Accessibility of government data is the highest in Austria among the OECD countries

In 2019, Austria scored 0.97 (on 0-1 scale with 1 best value) in data accessibility of the OURdata Index, compared to the OECD average of 0.70. The country had the maximum score in the sub-indicators of unrestricted access to data policy and stakeholder engagement. Austria kept its top performer place since 2017 (when it had a score of 0.96 against an OECD average of 0.62).

Chapter 9. Open and digital government

Figure 9.4. Open Useful Re-Usable data (OURdata) Index, 2017 & 2019
Figure 9.6. Data accessibility

Austria could improve the way it engages stakeholders in the development of primary and subsidiary regulations

In 2017, Austria scored 1.58 on stakeholder engagement in developing primary laws in comparison to the OECD average of 2.20 as measured by the OECD iREG indicators (the index ranges between 0 and 4, with 4 best value). It is second to last in stakeholder engagement for subordinate regulations (with a score of 1.00 in comparison to an OECD average of 2.12).

Chapter 7. Regulatory governance

Figure 7.1. Stakeholder engagement in developing primary laws, 2017
Figure 7.2. Stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations, 2017

Austria is among the best performing OECD countries in proximity of health care provision

In 2015, Austria had around 5 practising physicians per 1,000 inhabitants, the third highest value in the OECD. This guarantees proximity and accessibility of health care. The country also had the lowest share of unmet needs for health care due to costs, distance and waiting times among the OECD European countries in 2018 (0.1% in comparison to 2.7%).

Chapter 11. Serving citizens

Figure 11.5. Unmet care needs only for medical examination by income level, 2017
Figure 11.7. Physician density by TL2 regions, 2015 or latest available
How to read the figures:

- Country value in purple (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.

**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance**
(2017, 2018)

- **% of GDP**
  - Austria: -0.8% (2017), 0.1% (2018)
  - 2017: -2.2%

**Government expenditures**
(2017, 2018)

- **% of GDP**
  - Austria: 49.2% (2017), 48.5% (2018)

**Government investment**
(2017, 2018)

- **% of GDP**
  - Austria: 3.1% (2017), 3.0% (2018)

**Government gross debt**
(2017, 2018)

- **% of GDP**
  - Austria: 97.1% (2017), 91.5% (2018)

**Public Employment**

**General government employment**
as % of total employment
(2017)

- Austria: 16.8%

**Civil servants**
as % of all central administration
employees (2018)

- Austria: 41.3%

**Gender equality**

... in parliament (2019)

- Austria: 37.2%

... in ministerial positions (2019)

- Austria: 38.5%

**Institutions**

**Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation of Cabinet meetings</th>
<th>Policy co-ordination</th>
<th>Transition planning and management</th>
<th>Strategic planning</th>
<th>Government programme</th>
<th>Monitoring of government policy</th>
<th>Relations with parliament</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Responsibility of the Centre of Government
- Shared between the Centre of Government and another body
- Responsibility of another body

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government
Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers</th>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: OECD (2019) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regulatory governance

Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</th>
<th>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</th>
<th>Ex post evaluation of regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* See Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (IREG)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: OECD National Accounts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials</th>
<th>Public procurement officials have to declare their private interests</th>
<th>Public procurement officials have to declare 'no conflict of interest' or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest</th>
<th>Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the balance and , which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.

Average provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many countries, including Austria, 40% of individuals expressed a say in what the government does, while 53% did so in the United States. At the national level, 56% of citizens indicated satisfaction with the education system, while 66% were satisfied with the health care system in 2018.

Government at a Glance 2019

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas, it is the only available source of data. It includes input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to adhere to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-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