

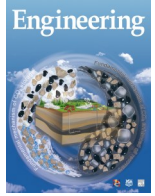


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Research
Engineering Management—Review

技术发展现状——为什么施工中会出现返工？返工会造成什么后果？怎样才能减少返工？

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 28 March 2022

Revised 17 May 2022

Accepted 19 May 2022

Available online 14 June 2022

关键词

施工

差错

差错管理文化

病原体

返工

违规

摘要

已有大量研究对施工中的返工问题进行了研究,但解决返工问题的成效有限,仍然困扰着施工进度,这对项目的绩效产生不利影响。几乎所有返工研究都侧重于确定其近端或根本原因,因此忽略了导致返工的条件。本文借鉴了之前的实证研究,对这一空白进行了研究,以提供一个急需的理论框架,从而更好地理解返工原因、返工后果以及如何在施工期间减少返工。从审查中得出的理论框架使施工组织认识到,减少返工应首先建立一套差错管理文化,包括真正的领导力、心理安全、差错管理导向和复原力。本研究认为,一旦在施工组织及其项目中建立了差错管理文化,施工组织就能更好地认识用于解决返工问题的方法、工具和技术的益处,如精益生产[®]和建筑信息模型。本文还为未来研究提供了方向,并确定了对实践的意义,以便能够在施工中减少返工。

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1. 引言

1995年6月29日,韩国首尔三丰百货大楼坍塌,造成502人死亡,937人受伤。商场负责人Lee Joon要求在施工过程中对大楼层数进行修改,从四层加盖至五层,而当时大楼的设计承重能力只能支撑四层。该百货大楼最终因结构性故障而坍塌,而坍塌时有超过1500人在这个大楼内。百货大楼坍塌主要归咎于施工组织的偷工减料和腐败。Lee Joon被指控犯过失罪,被判处十年半监禁。他的儿子被捕,被判有罪,并被判处七年监禁。宣读判决书时,被告亲属轻声哭泣。在整个庭审过程中,检察官描绘

了一幅令人毛骨悚然的画面:店主更关心利润最大化而非顾客安全,贿赂官员以换取非法设计和施工。审判长在宣读判决书之前说:“因此,他们要对这次坍塌事故负责。” [1]

三丰百货大楼的灾难本不应该发生,但由于考虑不周,加上对劣质材料和腐败视而不见,造成了倒塌事故。自公元27年意大利费登那竞技场坍塌以来,一直有大量的建筑物、桥梁和水坝等坍塌,工程事故永远存在,并造成了巨大的经济和社会损失。

1970年澳大利亚墨尔本西门大桥、2013年孟加拉国拉纳广场和2021年中国苏州四季开源酒店,同样都是不

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英文原文: *Engineering* 2022, 18(11): 246–258

引用本文: Peter E.D. Love, Jane Matthews, Michael C.P. Sing, Stuart R. Porter, Weili Fang. State of Science: Why Does Rework Occur in Construction? What Are Its Consequences? And What Can be Done to Mitigate Its Occurrence? *Engineering*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eng.2022.05.010>

应该发生的灾难性事故。工程师可以公开、记录和改变他们的设计，以实现技术改进和创新，并被采纳[2-3]，因此，他们应从这些事件中吸取深刻教训。Petroski [3, p.63] 强调并有说服力地解释道：“失败总比成功更能教会我们设计事物。因此，失败往往会使人们重新设计出新颖、改进的东西。”反复出现的工程差错、劣质施工、不良行为以及违反标准和法规是造成灾难的主要因素[4]。尽管有无数研究涉及施工中的工程故障，但我们仍然难以减少工程故障，因为我们往往忽略了导致这些故障发生的条件（即所谓的“病原体”影响）[4-6]。

撇开腐败[†] [7]（包括贿赂、敲诈、欺诈和垄断）不谈（因具有隐蔽性，所以很难被发现）[8-9]，我们就一直无法在质疑工程设计决策和减轻施工期间导致工程事故的行为方面取得进展。当发现差错和违规（也称为主动性失效）时，可能需要返工[‡] [10-13]，这会对组织的盈利能力和声誉以及项目的生产力、安全性和环境性能产生负面影响[10]。因此，如果能够减少基础设施建设过程中的差错和违规行为，就可以减少返工，并且可以采取防止工程事故发生[6]。

例如，美国2022年1月底发生了匹兹堡大桥坍塌事故，人们认为该事件是由延期维修造成的，因此呼吁加大对基础设施的投资[14]。结果政府投入大量资金解决这些问题，尽管这不是立即解决问题的办法。事实上，美国需要资金来升级和维护桥梁，但这些资产的设计和建造需要考虑“差错复原力”（error resilience）。然而，对于全世界的基础设施资产来说，情况并非如此，本文提出了这一点。

需要进行返工是施工中普遍存在的问题[6]。因此，已开展了大量研究来确定返工的成本和原因，并提出了防止返工的策略[11-13,15-24]。此类研究侧重于确定表面（即单一）返工原因，使用诸如“差”“缺乏”“不适当”和“不充分”等前缀，因此忽略了导致返工发生的事件的相互依赖性。此外，人们倾向于将差错（如缺乏技能或知识）视为原因，而不是系统性因素[5]。

对缺乏背景的单变量（如沟通不畅、缺乏协调和材料处理不当等）的长期报道，导致了对返工原因的主观叙述，使问题变得更复杂或“棘手”（wicked）[25]。总之，专注于识别单一原因的返工研究过分简化了因果关系。

此外，一些研究侧重于确定单一（或少数）根本原因

[10-16,18-19,22-24,26]。这种方法简化了因果关系，是有缺陷的，因为经常有多个相互作用的原因发挥作用[25]。因此，这种观点阻碍了学者理解导致返工的背景和条件，以及减少返工发生率的方法[27-30]。也就是说，传统上用于确定返工原因的“简化”观点依赖于“一刀切”的预防策略[15,17,20-21,23-24]。然而，各种差错类型引起了不同的反应，表明需要根据发生的背景来定制用于解决返工的策略[6-7,27-29]。

虽然知道施工中的返工会对项目绩效产生不利影响，也进行了大量研究，但对返工的初始条件、后果以及如何尽量减少返工的方法的了解仍然有限。因此，本文的动机是将重点从确定单一原因和根源转移。正如Asadi等[23]所述，这强化了类似于“旧瓶装新酒”（new wine in old wineskins）的重复论述。因此，需要一种新的思维方式，即背景和初始条件很重要[25-26]。

如果不了解背景，就不可能制定减少返工的解决方案[30]。因此，本文借鉴了之前的实证研究[27-30]，为返工问题提供背景，并在此过程中，将人为因素被视为原因的立场（如丧失态势感知、程序违规和管理缺陷）转移到“组织和项目系统内更深层次的问题”的立场[31, p. xii]。

本文首先介绍了一种新的理论背景，以理解施工过程中出现返工的原因（第2节）。然后，论文围绕三个基本问题展开，以支持对返工的新理论框架的需求。首先，根据差错文献和实证研究提出返工的原因（第3节）。然后，询问返工后果（第4节）以及如何根据在实际项目中观察到的最佳做法减少返工（第5节）。接着，本文确定了研究（第6节）和综述（第7节）的实际意义。最后是本文的总结（第8节）。本文对目前差错和返工文献的贡献有两个方面：①提出了返工因果关系的理论背景以及差错在该因果关系表现中的作用；②基于Love和Matthews [29]提出的差错管理文化理论，展示了如何将差错的复原力（即预见、应对和恢复）纳入日常的施工实践中。

2. 理论背景

一个组织和项目中的差错文化为人们如何应对、共享信息和处理差错及其后果设定了基调[27-29]。预防差错文化在施工实践中占主导地位。这种文化的特征见表1 [6, 25,27,32-35]。

[†] Corruption refers to “the abuse of public office for private gain” [7, p. 552].

[‡] Defined as “the total direct cost of re-doing work in the field regardless of the initiating cause and explicitly excluding change orders and errors caused during offsite manufacture” [10, p. 1078]. Various terms such as quality deviations [11-12] and quality failures [13] have been used to describe the need for rework. These terms explicitly focus on quality issues, but some studies also include design and constructions [11-12] whereas others do not [13].

表1 差错预防的过程和结果(差错的负面观点)

Before an error	After an error	Interpersonal processes	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People work hard to prevent errors and worry about committing them • Low levels of confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People become stressed when errors are made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People hide errors and are therefore reluctant to report them • People are fearful of being blamed for the occurrence of errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counting of errors and the number reduced • Learning is hindered • Marginal performance improvements

Adapted from Ref. [32, p. 666].

在不知不觉中，施工组织发现这种差错文化是致命的弱点——差错阻碍了他们学习和减少返工的能力，因为差错是负面的，并且经常被掩盖[25,27–30,36]。有了适当的预防差错文化，往往会导致返工成为“不舒服的事情”（即被否认、驳回、转移或取代），或被解释为一次性事件[34]。尽管如此，差错使组织能够学习和创新，因此不应该从负面的角度来看待[2,32,37–38]。在施工和工程管理文献中，仅有少数研究对差错和违规行为如何导致返工进行了研究[27–30,36,39–40]。因此，本文将简要解释差错和违规的性质，因为差错是返工的来源。图1 [41]给出了一个返工术语，并确定了在研究中观察到的导致不合规项的真实错误示例。

重申一下，本文对于返工的定义没有考虑变更单，因为这些变更单在客户发布时构成了施工组织计划工作的一部分[10]。更具体地说，返工是一项计划外的活动，很少被确定为风险；相反，返工通常被视为一种 *zemblanity*（即令人不快但并不令人惊讶的发现）[25]。

2.1. 行动差错

采用 Frese 和 Keith [32]关于目的指向性行动的概念来定义差错。因此，行动差错被定义为“与计划、目标或充

分反馈处理形成意外偏差，以及由于缺乏知识而导致的差错行动”[37, p.1229]。当检查行动差错及其后果时，发生的背景很重要，因为工作环境会影响其发生[38]。

犯错本身不是问题。通常情况下，在施工中差错极小，因为差错是工作活动的意外后果[2, p. 256; 33]。此外，人们“在日常工作活动中经常犯错”[2, p. 256]。但是，在某些情况下，差错会产生严重后果，因此需要在造成灾难之前迅速查明。大多数时候，从业人员（如设计和项目工程师、现场主管和分包商等）在设计 and 构建资产时会发现由于一系列程序和系统（如设计审计和检查、检查测试计划和精益生产®）而出现的差错。然而，有时由于限制因素（如生产压力）和工作的动态环境，差错仍然无法识别，这可能导致严重的后果[34]。

差错可能由于人类认知受损（如疏忽和注意力不集中）和错误（即基于规则或知识的错误）而发生[41]。在基于规则的错误中，从业人员可能由于条件的改变而错误地应用了以前有效的规则（如使用不同的设计）。随后，不完善的规则可能仍未得到纠正，并成为从业人员用于解决问题的方法之一[41]。同样，当从业人员遇到超出其解决问题的能力范围的新情况时，就会出现基于知识的错误[41]。

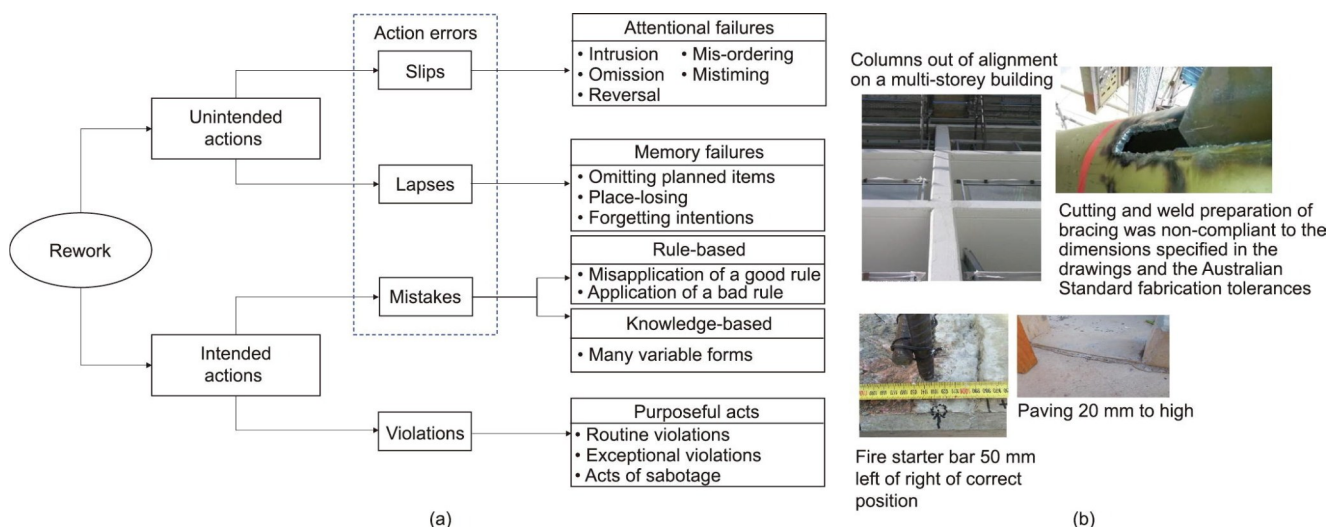


图1. 返工术语。(a) 返工——差错和违规；改编自参考文献[41, p. 207]。(b) 需要返工的不合规项示例。

在个人层面，一些问题会影响我们犯错的能力，包括疲劳（如工作量、时间和睡眠不足）、压力（如工作量和时间限制）、无聊（如重复性任务）和培训不足或经验有限等。团队和组织差错也是造成返工的常见因素。因此，团队差错可能“由于个人和团队层面的共同影响而发生”[42, p. 1322]。多个场景可能导致项目中出现团队差错，这些情况包括[29,43]：

- 整个项目团队未检测到差错，工作仍在继续；
- 个人犯下未被发现的差错，团队在不知道差错的情况下共同决定行动方案；
- 检测到个别差错，但团队决定不纠正，继续工作。

组织差错被定义为“多个组织参与者的行为，这些行为偏离了组织规定的规则和程序，可能会导致不利的结果”（如事故、诉讼和声誉损失），特别是在高风险环境中，如施工中[44, p. 154]。因此，一个基本的“组织差错的特征是多个个人偏离了预期的组织实践”[44, p. 154]。在之前的研究中，组织差错的一个典型例子是施工期间未报告不合规项，因为高级管理层认为这些不合规项是管理不善的指标[29–30,33–34]。事实上，不合规项为施工组织提供了学习和改进的机会。但是，正如下文讨论的，这种机会往往由于一个组织的现有文化而被忽略[28–29,36]。

2.2. 违规——违反规则

与行动差错相反，违规是指故意违反为限制自利行为和保护“组织成员免受他人掠夺”而制定的规则和程序[45, p. 36]。此外，当出现不符合标准的情况时，如用另一种产品/材料代替指定的产品/材料，并在未经批准的情况下进行安装，就可能出现违规行为[34]。在这种情况下，采取这种行动的动机是为了实现利润最大化（即替代产品/材料更便宜），或者是为了遵守项目的计划，以免造成延误[34]。

违反正式规则通常与异常行为有关，特别是在施工安全的背景下。然而，“这种观点有一个长期存在的对立面，即规则在某种简单意义上是秩序的产生，而违反规则是对秩序的破坏。这种批评观点的一部分是，规则损害了个人利益”[45, p. 37]。这样做会对工作满意度产生不利影响，导致压力和缺勤，破坏组织功能，并阻碍组织变革和学习[45]。

由于施工受制于许多规则，人们需要考虑规则对特定情况的适用性[46]。与其说违反规则被视为一种异常行为，不如将违反规则视为“亲社会”行为以及“检验规则和围绕规则和解的一种方式”[45, p. 36; 47]。因此，在发生违规行为时，必须考虑当事人行为背后的背景和意图。

人们可能想做正确的事，但发现自己违反了规则，反之亦然[48]。值得注意的是，规则和程序通常是“为理想情况而制定的”，但在施工中，“工作情况很少是理想型的”，并且会不断变化[48, p. 298]。

如果无实施违规行为的意图，则该行为可归类为“无意违法行为”[41, p. 195]。如果事先有意对系统造成损害，则该违规行为被视为“破坏”[41, p. 35]。然而，意图并不总是那么黑白分明。某些违规行为可能“有一定程度的故意性，但不涉及系统损坏的目标”[41, p. 195]。在这种情况下，违规行为可以归类为常规行为（图1），即“习惯性行为，构成个人行为的一部分”[41, p. 195]，或例外情况——“在特定情况下发生的单一违规行为”[41, p. 196]。

生产压力、熟练劳动力的缺乏、流行病[如2019年冠状病毒病（COVID-19）]、设计不完整等，都意味着规则可能会出现或人们可能无法开展工作。在规则不合适的情况下，“往往使用替代行动方案来实现相同的目的”[48, p. 298]。因此，这为违反规则的人提供了编造行动理由的机会。这样一来，人们是不理性的，而是被视为理性的代理人，他们通过与他人对话来编造行动理由[49]。因此，在研究偏差行为时，需要考虑偏差行为发生的背景。正如Pablo Picasso所言：“像个专家那样学习规则，你才能像个艺术家那样打破规则。”的确，通过挑战规则可以改变规则，从而产生积极的结果。因此，在考虑与减少返工相关的问题时，需要注意这一点（第5节）。

3. 为什么会发生返工？

总的来说，施工和工程管理文献忽略了差错和违规行为为发生的原因。因此，理解差错和违规的性质为解决返工问题提供了动力，这同样适用于事故[26,50]。事实上，质量和安全之间存在共生关系[51]。因此，与事故原因文献[41]类似，系统中的常驻“病原体”（pathogens；即潜在条件）会导致差错和违规，从而导致返工[52–53]。此类“病原体”来自施工组织的高级管理层和项目客户做出的战略决策[53]。

因此，“病原体”往往处于休眠状态，通常会潜伏相当长一段时间，人们“在发现差错（违规）之前”不会意识到它们的存在[53, p. 425]。随着“病原体”进入潜伏期，它们便成为日常工作实践的一个组成部分[52–53]。当“病原体”与主动性失效结合时，通常需要返工。实际上，主动性失效难以预测。差错和违规是事后发现的；在发现之前，差错和违规与其他行动一样。然而，在需要返

工之前，“病原体”是可以被识别和补救的[53]。

在表2中，Busby和Hughes [52]确定了大型工程项目中出现的八种类型的“病原体”。表2还列出了Busby和Hughes [52]以及Love等[35,53]进行的返工研究中确定的“病原体”示例。“病原体”不是孤立存在的，它们可以相互影响。因此，考虑“病原体”的相互依赖性，可以提高组织全面纠正常驻“病原体”的能力[36]。

实际的“病原体”在项目中容易出现[52–53]。例如，设计再利用的实践通常用于提高生产率并降低项目成本[52–53]。但是，这种做法“本质上容易受到重复使用设计最初产生的背景和重复使用的背景之间的不明差异的影响” [52, p. 431]。由于生产压力或成本最小化，设计工程师未能进行详细设计审查[53]。“病原体”在项目中同样普遍存在[53]。在这种情况下，以下两个问题凸显出来[53–55]：

(1) 使用快速跟踪（即重叠设计和施工活动）通常会导致根据初步设计开始施工。

(2) 采购过程中存在信息不对称、逆向选择、机会主义行为和道德风险的传统承包（即设计-投标-施工）。竞

争性招标和选择最低报价时，传统承包的问题更加严重。

除了Busby和Hughes [52]以及Love等[53]的实证研究外，对“病原体”的性质及其相关潜伏期的研究也尚未展开。因此，需要进一步探索，以提高对于“病原体”对决策和实践影响的理解和认识。

3.1. “功能性愚蠢”管理

除了“病原体”和主动性失效之外，还看到了施工组织中的“功能性愚蠢”（functional stupidity）在起作用，间接导致了人们犯错和违规[35]。Alvesson和Spicer [56]将“功能性愚蠢”定义为组织问题，并将“功能性愚蠢”描述为组织成员无能力和（或）不愿意对他们正在做的事情进行批判性反思（自反性），理解他们为什么这样做（理由），并确定他们的活动在当前任务之外有什么后果（实质性推理）。

Akin Alvesson和Spicer [56]、Love等[35]观察到，“功能性愚蠢”与施工组织中的权力和政治有关。尤其是Love等[35]观察到，在他们的预防差错文化中，管理者试图通过符号操纵来塑造员工的认知能力和思维方式，以创

表2 “病原体”和差错示例

Category	Pathogens arising from [52, p. 429]	Busby and Hughes [52, p. 429]	Love et al. [53, p. 429] and Love et al. [35]
Practice	Peoples' deliberate practices	• It was the practice for designs to be checked only for internal consistency, not consistency with external constraints and requirements	• Failure to undertake design reviews and the distribution of tentative design documents to contractors
Task	The nature of the task being performed	• Trace quantities of a contaminant had disproportionate consequences in a particular process design task	• Engineers failed to detect and correct omissions in design documentation; furthermore, schedule pressure resulted in disproportionate time being allocated to tasks
Circumstance	Situation or environment the project was operating in	• The firm procured services in a market where there was inadequate information about the quality of products	• Low design fees meant that tasks were deliberately left out; schedule pressure resulted in some tasks not being recalled at the appropriate time
Convention	Conventions, standards, routines, and codes of practice	• A person adhered to a company standard that had previously always been superseded by <i>ad hoc</i> agreements— which, as a result, had unknowingly become obsolescent	• Re-using existing specifications and design solutions; also, failure to adhere to new company policies
Organization	Organizational structure or operation	• The slow ramp-up of projects led to delay in early tasks on which many others were dependent for information and which therefore had to proceed on tentative assumptions	• Blocking of communicative action due to an error-prevention culture and absence of psychological safety
System	An organizational system	• Latency in a change control system meant that a significant amount of engineering	• A trade-off between quality and safety; when a trade-off arises, having more of one element means less of the other; safety is given preference, as it is bound by legislation
Industry	Some structural properties of the industry	• Public contracting regulations required that the firm consider vendors with whom the firm had no direct experience	• Ever-present symbolic representation of a zero-vision and the notion that errors can be eliminated by striving for a zero-error culture
Tool	A characteristic of a technical tool	• A design tool provided a layering facility that encouraged people to simplify their tasks but allowed them to forget possible inconsistencies with other parts of the design	• Interoperability with computer-aided-design software applications (i.e., no checking for consistencies); simplification of tasks and neglect of other aspects of design

造“一致性和限制批判性思维”[56, p. 1204]。

3.2. 竞争需求

尽管质量和安全相互依存，但施工组织认为它们是相互竞争的需求，并且无法平等地满足这两个方面，因此需要进行权衡[8,27,33,35,50–51]。当需要权衡时，会有一种逐步的交换过程，其中一种元素越多，另一种元素就越少。在这种情况下，人们发现，施工组织通常会为安全提供更多的资源，因为安全受法律的约束，不遵守法规和行为准则的后果是潜在的高昂代价，并威胁施工组织的竞争优势和声誉[35]。为此，质量被置于安全之下[34,50]。

3.3. 阻断沟通行为

在不合规的背景下，已经观察到管理者以各种方式利用他们的权力来阻断沟通行为[35]。

(1) 直接抑制（警告和干预）：例如，项目经理要求其合同管理者确保在每月工程估价结束时不报告价值超过100 000澳元的不合规项[35]。相反，不合规项被分成较小的金额（如低于10 000澳元），因此高级管理者无法检测到此类不合规项。项目经理辩称，如果高级管理层知道真相，他们将受到正式警告，并可能失去工作，因为不合规项被视为衡量项目绩效不佳的标准。在这种情况下，需要返工的不合规项就会被少报，从而阻碍了学习的机会。

(2) 制定议程（操纵议程）：项目经理多次打电话给高级管理层，讨论在项目动员期间人员配置不足的问题，导致在打桩等活动中对工程监督不足。钢筋布置有误，需返工。在这种情况下，得到的回应是，只有当同时提出如何处理当前问题的建设性建议时，才允许提出批评。

(3) 塑造意识形态环境（有意）：“零愿景”（zero-vision；如无缺陷）是一种意识形态框架，通常通过施工组织的文化来表达，其重点是预防差错[6,27,29]。员工被要求遵循“官僚主义”（bureaucratic entrepreneurialism）的陈词滥调[57, p. 31]。为此，施工组织声称，尽管他们的工作已取得了重大成就，但还需取得更多成就；因为未能实现“零”目标，即便他们潜意识里知道“零”目标永远不可能实现。

(4) 主题设置（受赞助身份）的产生：施工组织可能会在施工中引入新的管理职位，以领导研发计划。被任命者可以采用“创新总监”（leader of innovation）[58]或“技术大师”（technological maestro）[59]的身份，因为这种身份为他们提供了自尊感。当过分强调领导力时，员工

的认知能力可能会受到抑制，因为员工需要被动地接受领导所呈现和需要的东西。在这种情况下，员工会成为追随者和下属，批判性反思可能会受到阻碍。相应地，员工可能变得不愿意说出和分享自己的差错以及返工的知识 and 经验。

我们每天都有机会学习，我们掌握了新知识、新技能和拥有新看法。学习是人类最根本的生存机制。对于施工组织来说，问题不是人们是否需要学习，而是他们应该学习什么以及如何学习。回答这些问题的责任在于组织本身。如果没有组织领导和管理层的正确指导，人们可能会学到错误的东西，并重复同样的错误。在这种情况下，天真占了上风，即组织一遍又一遍地做同样的事情，总是期望能防止返工[60]。当施工组织仅采用以质量控制为导向的原则时，这种情况会加剧，因为该原则无法解决一阶学习[†]环境中的“高任务不确定性条件”（conditions of high task uncertainty）问题[28,61–62, p. 537]。

总而言之，返工是在组织和项目的工作环境和差错文化中犯下的错误和违规行为的产物，并在管理者（即处于影响地位的行为者）试图阻止质疑规范和价值的批判性反思时发生。因此，需要了解返工的背景，以了解项目中返工的因果关系，但以前的研究通常不涉及这个问题。

4. 返工的后果是什么？

返工会对项目、人员、组织绩效和生产力产生重大不利影响。重点通常放在返工的财务影响上，尽管围绕返工估计的直接成本的准确性以及是否应该包括变更单和（或）质量问题的问题普遍存在[25,30,33–35]。当变更单和质量问题同时出现时，发现返工的直接成本占项目合同价值的2.4%~12.4% [11,18,63–64]。相比之下，当仅在不合规或缺陷的范围下考虑质量问题时，发现返工成本在合同价值的0.05%~20%之间变化[13,16,65–68]。

关于返工的间接成本（如闲置时间、运输和等待时间）的研究十分有限。初步估计，这些成本可能高达返工直接成本的6倍[69]。返工的间接后果包括缺勤、压力、疲劳、争议、保险成本增加、声誉受损和未来工作损失[26,69]。由于缺乏可用数据，对这种后果的量化仍有问题，甚至不太可能进行量化。事实上，执行返工会自然而然地引发负面情绪，包括愤怒、焦虑、恐惧、沮丧、无能、无助、担心等[70]。值得注意的是，关于返工对人们

[†] Learning within the context of a given problem definition and the analysis of the chosen solution for that problem, while retaining the underlying theoretical insights or deep convictions and values. The feedback loop is represented by using “standards of performance, measuring system performance, comparing that performance to standards, feeding back information about unwanted variances in the system, and modifying the system” [61, p. 289].

情绪和心理健康的负面影响的研究很少。

4.1. 对组织利润的影响

不合规成本会直接影响承包商和分包商的底线。同样，很少有研究量化这种影响，因为由于商业保密问题，组织通常不愿意分享其返工成本数据[33,68]。然而，在 Love 和 Matthews [33]进行的一项研究中，一级承包商因不合格要求返工而导致的利润总损失在7年内高达惊人的27%。此外，Love 和 Matthew [33]对承包商施工的359个项目进行分析表明，其中210个项目需要返工。在已建的210个项目中，平均返工成本为合同价值的0.18%。更令人惊讶的是，48%的总返工成本仅属42个项目[33]。因此，与普遍的看法相反，并非所有项目都需要返工[33]。因此，质疑声称“平均返工成本是总施工成本的5%”的说法，主要是因为这些数字仅仅是基于问卷调查得出的“估计值”而不是项目中发生的实际成本[17-18]。

确定返工成本并不是一个简单的过程，特别是当这些成本很少被施工组织视为其项目中的正式关键绩效指标时[25,27-30,71]。此外，返工数据经常被定位并存储在项目的不同管理数据库中（如现场日志、不合规项、现场说明和剩余工作清单），这使得计算实际成本和后果十分复杂[71]。例如，在一级承包商向我们提供的液化天然气码头施工的月度项目审查报告中，在“质量”标题下提出了以下意见：“未记录返工的真实成本，特别是因焊缝开裂而

导致的延误成本。审核并准确记录返工成本”。本文研究团队在报告中与承包商就这一意见进行了非正式讨论，加强了上述观点。承包商只能估算此类费用，因为未曾设计正式的流程来记录这些费用。

4.2. 对安全的影响

在项目建设期间确保人身安全是组织不断面临的挑战。在澳大利亚，尽管在开发安全管理系统方面投入了大量的精力和资金，但只实现了伤害和事故的边际减少[†]，尽管在过去十年中死亡人数减少了53% [72-73]。然而，据观察，由于返工，人们更有可能受伤[74-75]。

同样，实证研究表明，“伤害和返工之间的关联显著 ($\rho = 0.631$)”，表明“63%的伤害方差可归因于返工引起的变化” [76, p. 275]。表3 [6,34,75]和表4 [34,74]提供了返工事件期间发生的安全事件的示例。因此，如果施工组织要显著提高其项目的安全性能，他们必须有效地处理导致返工的差错和违规行为[6,22,27,34-35,50,73]。

4.3. 对环境的影响

除了对安全有影响外，返工还可能导致材料浪费 [77]、污染[26]等环境后果。然而，尽管在文献中可以找到具体事件的示例，但仍然缺乏对返工的环境后果进行量化的实证研究。例如，在一个医院项目中，当有人错误地切开其中一块屋顶板时，发现在密封的屋顶板上有石棉碎

表3 返工事件期间的行为差错示例

Error type	Safety event	Event description	Source
Lapse	Unsafe act	A pile needed to be re-drilled from a barge. A Bauer drill on a 280 T crane was used. There was a restricted and limited work area, and long lengths of hydraulic hoses were attached from the drill head to a power pack. Spoil skip bins were also stored on the deck. A task risk assessment had been undertaken and signed off. A rigger attempted to guide the hydraulic hoses up past a spoil bin. The hoses swayed back toward the rigger, trapping the rigger's left hand between the hoses and the underside edge of the spoil bin. The lift was stopped straight away, and the hook was lowered without any resulting injury.	[34]
Slip	First-aid injury	Concrete honeycombing was identified during the construction of a coffer dam wall. Rather than rectifying the defect when it was identified, the project manager decided to complete the wall's construction and rectify the honeycombing later, so as not to delay the project's completion date. While patching on the dam wall, a person fell approximately 34 m down the left-hand abutment to the overflow while attached to a rope fall-arrest system. It was found that the fall-arrest system was not secured to an anchor point and subsequently gave way while the employee was descending the rock face. After the employee presented to the site office for first aid, an ambulance was called and the employee was taken to a hospital.	[34,75]
Mistake	Unsafe act	A person was undertaking rework, as the formwork fold had been missed during the initial installation of a concrete deck. The crew installing the formwork was relatively inexperienced and did the work incorrectly. As a result, the concrete mowing strip did not conform to the required standards. It was necessary for someone to measure the fold in the formwork from the underside of the deck, and this person had to access the formwork frames to reach this area. A person proceeded to install planks to gain access to the work platform. While the fold was being measured, the site supervisor observed that no handrail had been installed through the end rails, although cross-bracing was in place.	[6]

[†] For example, the incident rate has fallen from 17.5 serious claims in 2011 to 15.2 in 2020 [72].

表4 返工期间的违规事件示例

Violation type	Safety incident	Event description	Source
Exceptional	Unsafe act	Subcontractors were tasked to investigate a defective pipe that was leaking. One person, wearing height safety equipment, proceeded to access a roof via an extension ladder. Using an extension ladder, the person ascended to an awning that was 5.1 m above ground level. The person then secured a base plate (anchor), which was then attached to the safety harness, and climbed onto the awning. Subsequently, the person retrieved the ladder and placed it on the awning to access the roof, which was a further 5 m in height. The worker did not utilize the ladder bracket/roof safety-access system that was in place to access the roof, as it was located at the height of 9.5 m, which was deemed to be unsafe.	[34]
Exceptional	Unsafe act	An employee of a contractor conducted an unplanned task to obtain a level within the base of a manhole for a surveyor who had turned up a day earlier than was initially planned. The employee had propped a ladder against the manhole and climbed to the top. When on top of the manhole, the employee attached a lanyard from their harness to the handrail on a shield, which is an unsafe act when working from a height. A ladder was then inserted into the manhole, and the level was determined by climbing down the top two rungs.	[74]

片。总共需要更换150个屋顶板，导致人们直接接触受污染的材料[78–80]。同样，在同一家医院，高铅含量污染了饮用水。污染源来源于已安装的不合规黄铜配件，必须进行更换且费用相当高，导致医院开业日期推迟了两年[79–80]。

5. 如何减少返工？

减少返工对施工组织来说是一项持续的挑战[28]。如上所述，并非所有项目都需要返工；因此，必须理解为什么会出现这种情况。因此，有必要理解“正确之处”而不是“错误之处”，以解决返工问题[33,81–82]。按照这些思路，通过借鉴有助于“一切正常”的最佳做法来解决最后一个问题，以帮助遏制和减少项目中的差错，并减轻项目中的返工[6,27–30,33–36,39–40,53–54,71]。

5.1. 专注于战略解决方案，而非运营解决方案

研究普遍提出了防止返工的运营解决方案，以应对其近端和根本原因[15–23]。例如，Yap等[63, p. 610]通过建议建立“良好的沟通网络”并参与“适当的生产规划”和“适当的质量管理”，为减少返工提供了无意义的解决方案。在此，Yap等使用“良好的”和“适当的”这两个形容词并无益处，因为这些建议并未提供改进工作实践的方法。

Yap等[63]只是众多提出从理论或实践来说都毫无意义的解决方案中的一个团队。例如，Ye等[20, p. 8]讽刺地建议，如果要在项目中减少返工，则应侧重于“有效的返工管理”，即所有利益相关者之间进行密切合作，并“通过有效沟通提高设计的可施工性”。但实际上“有效的返工管理”指什么[20, p. 8]？返工是对第一次实施中不正确

的过程或活动进行纠正的行为。差错、违规或变更已经发生，那么“有效返工管理”的建议如何成为解决方案呢？可以合理地认为，沟通是遏制和减少差错和违规行为的关键，但Ye等[20]忽略了如何减少返工的问题。毫无疑问，这是一项挑战，但改善沟通需要了解组织内部和项目内部的信息流动方式[71]。

沟通对于分享有关返工的知识 and 经验至关重要，而信息流则表明了“组织运作的质量”[83, p. 58]。关于这一点，有必要考虑组织的信息流文化，原因如下[83]：

- 信息是组织的生命线。然而，每个组织在如何传递和利用信息进行决策方面有所不同。

- 信息流预测一个组织是如何运营的。因此，当协作和信任度高时，信息流就很强，这是有效的团队合作的产物。谷歌公司的Aristotle研究发现，心理安全是团队绩效的关键决定因素[84–85]。当信任存在时，人们会觉得自己有发言权（即说出来），而无需惩罚。如果心理安全促进说话和倾听，则信息流可以作为信任的指标[36,74,83]。

- 信息流反映了现有的领导风格。病态的领导者渴望成功，经常创造一个“干扰良好信息流动的‘政治’环境”[83, p. 58]。在这些情况下，我们会经常看到上文（第3.2节）所述的阻断沟通行为。官僚主义领导力侧重于在组织的特定领域取得成功，同时注重规则和条例。与此相反，“生成式”领导力[83]则侧重于组织的使命和向接受者提供相关、及时和透明的信息。

本文只是触及了信息流文化的表面，接下来当借鉴用于减少项目中的返工的最佳实践时，会进行更深入的研究。毋庸置疑，大量技术、工具和技巧已作为解决方案在项目中推广，以减少差错、更改订单并改善整合、可施工性、信息交流、生产规划和成本控制，包括建筑工业协会的现场返工指数[15]、建筑信息化模型（BIM）[70,86–

89)、系统信息模型 (SIM) [90]、精益原则、精益生产[®] [91]和参考类预测[92]等。此类技术、工具和技巧等（其中一些是规范性的）用于实现过程自动化、实施更严格的控制和程序、加强监督和消除偏差风险。尽管如此，返工还是会发生，因为组织专注于运营问题，而不是建立项目工作条件所需的战略解决方案[36]。

5.2. 小事成大事——建立差错管理文化

在过去的25年里，公共和私营部门呼吁进行文化变革，以提高施工项目的绩效和生产率[93–98]。简单地说，文化涉及思维、情感和行动的模式，这些模式可以塑造组织对问题的反应方式[99]。文化定义如下：

……[一个组织]在解决其外部适应和内部整合问题时所学到的共同基本假设模式，这种模式非常有效，因此可以教会新成员正确地感知、思考和感受这些问题[100, p. 18]。

改变施工文化一直并将继续是一项挑战[36]。无论如何，工作实践的变化正在发生，尽管进展缓慢[96,98]，特别是在组织如何看待和处理差错和违规方面[29,31,34, 36,45]。

如前所述，大多数施工组织的心态是预防差错，而差错被视为项目绩效不佳的不良迹象（表1）。英国的Get It Right活动[†]旨在“通过消除差错来提高施工生产力和质量”，并创造“无差错文化”。尽管Get It Right活动初衷是好的，但该活动用于消除差错的策略却有些适得其反；如果该活动继续只注重避免差错，则可能会阻碍学习和创新的进行。

在施工等不稳定、不确定、复杂和模棱两可（VUCA）的环境中[101]，人们“可能会犯更多的错误，因为他们需要频繁和更快地做出决策” [102, p. 531]。Get It Right活动选择专注于消除差错是可以理解的，因为差错会产生负面影响。但是，考虑施工项目交付的工作环境的

性质，人们自然会犯错[2]。因此，施工组织必须建设性地处理差错，因为这些差错无法消除[32,41]。正如英国诗人Alexander Pope所提醒的：“人人都会犯错。” [103]

5.2.1. 差错管理——接受差错的发生

从使用联盟（alliancing）[‡]交付方法获得的几个大型基础设施项目（如运输和水利）中观察到，在实践中出现了“差错发生”和差错管理导向的实施[6,27–29,34,71,74–75]。从本质上讲，

……差错管理包括应对差错，以避免负面差错后果，快速控制损害（包括减少差错级联的机会^{††}），减少未来特定差错的发生（二次差错预防），以及优化差错的正面结果，如长期学习、绩效和创新[32, p. 665]。

差错管理的采用“使差错具有开放性，这可能有助于差错检测” [102, p. 532; 104]。在表5中，确定了在这些施工联盟项目中观察到的接受差错管理的过程和结果[27,29]。

对于不熟悉联盟采购方法的读者，本文将简要介绍联盟采购的关键特征。但解释这些联盟的详细运作情况和利弊不在本文的讨论范围之内。因此，建议读者参考Walker和Rowlinson [105]的著作，他们结合背景并从主题上探索联盟的概念，强调其理论基础和实际应用。

联盟合同基于关系，其特点是各方之间合作和协作，共同交付项目。联盟各方通常是服务购买者（所有者）和一个或多个服务提供商或非所有者参与者，如总承包商和运营商。各方的利益一致，通过业主提供的激励措施来分担风险，这些激励措施取决于项目的交付程度，并与商定的目标进行比较。联盟的特点是“不责怪，不犯错”，能够让各方“积极处理差错及其后果” [28, p. 5]。此外，联盟促进“合作、知识共享和组织学习” [106, p. 229]。

通常用于支持差错管理的组织实践是[37]：①关于差错的沟通；②差错知识共享；③差错情况下的帮助；④快

表5 差错管理的过程和结果(差错不可避免)

Before an error	After an error	Interpersonal processes	Outcome
• Anticipating errors	• Error detection	• Open communication about errors	• Learning
• Preparing for errors	• Quick response to mitigate the negative consequences of errors	• Help in dealing with errors	• Performance improvement
• Routines to deal with errors	• Secondary error prevention	• Sharing error knowledge	• Innovation
			• Individual proactiveness

Adapted from Ref. [32, p. 666].

[†]The GIRI is a group of industry experts, organizations, and businesses dedicated to eliminating error and improving the United Kingdom construction industry. Details can be found at <https://getitright.uk.com/>.

[‡]Alliances are akin to integrated project delivery.

^{††}In this case, an error leads to another error occurring; a knock-on effect materializes [27, p. 6].

速差错检测和损害控制；⑤分析差错；⑥协调和有效处理差错。本文研究的联盟显示了所有这些做法，尽管这些做法是潜意识里制定的[27-29]。如果没有领导层对差错管理的导向，这种组织实践就无法有效执行[102]。

在本文联盟研究中，观察到领导力是真实的，这有助于形成差错的处理方式[27-29]。根据 Westrum 的生成式领导风格（generative leadership style）[83]，这些联盟内部的真正领导层是带着目的进行领导的，并遵循既定的价值观和“项目最佳”原则。此外，领导力还得益于合作和透明的精神、培养信任的动力以及通过自律展示卓越的意愿。

鼓励人们公开谈论施工项目中的差错是一项长期存在的挑战，因为人们常常害怕被指责，或者为自己的行为感到尴尬。认识到这个问题，所研究的联盟领导层不懈努力，旨在在其项目团队和分包商内促进和营造一个心理安全的环境[27-29, 107]。例如，在 Barwon Water 联盟（BWA）案例中，项目团队和分包商定期举行返工论坛，共同分享返工经验，共同学习。这些论坛旨在激发好奇心，询问普遍工作实践的问题，促进积极的对话和讨论，并为弥补差错和返工提供一个安全的平台[108]。此外，每个论坛都举办了“吸取教训”研讨会；与所有分包商分享了这些建议，并寻求新的想法来改进交付流程和减少返工[108]。现场主管依靠“工作前安全会议”来鼓励分包商勇敢说出可能出现的问题，并在此过程中提高对返工风险及该风险对安全影响的认识[27-29]。

虽然这些联盟在交流和分享关于差错的知识方面非常有效，但他们很难有效地分析其返工，因为他们没有必要的信息架构和系统来捕获和整合这些数据[71]。即便如此，联盟的项目团队和分包商也一致认为，他们的返工事件比使用其他采购方法交付的项目少得多[27-29, 107]。

联盟提供了一个便于差错管理并有效处理差错和返工的环境。培养“差错会发生”的心态，并参与和实施差错管理的组织实践，为减少返工提供了基础。本文提出警告，因为只观察到在联盟项目中存在差错管理。在使用传统采购方法（如设计-施工和传统包干）和私人（如建造-运营-拥有-转让和公共私营合作制）参与的基础设施项目中，采用差错管理方法的程度仍然未知。然而，根据之前对一级承包商项目（不包括联盟）的研究，结果只观察到存在差错预防导向[35]。

同时，还必须处理违规行为问题。如前所述，违规行为只是因为存在规则而发生；然而，违规行为倾向于“在先前某些情况下对差错做出反应”[32, p. 679]。因此，Frese 和 Keith [32]建议使用差错管理等违规管理来处理违

规行为。在此，违规管理从“违规发生后”开始，旨在避免“完全的负面后果”或减少负面后果[32, p. 679]。在规范性文献中，特别是在质量偏差和返工的背景下，尚未对违规管理进行深入研究。尽管如此，本文在提到差错管理时，还是结合了违规管理。

5.2.2. 将差错管理纳入差错管理文化

差错管理和心理安全这两个概念相辅相成，也各有长处。差错管理文化侧重于个人和团队如何应对差错，而心理安全则侧重于团队中个人的情感体验[32, 37, 109]。当真正的领导支持差错管理和心理安全时，可以在减少返工方面取得重大的进展[27]。这并不是说，诸如基于精益原则（Lean principle）的工作实践（如可视化管理、精益生产[®]、工作标准化和施工过程分析）等，在遏制和减少差错方面没有起到作用（恰恰相反）。但是，当在以预防差错为重点的环境中应用这些做法时，就会避免报告返工、掩盖成本，并失去学习机会[27]。

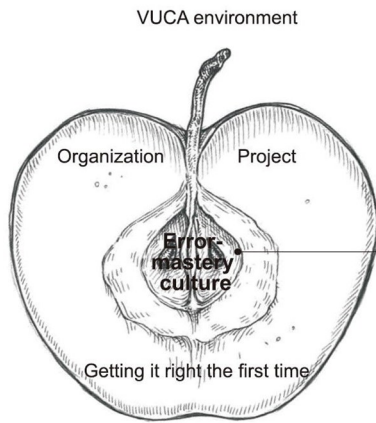
因此，在这种情况下，可以把预防差错比作一棵树。就像一棵树一样，只能看到返工的部分解决方案；也就是说，只有树干、树枝和树叶可见，这可以与通常用于防止返工发生的技术、工具和技巧相比较。然而，就像一棵树一样，根系统，即为解决返工提供结构和功能的领导力、差错管理和心理安全等是看不见的。然而，在确定如何减少返工时，这个相同的根系统（即战略解决方案）被忽视了。

虽然真正的领导力、差错管理和心理安全构成了减少返工的必要条件，但 Love 和 Matthews [29]建议组织可以通过建立复原力来解决这个问题。因此，如图2 [110-111]所示，Love 和 Matthews [29]提出了一种新的理论，称为“差错管理文化”，以应对差错和从差错中恢复，并在组织和项目中建立复原力，从而能够更好地将过去的经验教训转化为未来的成功。

引入复原力是为了帮助组织和项目“应对任何可能出现的预期伤害”[112, p. 220]。差错和违规的风险是预测性的，施工组织“无法知道哪些可能的风险（和不确定性）会出现”[44, p. 165]；因此，将复原力纳入 Love 和 Matthews [29]的差错管理文化理论很有意义。复原力有三个要素，可以使组织能够预测故障、学习如何适应指示故障的情况，并在事件发生后恢复条件[111, p. 257; 113]。

- **预见性：** 预测坏事发生的能力；
- **应对：** 防止坏事变得更糟的能力；
- **恢复：** 一旦发生，从坏事中恢复的能力。

Core components



Authentic leadership: Leaders exemplify directness, openness, commitment to the success of followers, a willingness to acknowledge their own limitations, transparency, and a commitment to be held accountable for their actions and reward honesty and integrity [110].

Error management culture: A belief that errors are inevitable, potentially damaging, and can be turned into something positive. Involves coping with errors to avoid their negative consequences. Violations (e.g., culpable acts) are not tolerated and are dealt with separately. Thus, violation management is also implemented.

Psychological safety: supports team members in reporting and speaking up about issues without feeling embarrassed, having their voice rejected, or being punished.

Resilience: considers how individuals, project teams, and organizations monitor, adapt to and act on failures in high-risk situations. Resilience moves the focus away from 'What went wrong?' to 'Why does it go right?' A shift from simplistic reactions to error making toward valuing a proactive focus on error recovery is enacted [111]. Key features are:

- Awareness: data gathering and providing management with insights about the performance of people and project(s) to determine the extent of problems (e.g., rework) and the current state of defences;
- Preparedness: Management actively anticipates the impact the workplace demands and constraints can have on people's performance and prepares for them to understand, embrace, and adapt to the environment;
- Flexibility: the ability of organizations/projects to adapt new or complex problems in ways that maximize their ability to solve problems without disrupting work;
- Opacity: Management possesses an awareness of the financial, workload, production, quality, safety, and environmental pressures, and where effort needs to be invested in ensuring defences are not degraded.

图2. 差错管理文化的核心要素。

为了证明这些要素在实践中的应用，以每天的开工前会议为例，承包商的现场管理团队和在施工现场作业的分包商参与其中。在现场工作开始前召开开工前会议，确保全体员工都适合工作。此类会议为互动型，有助于工作人员集中精力开展活动；还讨论了质量和安全问题。表6给出了当发生差错并需要返工时出现这些元素的场景。这种情况简单地说明了在实证研究中的观察结果。

6. 研究意义

在解决三个研究问题时，本文研究团队查阅了文献，并参考了实证研究，明确了知识的缺乏和需要进一步调查的有限知识领域。例如，为了充分解决与因果关系相关的第一个问题，有必要更深入地了解可能导致返工或失败的“病原体”影响和潜伏期。差错的潜伏期越长，其负面后

表6 实践中的复原力——预见性、应对和恢复

Scenario: One day at a pre-start meeting, a supervisor explains to the workforce that a significant concrete pour is planned late that afternoon. However, there are problems with the reinforcement's layout, and it needs to be rectified before the pour can commence. The supervisor raises a Request for Information (RFI) on Friday afternoon to determine whether the installed reinforcement layout can be left as is, even though it slightly differs from that design. The consequences of this situation are the added pressure placed on the workforce and the potential for safety incidents to arise. If the pour is held up, then there is a potential for the project to be delayed.			
Resilient element	7:00 Monday Foresight "The ability to predict something bad happening"	12:00 Monday Coping "The ability to prevent something bad becoming worse"	17:00 Monday Recovery "The ability to recover from something bad once it has happened"
Individual	For example, the supervisor calls structural engineering, requesting an answer to the RFI.	For example, the supervisor decides to instruct the workforce to rectify the reinforcement as per the original plan.	For example, the supervisor makes sure the work progresses and assures subcontractors that they will not be impacted.
Micro	For example, the supervisor identifies workforce shortages due to COVID-19.	For example, the supervisor determines that safety performance could be jeopardized, as the workforce works to a fixed timeline with resources. Additional resources are added to help supervise and rectify works.	For example, the supervisor reviews the workforce situation checking for fatigue and well-being and then prepares for the next day's work activities.
Macro	For example, lessons learned from previous projects are shared and discussed.	For example, the supervisor communicates with subcontractors likely to be impacted and works with them to minimize delays and productivity impacts.	For example, review the progress of the day's events and impacts and how it was managed. Discuss with the subcontractor how things could have been handled better.

Adapted from Ref. [111, p. 258].

果就越大[4-5]。

一个典型的例子是2007年I-35W明尼阿波利斯大桥(Minneapolis Bridge collapse)坍塌,造成13人死亡,145人受伤。美国国家运输安全委员会(US National Transportation Safety Board)[114, p. xiii]确定, I-W35桥梁坍塌的可能原因是“角撑板设计差错导致的承载能力不足”。该设计差错已经潜伏了40多年。

重申一下,因为商业保密问题,研究人员对与项目相关的实际数据的访问有限,因此对返工的后果了解有限。然而,尽管传统上施工组织没有对返工进行量化,但考虑返工对安全的影响,现在正在对该问题进行认真考虑。

施工组织面临的一个主要挑战是缺乏用于决策的“本体”[†],这阻碍了他们获取和整合返工数据并将该数据用于风险分析和基准测试的能力[71]。然而,创建本体是一项复杂的任务。在返工的背景下,需要研究人员和施工组织合作,以定义不同类型的语义知识之间的联系(如定义通用词汇),并制定所需的搜索策略,以解决与返工相关的决策问题。

Love和Matthews[29]提出的差错管理文化为减少和遏制差错(违规)以及减少返工和安全事故提供了一个新兴的理论。然而,需要进行更多的研究,以了解该理论在联盟合同之外的实践。例如,在澳大利亚和新西兰,联盟仅用于提供项目总资本支出的一小部分,公私合作制和传统采购方法主导基础设施市场[115]。因为承包商的利润往往会因承担过多的风险而缩紧,所以在这种容易变得敌对的采购环境中,能否培养出一种差错管理文化[116-117]?因此,未来的研究应该设法解决这个问题。

7. 实践意义

虽然需要进行额外的研究来检验联盟之外的差错管理文化的可操作性,但这项研究对实践的影响有三个方面。首先,重新校准组织的文化导向(从预防差错到差错管理)将是一个挑战,因为项目的采购方法和谈判订单的动态变化都会影响协商秩序[‡][118-119]。然而,施工组织需要接受差错和返工。他们还需要衡量返工的成本和后果,并提高对返工在项目中存在的认识。先前的研究表明,在

实践中会传达不同的“惯例,以及不同类型差错的结果”[120, p. 502]。因此,组织应使用各种媒介(如日常开工前会议上使用的提示信息和口头汇报)向现场管理层传达返工事件的知识。这将使他们能够在现场开工之前预测和计划“可能出错的方面”。这点尤其重要,因为在执行返工事件时,发生安全事故的可能性会增加(表2)。

其次,为了支持预测“可能出错”的能力,施工组织需要确保在整个项目中支持和促进心理安全[27,34,50,74]。如此,可以建立人际关系风险(如报告差错的开放性)承担能力,以及“通过学习”而不是“从错误中学习”的做法[50]。因此,差错的产生和处理过程被提升为“我们做事方式的一部分”[50; 121, p. 422]。最后,施工组织可以从BWA减少和控制差错的经验和做法中学习[27,108]。BWA引入的值得注意的做法之一是“与分包商举行知识共享研讨会,讨论质量问题,并征求他们对如何减少这些问题的意见。在此过程中,鼓励所有各方公开和建设性地表达与质量有关的问题,并以此促进思想交流和经验分享。”

8. 结论

返工会造成项目绩效不佳。然而,在确定返工原因的过程中,文献往往忽略了差错和违规行为,以及人们工作的环境是如何推动返工发生的。缺乏这种知识的必然结果是,没有一个理论框架来审查返工原因,这阻碍了学者开发施工组织用于提高其项目绩效解决方案的能力。相反,研究采用了过于简化和还原论的观点,侧重于近端和根本原因。正如本文所说,这导致了与实践无关的人工解决方案的传播。

本文将现有关于返工的论述置于以前的狭隘评论之外。本文利用以往的实证研究等,提供了一个急需的理论框架,从而更好地理解返工的原因、返工的后果以及如何施工期间减少返工。本研究结果显示,返工的原因可归因于一系列所谓的“病原体”,尽管很少有研究调查其结构性质。尽管返工会对项目成本、安全性、生产力和环境产生不利影响,但由于研究人员对施工组织的数据获取有限,因此对现有估算的真实性并不了解。

[†] An ontology is a skeletal framework for knowledge. It encompasses a representation, formal naming, and definition of the categories (e.g., errors and violations), properties, and relations between the concepts, data, and entities.

[‡] A negotiated order is the pattern of activities emerging over time as an outcome of the interplay of the variety of interests, understandings, reactions, and initiatives of the individuals and groups involved in an organization (or project) [118]. Accordingly, Strauss [119] asserts that “the negotiated order on any given day could be conceived of as the sum total of the organization’s rules and policies, along with whatever agreements, understandings, pacts, contracts, and other working arrangements [are] currently obtained. These include agreements at every level of organization, of every clique and coalition, and include covert as well as overt agreements” (p. 5 and 6).

施工中采用了大量的技术、工具和技巧，以减少返工。然而，这些往往侧重于项目的运营方面，而忽略人们的工作环境如何影响其行动和决策。本文提出一个差错管理文化理论，包括真正的领导力、心理安全、差错管理导向和复原力。这种方法提供了一个基础，施工组织可以在此基础上开始有效地解决其项目中的返工问题，使施工组织能够更好地获取与解决返工问题的技术、工具和技巧相关的好处，其中包括精益原则、精益生产®和建筑信息模型。最后，本文为未来的研究提供了方向，并确定了对实践的意见，以便在施工期间减少返工。

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the financial support of the Australian Research Council (DP210101281). Additionally, we would like to thank the construction organizations that have participated in our research, as without them, we would have been unable to craft this manuscript. The authors would like to thank the four anonymous reviewers for their constructive and insightful comments that have helped us improve our manuscript.

Compliance with ethics guidelines

Peter E. D. Love, Jane Matthews, Michael C. P. Sing, Stuart R. Porter, and Weili Fang declare that they have no conflict of interest or financial conflicts to disclose.

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