



# AUSTRIA

## State-of-Play on Open Data - 2018



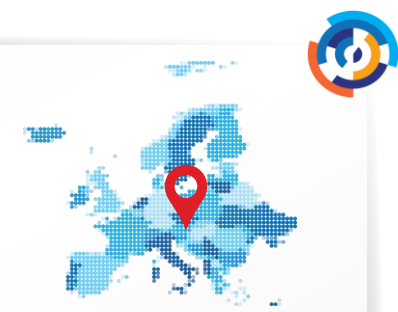
DIMENSION	INDICATOR	EU28 SCORES	COUNTRY SCORES*
<b>Policy</b> 	<b>Overall score</b>	82%	88%
	Policy framework	81%	83%
	Coordination at national level	80%	86%
	Licencing norms	88%	97%
<b>Impact</b> 	<b>Overall score</b>	50%	52%
	Strategic awareness	62%	78%
	Political	55%	42%
	Social	43%	23%
	Environmental	48%	31%
	Economic	31%	62%
<b>Portal</b> 	<b>Overall score</b>	63%	74%
	Portal features	64%	72%
	Portal usage	76%	88%
	Data provision	64%	78%
	Portal sustainability	49%	58%
<b>Quality</b> 	<b>Overall score</b>	62%	39%
	Automation	61%	45%
	Data & metadata currency	54%	36%
	DCAT-AP compliance	71%	40%

\*Weighted averages

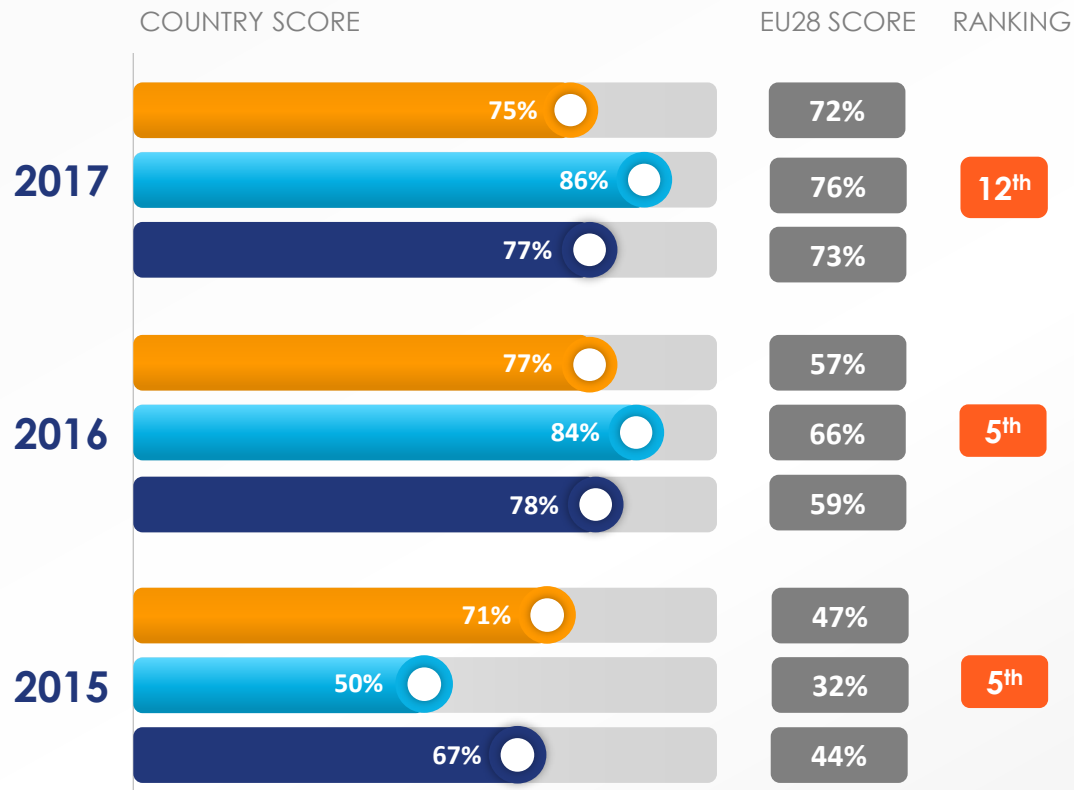


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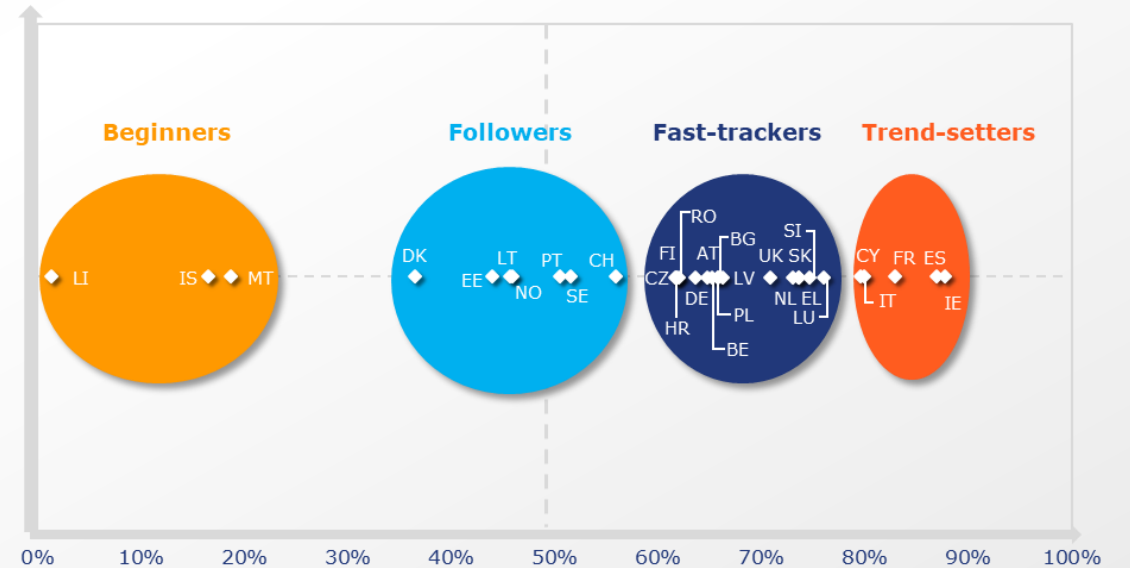
### PROGRESS 2015-2017



■ Open Data Readiness
 ■ Portal Maturity
 ■ Overall Maturity

### MATURITY LEVEL 2018

CLUSTER: FAST-TRACKER



■ Overall Maturity
 ■ EU28 Average









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### BARRIERS

#### Publication

-  Governance
-  Legal
-  Organisational
-  Technical
-  Financial
-  Other

- A proposed constitutional amendment, which would have limited the principle of “professional secrecy”, which applies to public bodies, failed to be adopted by the Austrian Parliament up to now.
- Due to their financing structure, some public bodies are dependent on the income of selling data. New ways to finance these bodies have to be found.

#### Re-use

-  Awareness
-  Availability
-  Legal
-  Technical
-  Other

- Even if the term Open Government Data is known widely, it is necessary to know which useful data is freely available on the web before people think about reuse.
- The metadata interoperability for OGD is high, but the interoperability of the data resources themselves is an important issue, which in some areas need to be solved before a widespread use is possible.



### BEST PRACTICES

#### Publication: Offener Haushalt: „Open Spending & Budget Portal”

“Offener Haushalt” promotes trust by means of two channels: First, the gain in transparency and accountability increases the perceived and actual trustworthiness of public servants and municipalities. E.g, a visualization tool called “Wohin fließt der Steuereuro?” (“Where does the tax money go?”) disaggregates the spending of a municipality by means of a pie chart, which shows the proportion of money spent on various public goods & services. Furthermore, the municipalities can view visualisations of historic spending data and benchmark against themselves. Second, the increase of transparency and accountability furthers the trust of citizens with regards to their (elected) public servants and their municipalities.

#### Re-use: „drawingdata”

The Author build his data drawings with d3js on the basis of Open Data and published them on his blog as well as on social media. This example shows how Open Data can be utilized for educational (i.e. a gif visualising the results from regional elections in Carinthia after party secessions) as well as for political infotainment purposes (i.e., a plot showing the decrease of moustaches worn by MPs in the Austrian Parliament).