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# Barriers to Success of Project Management

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# 프로젝트 관리의 성공에 영향을 미치는 장애요인

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As the business environment is rapidly changing with globalization and complexity of information flows, the uncertainty is also very increased for project environment. Although many studies have been conducted to find out the critical factors for project success, there still exist different views to define project success. Furthermore, implementing success formula for one project does not necessarily guarantee a success for another project since there are other elements that impede the success of project. In this regards, it is imperative to examine what are the barriers to project success. This study aims to examine the barriers that impede the success of project. Past literature was thoroughly reviewed to collect and develop a preliminary list of elements that affected project performance negatively. Experts were interviewed to refine the list and the final list of the measurement items were developed. A survey questionnaire was developed with the final list of measurement items, and a survey was conducted on the practitioners with project experience. After the survey, an exploratory factor analysis was conducted on the final list to extract the component dimensions which in turn formed the group of project barriers. The exploratory factor analysis provided ten factors, which are difficulty of process management, failure of project feasibility analysis, cost overruns and lack of cost benefits, unclarity project plan, strategic consistency error, stakeholder conflict, inaccuracy of requirement definition, disturbance of communication, technical environment change, negative attitude of top management.

Keywords: Project Success, Project Management, Project Barriers

### 1. 서 론

급변하는 산업 기술에 따라 프로젝트를 둘러싼 환경 또한 불확실성이 날로 높아지고 있다. 불확실성으로 인한 위험요소는 프로젝트 관리자에게 프로젝트 성공에 대한 위협과 기회를 판단할 수 있는 시각을 제공하기 때문에 매우 중요하며, 프로젝트의 성공적인 수행을 위해서는 프 로젝트의 규모에 관계없이 위험요소를 효과적으로 관리할 수 있어야 한다[12].

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프로젝트의 성공률을 높이기 위하여 기업 및 조직은 프로젝트 관리에 많은 노력을 기울이고 있다. 그러나 복잡화·대형화 되어가는 프로젝트의 특성상 프로젝트 규모에 따른 성공률의 차이가 극심하며 The Standish Group Chaos Report에 따르면 2015년 기준 프로젝트의 성공률은 29% 수준을 상회하는 것으로 나타나 전반적으로 프로젝트의 성공률이 고무적이지 않고, 여전히 많은 프로젝트 들이 실패를 경험하고 있어[7] 프로젝트 관리는 여전히과제로 남아있다.

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프로젝트의 성공률을 높이기 위한 노력으로 각 분야에서 핵심성공요인(Critical Success Factors)을 찾기 위한 연구들이 오랜 기간 진행되어 왔으나, 프로젝트의 규모, 프로젝트의 특성, 프로젝트의 유형에 따라 성공을 바라보는 기준이상이하여 서로 다른 수준의 프로젝트관리 성숙도를 지닌조직에서 각 수준에 적합한 리스크관리 방법을 각각 적용할수 있는 접근 방법을 제시[19]하는 등의 노력도 이어져 오고 있지만, 프로젝트의 성공이 반드시 보장될 수는 없다.

프로젝트의 실패를 야기하는 수많은 리스크 요인들을 사전에 식별해 내어야 하고 프로젝트를 수행하는 동안 이 를 효과적으로 관리할 필요가 있다[15]. 이에 효과적인 프 로젝트의 수행을 저해하는 요인들을 찾아 사전에 제거하거 나 보다 효율적으로 통제·관리하는 것이 프로젝트의 성공을 확보하는 보다 더 직접적인 방법이 될 수 있다. 따라서 프로젝트 수행의 성공요인뿐 아니라 프로젝트의 수행을 저 해하는 장애요인들에 대한 접근이 필요하다고 할 수 있다.

본 연구는 기존 문헌들을 통해 밝혀진 프로젝트의 성 공률에 영향을 미치는 여러 장애요인에 대해 산업 분야 등에 한정하지 않고 총망라하여 이를 바탕으로 장애요인 이 속성에 따라 분류되는 구성차원을 밝혀보고자 한다.

# 2. 이론적 배경

## 2.1 프로젝트 성공

프로젝트 성공에 관련한 연구는 오랜 기간 동안 다양한 차원에 기반하여 프로젝트의 성공을 분석하는 것을 목표로 해왔다. 프로젝트 성공에 대한 전통적인 관점은 일반적으로 철의 삼각형이라 불리는 시간, 비용 및 품질 목표[3]를 충족시키는 것과 관련이 있다. 그러나 각기 다른 프로젝트를 동일한 관점으로 절대적인 기준을 통해 측정하는 것은 불가능하다. 프로젝트의 규모, 성격, 및 복잡성등의 차이로 인해 프로젝트 성공 여부를 측정하기 위한기준은 프로젝트마다 다르며[24], 프로젝트 성공에 대한일반적인 기준은 합의되기 어렵기 때문에[32] 프로젝트 성공의 새로운 차원에 대해 다양한 연구가 진행되어 왔다. Muller and Jugdev[23]는 '프로젝트 성공이란 다차원적이고 네트워크적인 구조'라고 하였으며, 성공에 대한인식과 성공 차원의 상대적 중요성이 개인 성격, 국적, 프로젝트 및 계약 유형에 따라 달라진다고 주장하였다.

# 2.2 프로젝트 장애요인

장애요인의 개념은 Haddon[9]에 의해 제안되었고, 후에 장애요인 분석에서 Trost and Nertney[31]의 Management Oversight and Risk Tree(MORT) 시스템과 통합되었다. 장 애요인은 관련 문헌들에서 일반적으로 장벽(Barrier) 혹은 장애(Obstacle) 등의 용어로 사용되며 원활한 수행 등을 방해하는 요소의 의미로 사용된다.

효과적인 프로젝트의 수행을 방해하고, 사전에 제거되거나 적절한 통제가 이루어지지 않았을 때 프로젝트의 성과 측면에 분명한 영향을 주기 때문에 식별·대응 등의활동이 이루어져야 한다는 점에서 '리스크'와 유사한 개념으로 볼 수 있으나, 본 연구에서는 리스크와 장애요인에대해 각각 다른 개념으로 정의하여 용어의 구분을 두었다.

Lauridsen et al.[17]는 장애요인보다 하위개념으로 위해 (hazard)라는 개념을 제시하였고, 이러한 위해요소의 식별을 통해 장애요인을 찾을 수 있다고 보았다. 또한 장애요인에 대한 관리를 리스크 관리의 하위영역으로 보았으며리스크와 구분되는 장애요인의 특징으로 보다 쉬운 식별,실시간 데이터의 성격을 띠는 것 등을 제시하였다.

전 세계 프로젝트는 구현에 있어 많은 장애요인을 경험했고 해결책으로써 프로젝트 모니터링 및 평가를 프로젝트 성과 향상의 핵심 요소로 삼았으며, 이러한 장애요인들은 조치 방법과 관행에 의해 영향을 받게 된다[6].

규모가 크고 복잡한 프로젝트의 경우 개발 및 구현에 영향을 미치는 서로 다른 요소들이 직간접적으로 연결될 수 있으며, 경제, 기술, 규제, 사회, 법률 및 환경 등에 의해 각각 다른 영향을 받을 수 있다. 여러 문헌에서 언급된 주요 장애요인의 다양성은 여러 유형의 장애요인에 대해 조사할 필요성을 보여주며, 대형 프로젝트일 경우장애요인에 대해 더욱 광범위한 접근이 필요함을 강조하고 있다[27].

그러나 철의 삼각형으로 대표되는 시간, 비용 및 품질 목표에 의한 프로젝트 성공의 측정은 환경적, 사회적, 경 제적 영향을 함께 보는 지속가능성에 대한 평가가 없다 는 지적을 받고 있기도 하다[30].

#### 2.2.1 IT 프로젝트의 장애요인

IT 프로젝트 분야에서는 주요 장애요인의 파악을 통해 프로젝트 관리 프로세스를 보다 거시적으로 바라볼 수 있고, 보다 현실적으로 현안을 확인할 수 있는 점검 포인트로서의 역할을 통해 효과적인 의사결정을 지원함으로써 프로젝트의 성공적인 구현을 달성할 수 있다고 제언하고 있다. 또한 2008년 세계 금융 위기로 인해 보다 더큰 통제 체계에 대한 요구가 높아진 금융 서비스 산업에서 IT 프로젝트 관리 방법론은 IT 거버넌스가 예측 가능한 프로젝트 관리 성공률을 달성할 수 있도록 지원하는 중요한 통제 메커니즘으로 간주되었는데, 프로젝트 관리성공에 기여하기 위해 구현된 IT 프로젝트 관리 방법론적용을 가로막는 장애요인에 대해 정리한 바 있다[29].

Table 1> Barriers in the Field of IT Projects

Researcher	Field	Barriers
Sandberg and Aarikka-Stenroos (2014)	Radical innovation	Customer resistance External financial liabilities Undeveloped network Limited way of thinking Insufficient resources Government non-support Competition Technical perturbation Inappropriate local culture Lack of capacity Unsupported organizational structure
Gregory et al. (2015)	Virtual world	Technical problems     Institutional problem     Potential user difficulties     Personal recognition
Neuhofer et al. (2015)	Tourist industry	Hardware & Software     Communication     Difficulty in using     Infrastructure
Kerzner (2013)	IT Project Management Methodology (PMM)	Fear of added workload     Fear of shame     New guidelines and processes     Sharing information on power     Adding a granular working environment

# 2.2.2 프로젝트 리스크 관리의 장애요인

프로젝트 관리에서 높은 수준의 위험요소들은 프로젝트 성공에 큰 걸림돌로 여겨진다[33]. 프로젝트는 자주 위험요소들에 노출되기 때문에 다양한 이해관계자로부터 리스크 관리가 요구되고 있으며, 이에 따라 많은 연구에서 리스트 관리는 프로젝트 관리의 필수적인 부분이라고 결론 내리고 있다.

여러 분야에서 영향력이 큰 장애요인으로 '시간 부족'이 꼽히는 가운데, 리스크 관리가 적절하게 적용되는 프로젝트일수록 프로젝트의 지연 비율이 낮아지는 경향을 확인할 수 있다[12]. 그러나 리스크 관리 프레임워크의 개발이 어렵다는 점에서 프로젝트 담당자는 리스크 관리 적용을 필수 요소로 인식하지 않는 경우가 많은데, 이러한 상황들을 모두 리스크 관리의 장애요인으로 인식할수 있으며, 실제로 리스크 관리를 구현하는 데 공통적으로 작용하는 장애요인들을 식별하는 것이 필요하다고 판단된다.

이 외에도 다양한 분야의 프로젝트에서 프로젝트의 야 연구 등성공에 영향을 미치는 장애요인들을 식별하고 관리하는 활용하였다. 항영하고 있으며, 이는 결과적으로 프로젝트에서 발생할 수 있는 여러 장애요인들에 대한 3.1.2 프로젝트에서 발생할 수 있는 여러 장애요인들에 대한 앞서 언론일환이라 할 수 있다.

<a>Table 2> Categories of Barriers to Risk Management</a>

Category	Prior research			
Employee in ortic	Lundy and Morin(2013)			
Employee inertia	Tummala et al.(1997)			
Assistance of mention of double	Bhoola et al.(2014)			
Avoidance of mention of danger	Liu et al.(2015)			
Costs for risk management	Allen et al.(2015)			
Costs for risk management	Sato and Hirao(2013)			
Lack of support from top management	Liu et al.(2015)			
Lock of formal training for staff	Tummala et al.(1997)			
Lack of formal training for staff	Hanna et al.(2016)			
Cultural differences	Jamil et al.(2008)			
Cultural differences	Harner(2010)			
Lack of cooperation between employees and management	Liu et al.(2015)			
Conflict between functional departments	Huo et al.(2016)			
Lack of resources	Farr-Wharton(2003)			
Lack of resources	Hwang et al.(2014)			
Failure to establish a clear definition	Bhoola et al.(2014)			
of risk	Vaisblat(2014)			

# 3. 연구 방법

# 3.1 문헌조사

# 3.1.1 프로젝트 장애요인 탐색

본 연구는 연구의 목적을 달성하기 위하여 프로젝트의 성공을 저해하는 장애요인을 탐색해보고자 한양대학교 백 남학술정보관 웹사이트를 통해 국내·외 학술 DB를 활용하여 문헌조사를 실시하였다. 장애요인 탐색을 위한 검색키워드는 본 연구 주제를 포괄하는 "프로젝트", "장애요인", "프로젝트 장애요인", "프로젝트 성공", "Project", "Barriers", "Project barriers", "Project success"를 사용하였고, 검색 결과를 통해 2018년 2월 기준, 2010년도부터 당시까지의 프로젝트 장애요인과 관련된 논문을 조사하여 국가와 산업을한정하지 않고 장애요인을 총망라하여 수합하였다.

관련 문헌으로 IT 프로젝트 분야 16개 연구, 프로젝트 리스크 관리 분야 11개 연구, PPP 프로젝트 분야 6개 연구, 연구개발(R&D) 프로젝트 분야 3개 연구, 그 외 스마 트시티 및 에너지 관련 프로젝트 등의 메가 프로젝트 분야 연구 등 약 40여 편의 문헌에서 언급된 장애요인을 활용하였다.

#### 3.1.2 프로젝트 장애요인 정리

앞서 언급한 바와 같이 1차적으로 2010년대 관련 연구에서 사용된 프로젝트 장애요인을 탐색하여 수합된 640여 개

장애요인에 대해 단어의 일치성, 내용의 중복성, 의미의 중첩성 정도를 확인하여 불필요하다고 판단되는 요인을 삭제하였다. 또한 특정 산업이나 분야에 지나치게 한정된 지엽적인 요인들 역시 삭제하는 과정을 통해 2차적으로 장애요인을 정리하였다. 그 결과 장애요인 탐색으로 수합된 요인 640여 개가 270여 개의 요인으로 재정리되었고, 보다 압축된 장애요인 목록을 만들기 위하여 주요 키워드별로 임의적으로 카테고리를 나누어 앞서의 과정을 반복, 135개의 장애요인을 추출하였다. 이 과정에서도 최대한주관적인 판단을 배제하기 위하여 키워드를 중심으로 장애요인을 설명하는 특정 단어가 가지는 의미를 기준으로 중복되는 요인들을 삭제하고자 하였다.

본 연구와의 관련성을 검토하는 과정에서 장애요인 탐색을 위한 키워드 검색을 통해 살펴본 약 7~8년간의 논문들 중 해당 키워드를 포함하였더라도 연구의 내용과 방향에 있어 관련성이 낮은 논문들은 제외하였다. 프로 젝트 수행 과정에서 발생하는 장애요인이라 할지라도 특정 국가의 프로젝트 사례를 중심으로 진행된 연구에서는 고유의 정치적·문화적 상황과 조건이 개입되어 있어 장애요인이 지나치게 한정적인 의미로 쓰인 경우 등을 고려하였다. 이와 같은 장애요인들은 우선적으로 삭제하여보다 포괄적이고 일반적인 프로젝트 장애요인을 취합하고자 하였다.

특정 단어를 키워드로 하는 범주로서 구분하고 그에 해당하는 장애요인들을 비교, 의미가 중복되거나 넓은 의미에서 같은 것을 뜻하는 장애요인들을 삭제하는 과정을 거쳤으며, 그 예시는 <Table 3>과 같다.

# 3.2 전문가 조사

본 연구에서는 관련된 선행연구의 문헌조사를 통해 프로젝트의 성공을 저해하는 장애요인 135개를 초기 평 가항목으로 추출하였다. 그러나 장애요인 대한 용어 및 설명이 의미가 불분명하다거나 포괄적일 경우 내용타당 성 등을 위한 평가항목으로써 부적절할 수 있다. 따라서 문헌조사를 통해 추출된 초기항목에 대하여 의미가 모호 하거나 함축적인 용어에 대한 수정·보완, 비슷한 의미를 가지거나 중복된 요인에 대한 통합, 적합하지 않은 요인의 삭제 등 정제 작업이 필요하다는 판단 아래 프로젝트 실무 전문가를 대상으로 산업계 전문가 집단을 구성하고 전문가 조사를 실시하였다.

### 3.3 설문조사

본 연구에서는 앞선 전문가 조사 결과 도출된 65개 장 애요인을 최종 측정항목으로 하여 설문지를 구성하였다. 이에 프로젝트의 성공을 저해하는 장애요인을 탐색해보고자 하는 본 연구의 목적에 따라 장애요인 65항목, 프로젝트 성공 4항목으로 69개 설문 문항에 대해 리커트 5점 착도를 사용하여 측정하였다. 또한 표본의 파악을 위하여 설문 응답자의 일반적 사항 및 산업군, 프로젝트 수행 경험 및 규모 등에 대한 14개 설문 문항을 구성하고 명목척도를 사용하여 측정하였다.

전문가 조사 결과 도출된 장애요인에 대한 설문조사는 프로젝트 수행 경험 및 프로젝트 관리 경험이 있는 경우를 응답 대상자로 선정하여 이를 바탕으로 자료 수집을 진행하였다. 온라인 및 오프라인 설문 배포를 통해 2018년 9월 14일부터 2018년 10월 19일까지 약 35일 간설문조사를 실시하였고, 기간 내 회수된 224부 중 불성실한 응답 혹은 미응답이 존재하는 설문 응답지를 제외한 213부를 유효케이스로 하여 분석에 사용하였다.

설문조사를 통해 수집된 자료는 통계 프로그램 SPSS 22.0을 통해 분석·처리하였다. 표본의 파악 및 응답자의 일반적 사항과 관련한 특성을 알아보기 위하여 빈도분석을 실시하였고, 프로젝트 장애요인과 프로젝트 성공 변수의 타당성 및 신뢰성 검정을 위해 요인분석과 신뢰도 분석을 실시하였다. 요인분석은 수집된 자료에 근거하여요인구조를 탐색하고자 탐색적 요인분석을 사용하였다.

Category	Barriers		Refined Barriers	
	Internal resistance to change		Internal resistance to change	
	Inertia		Internal resistance to change	
	Lack of openness to change		Internal resistance to change	
	Lack of engagement and organizational immersion	$] \Rightarrow ]$	Lack of engagement and organizational immersion	
	Employee resistance		Internal resistance to change	
Employee inertia	Staff resistance		Internal resistance to change	
Lack of staff flexibility to respond to change			Lack of staff flexibility to respond to change	
		↓		
			Internal resistance to change	
7 Barriers		$\Rightarrow$	Lack of engagement and organizational immersion	
			Lack of staff flexibility to respond to change	
	VV VV VV . K (		(), K [	

⟨Table 3⟩ An Example of the Process of Clearing Up Barriers

# 4. 분석 결과

# 4.1 문헌조사 결과

장애요인을 설명하는 핵심 단어를 기준으로 15개 범주를 만들어 <Table 3>에서 살펴본 바와 같이 해당 과정을 반복하여 최종으로 135개의 장애요인을 도출하였다. 2~3년 내의 비교적 최근 연구를, 그리고 해당 연구자의 후속 연구를 중심으로 정리한 내용은 <Table 4>와 같다.

⟨Table 4⟩ Project Barriers by Research

Project Barriers	Research	Unclear budget plan
Members' resistance to change	[2, 10, 21, 26]	Establish unclear project plans
Lack of staff flexibility to respond to change	[28]	Lack of consistency in project m
Lack of member participation	[8]	Inadequate project management p
Lack of organizational commitment by members	[8]	Inadequate project management p
Negative attitude towards the concept of sustainability	[4]	Lack of expertise
High initial capital	[13, 22]	Lack of effective project manage
High implementation costs in design, materials, installation,		Lack of standardized processes a
construction, etc.	[22]	Lack of organizational resources
T 1 64 4 4- i1	[1, 4, 12, 22,	Lack of knowledge management
Low benefit compared to implementation cost	26, 28]	Lack of Stakeholder Support
Low profit margin	[12, 26]	Difficulty in coordinating position
Hidden costs	[20, 24, 29]	Lack of cooperation between stal
Additional costs	[18, 22, 29]	Different goals among stakeholde
Lack of project financial support	[18]	Different ways of controlling proce
Lack of project budget	[18]	Time-consuming requirements
Lack of training across the organization	[1, 14, 25, 26]	Political interest
Lack of employee effort	[4]	Incomplete information exchange
Lack of experience and competence of employees	[8, 28]	Lack of process flexibility
Lack of effective communication	[1, 8, 24]	Inadequate project management s
Lack of trust among participants	[11, 16]	Inconsistency between requirement
Lack of collaboration among participants	[8, 16]	Lack of business linkage by proj
Lack of information sharing among project participants	[14, 18, 28]	Difficulties in assessing project p
Lack of promptness of information	[14, 28]	Lack of organizational business s
Lack of information transparency	[14. 28]	Impact of existing organizational
Lack of credibility of information	[14]	Lack of a consistent long-term p
Lack of teamwork	[16]	Lack of long-term support
Wrong decision	[25]	Flawed plan
Lack of leadership	[8, 25]	Lack of vision
Long payback period	[20]	Insufficient readiness
Lack of support from top management	[1, 4, 10, 14, 20]	Low executive power
Top management negative attitude	[20, 26]	Frequent adjustment of functions
Lack of technical support	[5, 16]	Slow market response
Lack of financial support	[5, 16]	Process unsuitable for the project
Lack of authority to implement principles and policies	[1]	Complex procedures and regulation
Lack of skilled workforce	[1, 5, 12, 13, 18,	Immature project management pro
Lack of Skilled Workforce	22]	Lack of systematic monitoring
Appropriate business case	[4, 10, 16, 22, 29]	Lack of regular evaluation and a
Lack of information	[10, 22]	No single evaluation system
Lack of adequate infrastructure	[8, 10, 11, 29]	Lack of planning and scheduling
Lack of adequate infrastructure	[8, 10, 11, 29]	Lack of planning and scheduli

Lack of marketing and publicity [5, 13] Time constraint [11, 12, 26] Lack of resource constrained scheduling [25] Lack of overall organizational support [10] Lack of organizational responsibility for process management [16] Cultural differences [14] Conflict between functional departments [8, 14] Poor understanding of roles [16] Lack of industry knowledge capability [2] Wrong concept definition [5] Unclear project goals [29] Unclear requirements [29] Unclear requirements [29] Unclear budget plan [29] Lack of consistency in project management execution [1] Inadequate project management process system [1] Inadequate project management process system [1] Lack of expertise [12, 20, 29] Lack of effective project management tools [1, 11, 22] Lack of organizational resources [4] Lack of organizational resources [4] Lack of Stakeholder Support [1, 25] Difficulty in coordinating positions among stakeholders [13, 16] Lack of cooperation between stakeholders [11, 18] Different ways of controlling processes among stakeholders [11] Inne-consuming requirements [8, 22] Political interest [11] Innedequate project management staffing [16] Inconsistency between requirements and design [16] Lack of organizational business strategy development [10] Impact of existing organizational processes and systems [16] Lack of organizational business strategy development [10] Impact of existing organizational processes and systems [22] Lack of vision [4] Insufficient readiness [4] Lack of vision [4] Insufficient readiness [4] Low executive power [4] Process unsuitable for the project [6, 28] Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28] Immature project management process [22, 28] Lack of planning and scheduling system [14, 25]	T 1 CC 1	[4 5 11 12 10]
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Difficulties in assessing project priorities [10]  Lack of organizational business strategy development [10]  Impact of existing organizational processes and systems [10]  Lack of a consistent long-term plan [22]  Lack of long-term support [22]  Flawed plan [22]  Lack of vision [4]  Insufficient readiness [4]  Low executive power [4]  Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13]  Slow market response [14]  Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28]  Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Inconsistency between requirements and design	[16]
Lack of organizational business strategy development[10]Impact of existing organizational processes and systems[10]Lack of a consistent long-term plan[22]Lack of long-term support[22]Flawed plan[22]Lack of vision[4]Insufficient readiness[4]Low executive power[4]Frequent adjustment of functions and roles[13]Slow market response[14]Process unsuitable for the project[16, 28]Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval[13, 16, 22, 28]Immature project management process[22, 28]Lack of systematic monitoring[11]Lack of regular evaluation and audit[11]No single evaluation system[4, 18, 29]	Lack of business linkage by project stage	[16]
Impact of existing organizational processes and systems [10]  Lack of a consistent long-term plan [22]  Lack of long-term support [22]  Flawed plan [22]  Lack of vision [4]  Insufficient readiness [4]  Low executive power [4]  Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13]  Slow market response [14]  Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28]  Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Difficulties in assessing project priorities	[10]
Lack of a consistent long-term plan [22]  Lack of long-term support [22]  Flawed plan [22]  Lack of vision [4]  Insufficient readiness [4]  Low executive power [4]  Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13]  Slow market response [14]  Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28]  Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Lack of organizational business strategy development	[10]
Lack of long-term support [22] Flawed plan [22] Lack of vision [4] Insufficient readiness [4] Low executive power [4] Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13] Slow market response [14] Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28] Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28] Immature project management process [22, 28] Lack of systematic monitoring [11] Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11] No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Impact of existing organizational processes and systems	[10]
Flawed plan [22]  Lack of vision [4]  Insufficient readiness [4]  Low executive power [4]  Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13]  Slow market response [14]  Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28]  Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Lack of a consistent long-term plan	[22]
Lack of vision [4]  Insufficient readiness [4]  Low executive power [4]  Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13]  Slow market response [14]  Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28]  Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Lack of long-term support	[22]
Insufficient readiness [4]  Low executive power [4]  Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13]  Slow market response [14]  Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28]  Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Flawed plan	[22]
Low executive power [4] Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13] Slow market response [14] Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28] Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28] Immature project management process [22, 28] Lack of systematic monitoring [11] Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11] No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Lack of vision	[4]
Frequent adjustment of functions and roles [13]  Slow market response [14]  Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28]  Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Insufficient readiness	[4]
Slow market response [14] Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28] Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28] Immature project management process [22, 28] Lack of systematic monitoring [11] Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11] No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Low executive power	[4]
Process unsuitable for the project [16, 28]  Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Frequent adjustment of functions and roles	[13]
Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval [13, 16, 22, 28]  Immature project management process [22, 28]  Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Slow market response	[14]
Immature project management process     [22, 28]       Lack of systematic monitoring     [11]       Lack of regular evaluation and audit     [11]       No single evaluation system     [4, 18, 29]	Process unsuitable for the project	[16, 28]
Lack of systematic monitoring [11]  Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Complex procedures and regulations for gate approval	[13, 16, 22, 28]
Lack of regular evaluation and audit [11]  No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Immature project management process	[22, 28]
No single evaluation system [4, 18, 29]	Lack of systematic monitoring	[11]
	Lack of regular evaluation and audit	[11]
Lack of planning and scheduling system [14, 25]	No single evaluation system	[4, 18, 29]
	Lack of planning and scheduling system	[14, 25]

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Analysis tool complexity	[12]
Existing technology not improved	[28, 29]
Process incompatibility by project type	[5]
Unclear process definition	[1, 22]
New guidelines and processes	[28]
Overly granular work environment	[28]
Step-by-step frequent control and reporting system	[25]
Lack of customer awareness	[1, 4, 5, 13, 18, 22, 26]
Lack of responsibility for project performers	[17]
Lack of service mind of project performer	[16]
Low acceptance of new technology	[22]
Lack of awareness of the concept of sustainability	[4]
Lack of customer participation	[8]
Lack of customer willingness to pay	[5]
Lack of institutional/legal infrastructure	[5, 12]
Lack of awareness within the organization	[1, 5, 22, 29]
Lack of understanding of risk	[11]
Lack of knowledge and motivation to develop new	
technologies	[20]
Economic crisis	[22]
Risk and uncertainty	[11, 22]
The emergence of new technologies	[11, 22]
Difficulty in maintenance	[4]
Improper regulation	[5, 13]
Regulatory instability	[13, 22]
Inefficient regulation	[22]
Ambiguous incentive criteria	[22]
Strict regulatory standards	[11]
Legal restrictions	[11]
Lack of legal system	[11]
Lawsuit	[11]
Tax benefits or other compensation from the government	[4, 18]
Low credit rating	[4]
Social influence considered	[2]
Frequent movement of manpower	[8, 18]
Competition between small and medium contractors	[12]
Concerns about stopping technology development	[11]
Fear of competitors trying to take advantage of us	[4]
High risk level compared to existing projects	[13]
Uncertainty about financial benefits	[13, 29]
Rapid change in the organizational environment	[8]
Change in demand for the project	[8]
Risks that are difficult to identify	[29]
Lack of a rank system	[1]
The inadequacy of the price	[16]
Insufficient welfare benefits	[16]
Sales prediction error	[14]
Added workload	[28]
Unnecessary document work	[28]
Difficulty solving technical problems	[20]
Proceedings	[29]

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### 4.2 전문가 조사 결과

#### 4.2.1 전문가 집단의 일반적 특성

전문가 조사를 진행하기 위하여 산업별로 프로젝트의 특징이 조금씩 차이를 보일 수 있다는 점을 고려하여 가급적 다양한 산업군의 전문가를 선정하고자 하였다. 이에 정보통신기술(ICT), 제조 및 방위산업, 건설·플랜트·엔지니어링, 제약 및 바이오, 연구개발(R&D), 컨설팅 분야프로젝트 전문가를 패널로 선정하였다. 또한 프로젝트와 프로젝트 관리에 대한 이해를 필요로 하는 조사인 만큼실무 경력 8년 이상의 산업계 전문가들로 구성하였다.

<Table 5> General Characteristics of Focus Group

	Contents	Frequency	%
Gender	Male	12	80%
Gender	Female	3	20%
	ICT	6	40%
	Manufacturing · Defense Industry	2	13%
Industry	Construction · Plant · Engineering	1	7%
	Pharmaceutical · Bio	3	20%
	R&D	2	13%
	Consulting	1	7%
	Less than 8~10 years	3	20%
Project execution	Less than 10~20 years	5	33%
experience	Less than 20~30 years	6	40%
inperionee	More than 30 years	1	7%

#### 4.2.2 전문가 조사를 통한 측정도구 개발

탐색된 장애요인들이 속성에 따라 유형이 분류될 수 있는지 살펴보고자 한 본 연구의 목적을 달성하기 위하여 내용타당성 검정을 위한 분석에 사용할 장애요인은 최종적으로 70여 개를 갖추도록 하였다. 이에 따라 프로젝트수행 경험 등의 실무 경력이 있는 프로젝트 관리 전문가 15명을 대상으로 <Table 4>의 초기항목 135개 장애요인에 대한 검토를 통해 그 결과로써 측정도구를 개발하고자하였다. 이에 1차 전문가 조사 결과, 기존의 135개 장애요인에 대해 높은 점수를 받은 상위 장애요인 59개를 선별하고 기존의 요인 외에 추가 의견으로 제시된 6개 장애요인을 더하여 총 65개 장애요인으로 정리하였다.

이와 같이 본 연구에서는 전문가 조사 실시를 통해 항목을 정제하고 이를 바탕으로 최종 설문항목을 도출하였다. 1차 전문가 조사 내용에 대한 분석 결과 불필요한 요인을 삭제하고 중복되거나 중첩되는 의미를 재정립하였으며, 전문가가 평가한 각 장애요인별 점수를 산출하였다. 그 결과전문가별로 각 장애요인에 대해 1점부터 7점까지 중요도를평가하여 산출된 평균 점수는 최댓값 6.50, 최솟값 3.00으로 나타났으며 각 평균값들의 평균 점수 5.05를 기준으로5.05 이상의 평균값들을 가지는 장애요인 59개를 측정항목으로 추출하였다. 이는 <Table 6>에서 보는 바와 같다.

<Table 6> Project Barriers Selected by FGI

Trable 07 Froject Darriers Selected by FG	II.		十 3.03 978月
Project Barriers	Mean		인과 더불어 전
Establish unclear project plans	6.50	시한 장애.	요인들에 대한
Unclear project goals	6.43	위 설정'.	'경제석 분석 ረ
Unclear requirements	6.43		적 인식', '발주
Wrong decision	6.14		
Lack of leadership	6.08	트 관리 전	[문 조직 및 부/
Flawed plan	6.08	자의 비유i	믜성'의 6개 요약
Unclear budget plan	6.07	–	선별하였다.
Lack of effective communication	6.00		
Inconsistency between requirements and design (plan)	6.00	트 장애요	인을 설문항목의
Frequent movement of manpower	5.93	분석에 활	용하고자 하였다
Negative attitude of top management	5.86		0 1 1 1/200
The emergence of new technologies	5.86		
Low benefit compared to implementation cost	5.79	4.3 설문	조사 결과
Overall lack of trust in information	5.79		
Lack of collaboration among project participants	5.71	421 豆草(	의 일반적 특성
Wrong mission or vision	5.69		. –
Time constraints such as project delivery date	5.64	표본의	파악을 위한 설
Different goals among stakeholders	5.64	펴보면 <t< td=""><td>able 7&gt;과 같다</td></t<>	able 7>과 같다
Changes in requirements for project deliverables	5.64	· —	석을 실시한 결
Lack of transparent information delivery	5.57		
Inadequate project management staffing	5.57	의 경우 30	0대가, 직급의
Difficulty in coordinating positions among stakeholders	5.57	높은 것으	로 나타났다.
Lack of support from top management	5.57	# C //	_ 1 1/20 1.
Frequent adjustments and changes to functions and roles	5.50		
Concerns about stopping technology development	5.50	<table< td=""><td>7&gt; General Ch</td></table<>	7> General Ch
Rapid change in the organizational environment	5.50		
Difficulty solving technical problems	5.50		Conte
Incorrect conceptual definition of requirements	5.46	Gender	Mal
Lack of a consistent long-term plan	5.46	Gender	Fema
Lack of project budget	5.43		20s
Lack of information sharing among project participants	5.43		30s
Lack of awareness of the customer's project success	5.38	Age group	40s
Workload related to the added task	5.36		50s
Project uncertainty	5.31		Over 60 y
High implementation cost of design, materials, installation, etc	5.29		Staf
Lack of financial support at the client or company level	5.29		Administrativ
Lack of effort by team members to carry out the project	5.29	Rank	Section
Lack of preparation for the project	5.29		Chie
Low executive power for project execution	5.29		Direc
Lack of cooperation among stakeholders	5.29		Executive of
Lack of regular evaluation and audit	5.29		Less than
Risks that are difficult to identify	5.29	Employment	5~10 y
Lack of emergency plan	5.29	period	10~15
Difficulty scheduling under resource constraints	5.21	1	15~20
Lack of consistency in project management execution	5.21		More than
Lack of planning and scheduling system	5.21		Manufacturing · D
Lack of long-term support for the project	5.15		Information and
Role conflict between functional departments	5.14		technolog
Lack of necessary information	5.14		Construction · Plan
Lack of understanding of roles	5.14	Industry	R&I
High risk level compared to existing projects	5.14		Public admi
Uncertainty about financial benefits	5.14		finan
Extra cost beyond project cost	5.14		Pharmaceuti
Lack of awareness of project goals within the organization	5.08		Etc
Lack of experience and competence of project team members	5.07		Major co
Inappropriate business case	5.07	Business	Small bu
Lack of systematic monitoring of project progress	5.07	classification	Public ins
	5.07	1	Labora
Lack of legal/institutional infrastructure  Lack of understanding of risk	5.07		Etc

평균 점수 5.05 이상의 값을 가지는 5.07점까지의 59 개 장애요인과 더불어 전문가 패널이 추가 의견으로 제 시한 장애요인들에 대한 검토를 거쳐 '불명확한 사업 범 위 설정', '경제석 분석 실패', '고객의 프로젝트 결과에 대한 부정적 인식', '발주처의 강한 의지 부족', '프로젝 트 관리 전문 조직 및 부서의 부재', '프로젝트 이해관계 자의 비윤리성'의 6개 요인을 종합하여 65개의 프로젝트 장애요인을 선별하였다. 최종적으로 이러한 65개 프로젝 트 장애요인을 설문항목으로 도출하여 내용타당성 등의 분석에 활용하고자 하였다.

# 4.3 설문조사 결과

# 4.3.1 표본의 일반적 특성

표본의 파악을 위한 설문 응답자의 일반적 특성을 살 펴보면 <Table 7>과 같다. 총 유효표본 213부를 대상으 로 빈도분석을 실시한 결과 성별의 경우 남성이, 연령대 의 경우 30대가, 직급의 경우 부장 및 차장급의 비율이 높은 것으로 나타났다.

<Table 7> General Characteristics of Respondents

	Contents	Frequency	%
G 1	Male	182	85.4%
Gender	Female	31	14.6%
	20s	8	3.8%
	30s	76	35.7%
Age group	40s	68	31.9%
	50s	45	21.1%
	Over 60 years old	16	7.5%
	Staff	20	9.4%
	Administrative Manager	34	16%
Rank	Section Chief	49	23%
Kank	Chief	29	13.6%
	Director	52	24.4%
	Executive or higher	29	13.6%
	Less than 5 years	34	16%
E1	5~10 years	47	22.1%
Employment period	10~15 years	33	15.5%
period	15~20 years	33	15.5%
	More than 20 years	66	31%
	Manufacturing · Defense Industry	60	28%
	Information and communication technology(ICT)	36	16.9%
	Construction · Plant · Engineering	34	16%
Industry	R&D	34	16%
	Public administration	32	15%
	finance	2	0.9%
	Pharmaceutical · Bio	1	0.5%
	Etc.	14	6.6%
	Major company	86	40.4%
Business	Small business	71	33.3%
classification	Public institutions	41	19.2%
Ciassification	Laboratory	10	4.7%
	Etc.	5	2.3%

# 4.3.2 타당성 검정

측정항목의 개념이 얼마나 정확히 측정되었는가를 파악하기 위하여 요인분석을 실시하였다. 기존 선행연구에서 체계화 되어 있지 않은 프로젝트 장애요인에 대하여탐색적 요인분석을 통해 장애요인을 구성하는 차원을 알아보고자 한다.

<Table 6>의 59개 문항 및 전문가 조사 결과 추가된 6개 요인을 포함하는 총 65개 문항 중 요인적재치 0.7 이하의 값을 가지는 27개 문항을 제거한 38개 문항이 10개의 요인으로 추출되었다. 설명된 총분산 역시 74.348%로 전체 요인들을 설명하기에 무리가 없다고 판단되었다.

탐색적 요인분석 결과 측정항목들의 구성에 따라 <Table 9>와 같이 10개 요인에 대해 다음과 같이 명명하였다.

프로젝트에 대한 장기적인 지원 부족, 미성숙하거나 비체계적인 프로세스 관리, 기능과 역할에 대한 잦은 조정 및 변화, 정기적인 평가 및 감사의 부족 등은 결과적으로 프로젝트 프로세스의 체계적인 관리를 어렵게 하고 프로세스 상에서 새로운 이슈가 발생하거나 문제점을 발견했을 때 효과적으로 대처할 수 없는 결과를 초래할 수 있다는 점에서 '프로세스의 통제의 어려움'으로 명명하였다.

정확하지 않은 경제성 분석, 적절하지 않은 비즈니스케이스, 조직 내 프로젝트 목표에 대한 인지 부족, 비상계획(contingency plan)의 부재, 리스크에 대한 이해 부족등은 프로젝트가 진행되기 이전 단계에서 프로젝트에 대한 적절한 준비를 불가능하게 하는 원인이 된다고 볼 수있다. 발생할 수 있는 리스크를 파악하고, 예기치 못한문제에 직면했을 때 대응할 수 있는 매뉴얼 혹은 대안등이 마련되어 있지 않으면 결과적으로 성공적인 프로젝트의 완료를 기대하기 어려울 수 있기 때문이다. 이에 따라 프로젝트가 진행되기 이전 단계에서의 '프로젝트 타당성 분석 실패'로 요인을 명명하였다.

높은 구현 비용, 구현 비용에 비해 낮은 편익, 계획된 프로젝트 비용 외에 추가되는 비용(hidden cost), 재정적 편익에 대한 불확실성 등은 모두 프로젝트의 비용과 그에 따른 실현 가능한 편익에 대한 설명으로 '편익 실현의 부족'으로 명명하였다.

명확하지 않은 사업 범위, 명확하지 않은 프로젝트 목표, 명확하지 않은 프로젝트 계획 수립, 명확하지 않은 예산 계획 등은 프로젝트의 계획을 수립하는 단계에서 발생할 수 있는 문제들로써 '프로젝트 계획의 불명확성'으로 명명하였다.

장기적인 전략 계획의 부재, 조직의 잘못된 미션과 비전, 프로젝트 실행의 일관성 부족, 계획의 결함 등은 프로젝트 가 진행되는 동안 나아가야 할 방향을 정확하게 제시해주 지 못하는 결과를 초래할 수 있다. 프로젝트 수행 조직뿐 아니라 전체 사업을 관장하는 조직의 부적절한 핵심가치는

<Table 8> Eliminated Items as a Result of Factor Analysis

Eliminated Barriers
High risk level compared to existing projects
Customer's negative perception of project results
Overall lack of trust in information
Lack of experience and competence of project team members
Lack of planning and scheduling system
Lack of leadership
Lack of preparation for the project
Wrong decision
Overall lack of trust in information
Lack of a project management professional organization
Frequent movement of manpower
Role conflict between functional departments
Lack of understanding of roles
Inadequate project management staffing
Low executive power for project execution
Lack of project budget
Difficulty scheduling under resource constraints
Time constraints such as project delivery date
Lack of financial support at the client or company level
Project uncertainty
Lack of legal/institutional infrastructure
Unethical project stakeholders
Lack of effort by team members to carry out the project
Risks that are difficult to identify
Workload related to the added task

결과적으로 프로젝트의 성공 가치를 훼손할 수 있다.

(B53) Rapid change in the organizational environment

(B44) Lack of awareness of the customer's project success

조직 차원의 장기적인 전략 계획이 존재하지 않거나 부실할 경우 프로젝트의 목표 달성 및 일관성 있는 프로 젝트의 진행을 방해하게 된다. 이에 따라 '전략적 일관성 오류'로 요인을 명명하였다.

이해관계자 간 입장 조율의 어려움, 이해관계자 간 협력 부족, 이해관계자 간 상이한 목표, 발주처의 약한 의지 등은 모두 프로젝트 수행의 이해관계자관리와 관련되어 있기 때문에 '이해관계자 간의 갈등'으로 명명하였다.

프로젝트 요구사항에 대한 초기의 잘못된 정의, 요구사항과 설계(계획) 간의 불일치, 명확하지 않은 요구사항, 프로젝트 결과물에 대한 요구사항의 변경 등은 프로젝트를 수행하는 데 있어서 고객의 요구사항과 관련된 것으로 고객의 요구사항과 프로젝트 수행사가 이해한 요구사항 간의 간극으로 인해 발생하게 되는 문제점들이었다. 애초에 고객의 요구사항이 명확하지 않았다거나, 최종 결과물에 대한 변경을 요구하는 등의 문제들로 인해 프로젝트의 성공이 저해될 수 있다는 관점에서 '요구사항 정의의 부정확성'이라고 명명하였다.

<Table 9> Factor Analysis & Factor Naming

	Component					Cronbach's	Factor namina
	1 2 3 4 5		5	α	Factor naming		
(B32) Lack of long-term support for the project	.982						
(B41) Management of immature or unsystematic processes	1) Management of immature or unsystematic processes .977					Difficulty of	
(B37) Frequent adjustments and changes to functions and roles	.977					.982	process management
(B42) Lack of regular evaluation and audit	.936						
(B61) Inaccurate economic analysis		.820					
(B17) Inappropriate business case		.815					
(B46) Lack of awareness of project goals within the organization	7 11 1				.898	Failure of project feasibility analysis	
(B57) Lack of a contingency plan		.802					reasionity analysis
(B47) Lack of understanding of risk		.763					
(B23) High implementation cost			.890				
(B24) Low benefit compared to implementation cost			.883				Lack of
(B25) In addition to the planned project cost			.863			.944	benefits realization
(B52) Uncertainty about financial benefits			.832			1	
(B60) Unclear business scope				.923			
(B01) Project goals that are not clear				.902			Unclarity project plan
(B04) Project planning that is not clear				.883		.909	
(B03) Budget plan not clear				.761			
(B31) Lack of long-term strategic plan					.855		Strategic consistency error
(B34) Organization's wrong mission and vision					.853		
(B28) Lack of consistency in project execution					.836	.938	
(B33) Flaws in the plan					.724		
		Component		Cronbach's	F-W-		
	6	7	8	9	10	a	Factor naming
(B38) Difficulty in coordinating positions among stakeholders	.875						Stakeholder conflict
(B39) Lack of cooperation among stakeholders	.855					996	
(B40) Different goals among stakeholders	.843					.886	
(B63) Weak will of the client	.786						
(B22) Incorrect initial definition of project requirements		.852					
(B30) Inconsistency between requirements and design (plan)		.836				] 000	Inaccuracy of requirement definition
(B02) Unclear requirements		.779				.863	
(B54) Changes in requirements for project deliverables		.759					
(B11) Lack of information sharing among project participants			.833				
(B10) Lack of collaboration among project participants			.776			922	Disturbance of communication
(B09) Ineffective communication			.765			.822	
(B12) Information that is not transparent			.708				
(B50) Concern about technology development may be halted				.841			Technical environmen
(B59) Difficulty solving technical problems				.812		.791	
(B49) The emergence of new technologies	7) The emergence of new technologies .715					Change	
B05) Lack of support from top management .843				.843	504	Negative attitude	
(B06) Negative attitude of top management		0		3.22	.835	.794	of top management

프로젝트 참여자 간의 정보 공유의 부족, 프로젝트 참여자 간의 협업 부족, 효과적이지 않은 의사소통, 투명하지 않은 정보 전달 등은 프로젝트를 수행하는 동안참여자들 간의 원활하지 않은 커뮤니케이션으로부터 야기되는 문제점들이라고 할 수 있다. 참여자들 간 정보가 투명하게 공유되지 않는다거나 업무 및 과제를 수행하는 데 있어 적절한 협업이 이루어지지 않을 경우 수월한 프로젝트의 수행이 어려울 수 있다. 이에 따라 해당 항목들에 대하여 '의사소통의 장애'라고 요인을 명명하였다.

기술 개발이 중단될 수 있다는 우려, 기술적 문제 해결의 어려움, 신기술의 등장 등은 조직의 내·외부에서 직면할 수 있는 기술적 변화와 관련된 개념들로써 '기술적 환경 변화'로 명명하였다.

마지막으로 최고경영층의 지원 부족, 최고경영층의 부정적 태도는 프로젝트 및 프로젝트 관리에 대한 상부 조직의 무관심 등으로 인해 야기될 수 있는 위험요인들로 써 '최고경영층의 부정적 태도'로 명명하였다.

마지막으로, 신뢰성 검정 결과 크론바흐 알파 계수가 모두 0.7 이상으로 나타나 신뢰성이 확보되었다 판단하 였다.

# 5. 결 론

### 5.1 연구 결과의 요약

프로젝트 수행의 성공요인뿐 아니라 효과적인 프로젝트의 수행을 저해하는 요인들에 대한 접근이 필요하다는 관점 하에 본 연구는 기존 문헌들을 통해 밝혀진 프로젝트의 성공에 영향을 미치는 여러 장애요인을 탐색해보고자 하였다. 프로젝트 결과에 영향을 미치는 개별적인 장애요인들에 대한 연구는 많이 이루어져 있지만, 변수로서의 프로젝트 장애요인에 대한 구성개념을 제시해주는 연구는 미흡한 상황이다. 따라서 어떠한 요인이 프로젝트의 성공을 저해하는 주요한 장애요인으로 작용하는지알아보고, 탐색적 요인분석을 통해 프로젝트 장애요인의 차원을 검정해보고자 하였다.

장애요인의 탐색 및 정제 과정을 통해 구성 차원을 확인한 결과 10개의 공통요인으로 추출되었으며, 각 요인을 설명하는 측정항목들을 바탕으로 프로세스의 관리 및통제, 프로젝트 타당성 분석 실패, 비용 초과 및 편익의실현 부족, 프로젝트 계획의 불명확성, 전략적 일관성 오류, 이해관계자 간의 갈등, 요구사항 정의의 부정확성, 의사소통의 장애, 기술적 환경 변화, 최고경영층의 부정적 태도 등으로 요인명을 명명하였다.

### 5.2 연구의 시사점

성공적인 프로젝트의 수행을 위하여 여러 분야에서 다양한 방법을 통해 핵심성공요인(Critical Success Factor)을 찾아내고, 프로젝트에 존재하는 리스크를 식별하여 효과적으로 관리하기 위한 방안에 대한 연구가 꾸준히 진행되어 오고 있지만 실제 프로젝트 수행 과정에서 발생하여결과적으로 프로젝트의 성공에도 영향을 미치는 프로젝트 장애요인에 관한 종합적이고 체계적인 연구는 부족한실정이다. 이에 여러 프로젝트 사례에서 당면했던 실제프로젝트 장애요인들을 수합하여 정리하고, 속성에 따라어떻게 분류되는지 살펴보았다는 점에서 학술적 의의가있다. 프로젝트 장애요인이라는 변수의 구성개념을 제시했다는 점에서 큰 의미가 있으며, 이를 통해 프로젝트의성공을 저해하는 장애요인으로서 향후 성공변수 등과 같은 기타 변수와의 실증연구의 기반을 마련했다는 점에서학문적 이론 발전에 기여하는 바가 있다.

또한 과거의 선행연구에서 사용된 프로젝트 장애요인을 구성하고 제시했다는 점에서 그 자체로 프로젝트 성공을 위한 지표를 제공하고 있다. 성공 요인을 좇는 것도 중요하지만 성공을 저해하는 요소들을 파악하고 사전에 제거·통제하는 것이 프로젝트의 성공을 높이는 데 도움이될 수 있다는 관점에서 10개 요인으로 설명되는 프로젝트 장애요인은 기업 및 조직이 프로젝트 수행 중에 직면할 수 있는 위험요소들을 보다 용이하게 식별할 수 있게 끔 해주었다. 개별적인 장애요인들을 수합하고 이를 바탕으로 측정항목을 개발하여 변수를 도출했기 때문에 학문적 의미에서만 사용되는 개념이 아닌 그 자체로 지표로써 활용할 수 있다는 점에서 실무적인 의의가 있다.

# 5.3 연구의 한계점

보다 포괄적이고 많은 장애요인을 포함하도록 하는 개별항목의 구성이 필요하다. 그간 체계적으로 정리되어 있지 않았던 프로젝트 장애요인에 대해 새로운 차원의 프로젝트 장애요인을 도출하였다는 데 의의가 있으나, 프로젝트 성공에 분명한 영향을 미치지만 미처 포함되지 않았을 장애요인들이 존재할 수 있다는 점에서 어느 정도 불완전하다고 할 수 있다. 수합된 장애요인을 바탕으로 새로운 구성개념을 제시했기 때문에 이에 대한 타당성을 높이기 위해서는 보다 많은 장애요인을 포함하도록하는 개별항목의 구성을 통해 확장된 연구를 진행할 필요가 있다.

프로젝트 장애요인의 도출을 위해 실시한 설문 조사 는 65개 항목에 대한 탐색적 요인분석으로 이루어졌다. 적지 않은 문항 수임에도 불구하고 설문 조사를 통해 회수된 유효케이스는 213부였다. 타당성과 신뢰성을 확보하고 보다 정확한 요인분석을 위해서는 이론적으로 문항수의 3~5배수의 표본을 활용해야 한다고 알려져 있다. 본 연구는 그에 비해 표본이 작았기 때문에 향후 모형을 통한 가설검정 시 결과에 대한 일반화 가능성에 문제가제기될 수 있다. 따라서 향후 충분한 크기의 표본 확보를통해 더욱 정밀한 연구를 진행할 필요가 있다.

새롭게 구성된 프로젝트 장애요인의 차원을 감소하는 추가 연구가 필요하다. 프로젝트 장애요인의 체계를 확립하고, 실증연구에 더욱 용이하게 활용하기 위해서는 본 연구에서 도출된 10개 요인의 상위차원을 다시 한 번나누어보는 접근의 후속 연구를 통해 이론적 근거를 보강해주는 의미가 있을 것으로 판단된다.

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