Austria has a relatively low structural deficit, but may need to remain vigilant in order to maintain fiscal health

Austria’s structural deficit in 2013 was 1.3% of potential GDP, which has been reduced to 0.4% by 2014. This is much smaller than the OECD average structural deficit (3.5% in 2013 and 3.1% in 2014). Primarily as a result of financial support provided for restructuring of one of its major banks, however, Austria’s fiscal deficit widened as a share of GDP from 1.3% deficit in 2013 to 2.4% deficit in 2014. Government spending has increased as well due to higher social transfer payments.

Austrians are more satisfied with their public services than the average OECD citizen

In 2014, public satisfaction was highest with health care services at 89%, compared to the OECD average of 71%. This was followed by education at 75%, the OECD average being at 67%. Confidence in the judicial system stood at 66%, compared to 54% across the OECD.

Austria’s educational spending is among the highest in OECD countries, but does not result in better educational outcomes

Per capita spending for students in primary and secondary education is 4th highest in the OECD, around USD 130,000 cumulatively. Mathematics scores are somewhat higher than the OECD average while reading scores are somewhat below the OECD average. Both, however, are lower than in countries like Japan, Canada or Germany that spent much less than USD 100,000 per student over the same period.
How to read the figures:

- Country value in blue (not represented if not available)
- Average of OECD countries in green
- Range of OECD country values in grey

Values have been rounded. n.a. refers to data not available.

GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Public Finance & Economics

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2013, 2014)

Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

Public investment (2013, 2014)

Government gross debt * (2013, 2014)

Fiscal balance * (2013, 2014)

Public Employment & Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)

Public sector employment filled by women (2013)

Share of women ministers (2015)

Source: OECD National Accounts. * See Notes

Values have been rounded.

n.a. refers to data not available.
GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Regulatory Governance

Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Stakeholder engagement to inform officials about the problem and possible solutions</th>
<th>Consultation on draft regulations or proposed rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary laws</td>
<td>Subordinate regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For all primary laws / subordinate regulations</td>
<td>For major primary laws / subordinate regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

Public Procurement

Procurement expenditure (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Support for green public procurement</th>
<th>Support for SMEs</th>
<th>Support for innovative goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Gov.

OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0.62</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.58</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

Public Sector Integrity

Level of disclosure of private interests across branches of government (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Executive Branch</th>
<th>Legislative Branch</th>
<th>Judicial Branch</th>
<th>“At risk” areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High level</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium level</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low level</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection
GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Core Government Results and Service Delivery

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction

Education system

75% 67%

National government

41% 42%

Health care

89% 71%

Judicial system

66% 54%

Source: Gallup World Poll

Access to healthcare (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

PISA mathematics score variance by socio economic background

Source: OECD, PISA 2012 results: Excellence through equity, 2013

Changes in household disposable income, by income group (2007-2011)

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

Limited government powers (2014)

Source: The World Justice Project

Notes

- Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Structural fiscal balance, or underlying balance, represents the fiscal balance adjusted for the state of the economic cycle (as measured by the output gap which resulted as the difference between actual and potential GDP) and one-off fiscal operations.
- Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.

Government at a Glance 2015

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2015 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on services to citizens in health care, education, and justice. Government at a Glance 2015 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as regulatory management, budgeting practices and procedures, public sector integrity, public procurement and core government results in terms of trust in institutions, income redistribution and efficiency and cost-effectiveness of governments.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2015 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm