

건축서비스산업 통계 구축방안 연구

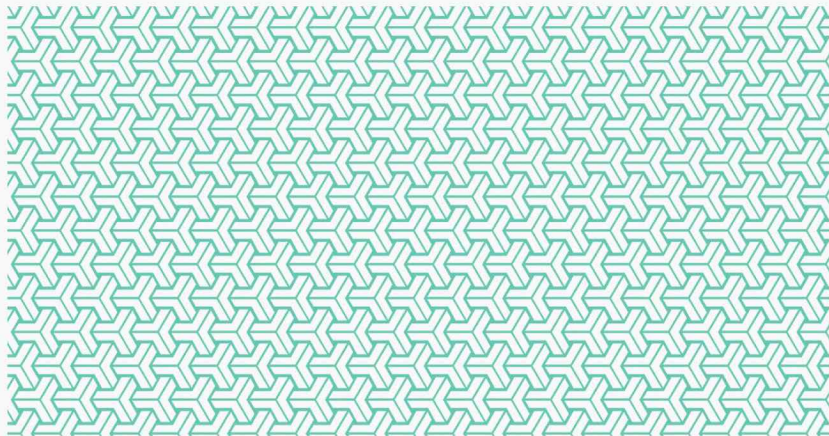
A Study on the Establishment of Statistics for the Architectural Service Industry

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Summary



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The purpose of this study was to establish a strategy to develop statistics on the architectural service industry linked to the architectural industry and to examine the current legal system and the statistics related to the architectural service industry, problems, and implications of other sectors and overseas cases. The results of this study are as follows.

The items of the survey prescribed in Article 5 of the Enforcement Decree of the Building Service Industry Promotion Act are domestic and overseas market status, order and sales status, worker status, research and development status, workforce training, and education status. Based on this item, the statistics necessary for the implementation of mid- to long-term policy tasks were connected to derive the statistics needed for the construction service industry. And the items were set by dividing the statistics produced in the current country and the statistics not yet made. The necessary statistics according to this process are the status of the small-scale building market, the state of the company, the condition of sales, the status of employment and service of employees in each field, the standardization and standardization of R & D related price standards, training of the workforce, and information about graduates.

The second strategy of building statistics in the construction service industry is to expand the scope of the sector and produce information. Understanding the characteristics of the architectural service industry, the range of the architectural service industry of the Korean standard industry classification can be extended beyond the existing 'specialized science and technology service industry' to various industrial fields. It is in line with the above mentioned architectural environment and changes in spatial demand, and it is not related to the future change prospect of the architectural service industry in the future.

The characteristics of changes in the architectural environment include the introduction of IT technology, the integration with new services, space-based contents, standardization, and economic model product development, construction solution, real estate, and urban management. Some industries of the current Korean standard industry classification such as information and communication, professional science and technology service, building construction, business facility management, business support and rental assistance, lodging and restaurant, arts and sports and leisure service, and real estate can be reclassified as industries with high linkage with the construction service industry.

The third strategy of statistical construction is to utilize various national

administrative statistics and DB systems, and there is no direct federal approval statistics on the construction service industry. But now the government produces a variety of statistics, and the data contains a vast amount of industry-wide content. Therefore, when the data of the construction service industry is extracted and processed, it is possible to analyze the actual condition of the industry with high reliability. Based on this, when various phenomena such as actual condition surveys are conducted, the foundation can be established to understand and understand the inside and outside of the construction service industry.

Finally, by designating the statistics of the construction service industry as national approval statistics, the reliability of the results should be increased and sustainability should be secured. As an industrial base, statistics should be widely used in various fields with confidence. It is necessary to improve the level of content and to have sustainable strategies with reliability. Therefore, the current survey on the actual condition of the construction service industry, as defined in the Act on the Promotion of the Building Service Industry, should be set as the first target, and the national approval statistics should be expanded in the mid- to long-term.

The primary data constructed through the survey on the actual condition of the construction service industry are composed of the basic plan for the promotion of the construction service industry and the matters necessary for the establishment of the implementation plan. The pilot survey and the results of the 2014 and 2017 pilot survey and the results of the study, which were implemented by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and the Institute of Architectural Urban Space, were used as reference data for the first basic plan for the promotion of the construction service industry. However, in the case of pilot surveys that are not approved as national statistics, it is difficult to announce, tight budget, and encourage participation in the survey subjects.

Therefore, based on the detailed tasks of the first basic plan for the promotion of the construction service industry, the survey site composition and pilot survey were conducted as preliminary work for statistical analysis of the national approval of the construction service industry survey. The survey items are detailed contents about six categories, including general business status, business field and order and productivity, overseas business, information technology, and facility status, education and publicity, worker status, and general business status. The survey subjects were 'M72111) related to architectural design and

related service industry' according to the Korean standard industry classification, and the proportion was allocated according to size or region. A total of 565 companies participated, and the main results were as follows.

First, in the business field, where the target companies are active, the architectural plan and design accounted for 89.7%, and the supervision accounted for 66.4%.

Annual sales were the highest at 100 to 500 million per company. By project, there was no significant difference between special orders and public orders (about 4%). In the case of ordering method, an open design contest was the most common, and the private sector had a high proportion of turnkey and veterinary contracts. Overseas expansion is rarely done except for some large companies, and the difficulty of collecting order information is the biggest reason.

12.2% of the companies have 3D-based construction software, of which BIM is 9.5%, and GIS is 3.5%. The average number of employees who can use these programs is 3.9 and 2.5, respectively. In the case of employees engaged in architectural services, men are 2.8 times more likely than women and have the highest proportion of the 40s. In the employee's tenure survey, men are 5 to 10 years old, and women are less than one year to three years, about three times longer than women.

The process and results of this study can be used as references in the process of federal approval of statistics of the construction service industry. The research process can be excluded by item, or the research method can be changed. Also, considering the category of the construction service industry, it can be referred to as the design of the survey items for the other sectors except for the 'architectural design and related service industry (M72111),' which is limited to this survey.