

건축행정평가의 실효성 강화 방안 연구

A Study on Strengthening the Effectiveness
of Architectural Administration Evaluation

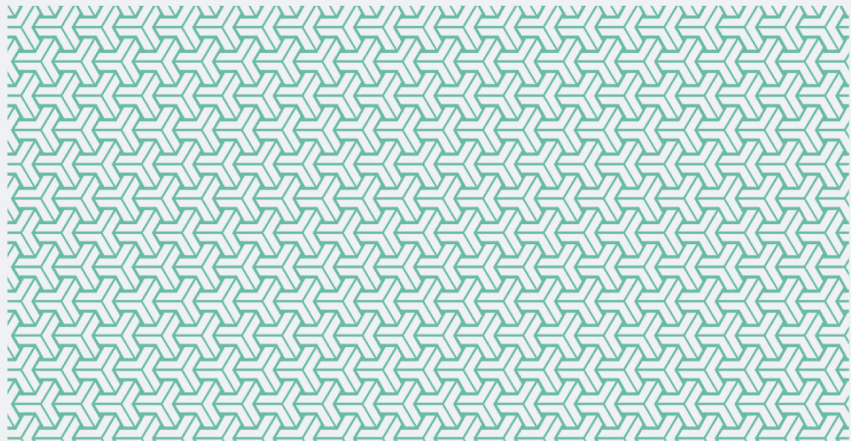
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Chapter 1. Introduction

The Architectural Administration Evaluation, conducted annually since 1999 under the “Building Act,” underwent a comprehensive reform in 2016. Nevertheless, concerns remain about excessive documentation requirements that burden local government officials, and there are ongoing questions about whether evaluation results are effectively translated into tangible improvements in architectural administration. While changes in the evaluation environment call for improvements—particularly in areas such as conducting performance-based evaluation focused on public satisfaction, providing feedback on evaluation results, and reducing the burden on evaluated agencies through efficient operation and management—the architectural administration evaluation has seen only modest improvements, such as adjustments to partial indicators, without a comprehensive review of the overall evaluation system. Therefore, this study aims to comprehensively examine the architectural administration evaluation’s indicators and the results of institutional operation since the 2016 reform, and to propose improvement measures for the operational system that align with the changed conditions of architectural administration.

Chapter 2. Current Status and Characteristics of the Evaluation Institution

Chapter 2 examines the characteristics and implications of the current evaluation institution. Within the government performance evaluation system, joint evaluation is the standard principle for evaluating local government affairs. However, individually operated evaluations are permitted when ministries have unavoidable circumstances due to the nature of their operations, which are defined as individual evaluations. The Architectural Administration Evaluation falls under this category as a separate evaluation conducted by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

While government performance evaluation, in principle, discourages individual evaluations in favor of integrating them into joint evaluations for operational efficiency, 23 central government ministries are currently conducting 62

individual evaluations. Considering this situation, the Office for Government Policy Coordination continuously monitors individual evaluations and calls for improvements in various areas: encouraging high-performing agencies by providing feedback on evaluation results, pursuing practical policy improvements, reducing the burden on evaluated agencies, and disclosing evaluation results as well as strengthening their utilization.

A review of similar domestic and international institutions yielded key implications for operational systems, evaluation items and indicators, and the utilization of evaluation results. In terms of an operational system, the study identified the need to establish efficient evaluation cycles and to develop regular indicators. Regarding evaluation bodies and committees, there was evidence that evaluation is being strengthened in terms of expertise. For evaluation items and indicators, the findings suggested the need to review the integration of similar or overlapping indicators and to establish separate operational approaches for fundamental and policy indicators. Concerning the utilization of evaluation results, cases from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan demonstrated active disclosure of evaluation results and strengthening of feedback systems, including the provision of rewards for outstanding local governments and the establishment of consultation programs for underperforming agencies.

Chapter 3. Operational Status of Architectural Administration Evaluation

Chapter 3 diagnoses the operational status of architectural administration evaluation by examining the evaluation system and its results.

First, an analysis of the evaluation system from 2013 to 2023 reveals the following findings. Initially limited to metropolitan governments and selected basic local governments, the evaluation scope was expanded to include all local governments to ensure fairness. The original system employed relative evaluation by indicator and added the scores of basic local governments to the totals of metropolitan governments. This was later reformed to enhance fairness and objectivity by dividing the evaluation groups into metropolitan governments and three groups of basic local governments, with the evaluation categories divided

into general and special sectors. Initially conducted solely by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the evaluation procedure was developed to incorporate an evaluation committee that includes external experts to ensure fairness.

Second, an analysis of the evaluation indicators from 2013 to 2023 shows the following developments. The initial evaluation system operated with approximately 12 indicators, focusing on the reduction of architecture-related civil complaints. This was later restructured based on local government characteristics to distinguish between metropolitan and basic local governments' indicators, reducing the total to approximately ten indicators.

Finally, consultation with relevant experts and interviews with architectural administration officials revealed the following areas for improvement. Regarding the evaluation system: ① awards should be administered through more detailed evaluation groups reflecting regional characteristics; ② the linked evaluation method (including indicators) between metropolitan and basic local governments should be eliminated, and ③ the evaluation schedule and the schedule for disclosing indicators should be adjusted to enable the operation of predictable indicator and administrative management. Concerning evaluation indicators, the study identified the need to: ① eliminate ineffective or limited-scope indicators or improve evaluation formulas, and ② adjust scoring based on the relative importance of each indicator.

Chapter 4. Improvement Measures for Architectural Administration Evaluation

Chapter 4 proposes improvement measures for the operational system and for the indicators of architectural administration evaluation based on the implications derived from Chapters 2 and 3. Notably, regarding the analysis of operational plans and evaluation results from Chapter 3, experts emphasized the need to specify evaluation objectives and develop indicators related to these objectives, while metropolitan government officials called for the establishment of direct evaluation systems for the basic level of architectural administration and the strengthening of incentives based on evaluation results.

This study proposes improvement measures in three dimensions: clarifying evaluation objectives, streamlining operational systems, and systematizing evaluation indicators. First, the study establishes the evaluation's objective as an important monitoring tool to encourage local governments' efforts to consistently implement architectural policies and to enable self-assessment of areas requiring improvement. Correspondingly, it proposes to expand the scope of architectural policy and administration to include various areas for comprehensive administrative enhancement, such as the establishment of statistics and the management of the building register that underpin administrative services.

Second, in order to streamline the operational system, the study proposes expanding the scope of direct evaluation by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport from evaluating only metropolitan governments to include basic local governments where architectural administration is actively carried out. This should be accompanied by improving the methods of collecting data for evaluation, strengthening the utilization of evaluation results, and refining feedback systems.

Third, regarding the systematization of evaluation's indicators, the study proposes eliminating indicators that overlap with those of other evaluations or that are misaligned with architectural site conditions, restructuring indicators to support continuous improvement efforts, improving bonus point indicators, and improving calculation methods and disclosure procedures of results.

Additionally, strengthening evaluation expertise requires enhancing analytical professionalism and validity by utilizing expert personnel, establishing indicator development processes, and standardizing operational manuals.

The implementation of the proposed improvement measures requires institutional improvement, including ① establishing grounds for the operation of specialized organizations for architectural administration evaluation, and ② developing evaluation guidelines that specify evaluation procedures, detailed evaluation criteria and methods, submission procedures, and other particulars.

Comprehensive Measures for Improving Architectural Administration Evaluation's Operational System and Indicators

Category	Detail	Key Content
Evaluation Objectives	Clarification of the Objectives of Architectural Administration Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-establish evaluation objectives and status - Review architectural policies and the scope of architectural administration - Strengthen policy implementation and encourage local governments to develop autonomous policies
Operational System	Streamlining of Operational System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the scope of evaluation - Improve evaluation data collection methods
Evaluation Indicators	Systematization of Evaluation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclude indicators - Improve evaluation items - Improve bonus point indicators - Implement indicators that reflect the characteristics of local governments - Add indicators on the level of improvement - Distinguish the operation of essential and additional indicators
Others	Strengthening of Expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase analytical expertise and validity through professional personnel - Establish a process for developing evaluation indicators - Develop an operational manual for architectural administration evaluation

Source: Research Team

Chapter 5. Conclusion

This study proposes improvement measures for the evaluation's operational system and indicators in response to changes in the evaluation environment and architectural administration conditions. Its significance lies in deriving comprehensive improvement directions for the evaluation system and institutional improvement measures in order to increase the effectiveness of evaluation from a mid-to-long-term perspective based on the diagnosis of the evaluation's operational status.

Nevertheless, this study has limitations in that it analyzes the status of institutional operation based solely on the evaluations conducted by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, without diagnosing the operational status of architectural administration evaluation at the metropolitan government level,

in which the basic local governments are considered as the subject. This warrants further investigation in subsequent research.

Keywords

Architectural Administration Evaluation, Status Diagnosis, Institutional Improvement, Building Act