites. NTNU Open.
- 27- Tessema, Y. A. (2008). BIM for improved building design communication between architects and clients in the schematic design phase. TTU-IR.TDL.org.
- 28- Urciuoli, B. (2008). Skills and selves in the new workplace. American Ethnologist. Wiley Online Library.
- 29- Wang, J., Li, J., & Chen, X. (2010). Parametric design based on building information modeling for sustainable buildings. International Conference on Sustainable Buildings. IEEE Xplore.

Ibrahim Alsaieh, Essam Almahmoud (2025), The Role of Building Information Modeling **CITATION** (BIM) in Controlling Project Costs through Effective Communication, International Design Journal, Vol. 15 No. 3, (May 2025) pp 105-113