

Online Survey

Architectural Advisory Boards in Austria

Results Report

conducted by

IMAD-Marktforschung und Datenanalysen, Innsbruck

commissioned by



zt: Bundeskammer der
ZiviltechnikerInnen | Arch+Ing



Project data:

Overview

The survey was carried out on behalf of the Federal Chamber of Architects and Chartered Engineering Consultants in Austria. The questionnaire was developed together with the client.

The survey was carried out using an online survey in February / March 2018.

The response rate is 48%.

The range of fluctuation in the overall results is a maximum of +/- 7.2%.

Sample:	n=97
Participants:	Architectural advisory board members in Austria
Method:	Online Survey
Survey period:	February / March 2018
Range of Fluctuation:	max. +/- 7,2%

Project data:

Demographic structure of the respondents

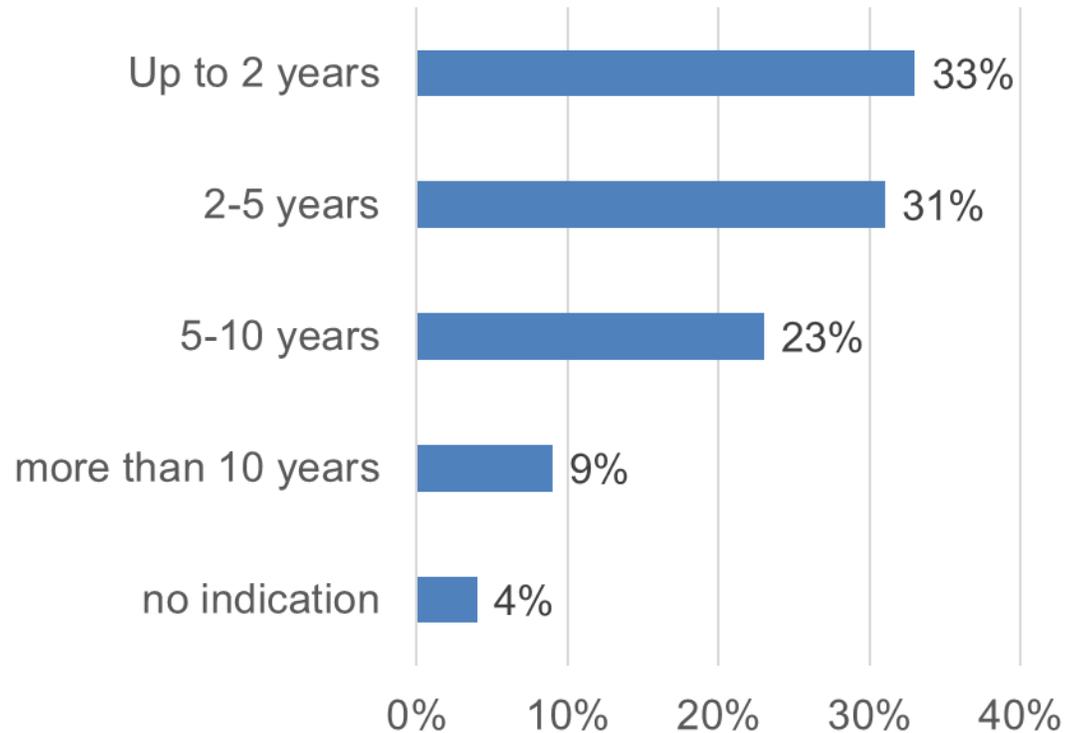
	Absolute	in Percent
Duration of Membership		
Up to 2 years	32	33%
2-5 years	30	31%
5-10 years	22	23%
More than 10 years	9	9%
Not specified	4	4%
Residence of the member		
Wien	25	26%
Oberösterreich	8	8%
Niederösterreich	3	3%
Burgenland	1	1%
Steiermark	7	7%
Kärnten	6	6%
Salzburg	8	8%
Tirol	5	5%
Vorarlberg	22	23%
Außerhalb von Österreich	12	13%

	Absolute	in Percent
Area of activity of the board		
Only one community	76	78%
Several communities or areas	19	20%
Not specified	2	2%
Federal state of the board		
Wien	5	5%
Oberösterreich	15	16%
Niederösterreich	10	10%
Burgenland	2	2%
Steiermark	8	8%
Kärnten	7	7%
Salzburg	13	13%
Tirol	7	7%
Vorarlberg	30	31%

Average duration of membership

Q22: Since when are you a member on this board?

GG: all respondents; n=97



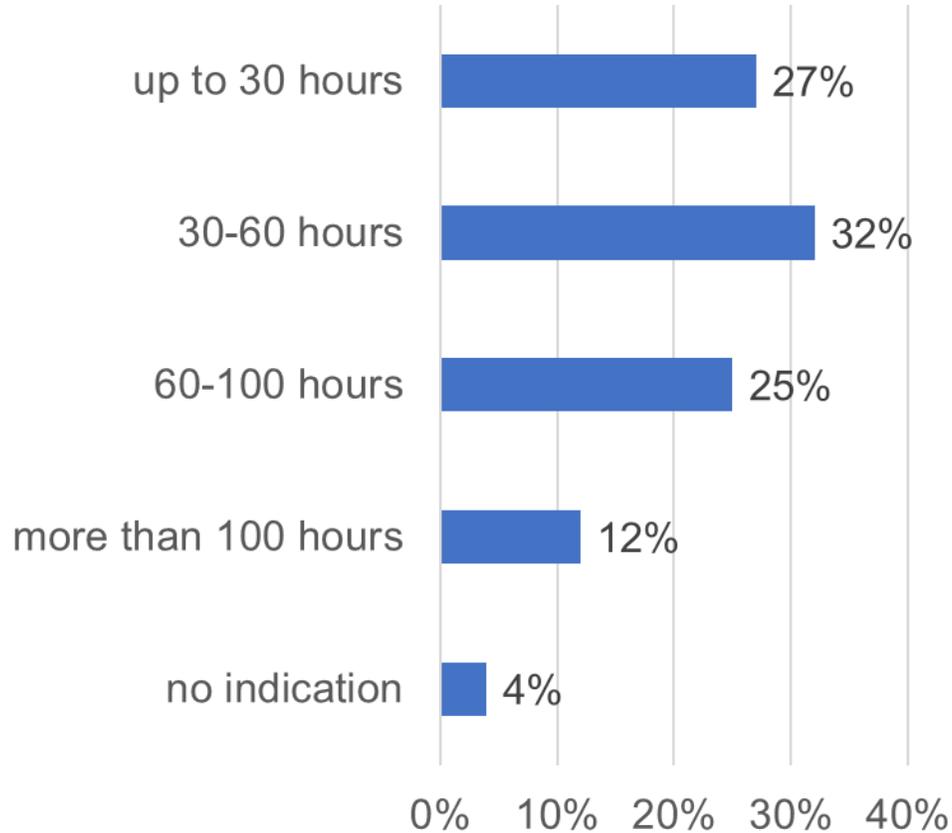
*A **third of the respondents** have been on the board for **up to 2 years**, a further 31% have been a member for **2-5 years**. 23% have been active in the board for **5-10 years** and 9% state that they have been involved in this board for **more than 10 years**.*

*The average membership duration is **61 months**. The youngest member has only been working for **1 month**, while the longest membership has lasted more than **23 years**.*

Amount of work

Q23: How many hours a year are you working for the board?

GG: all respondents; n=97



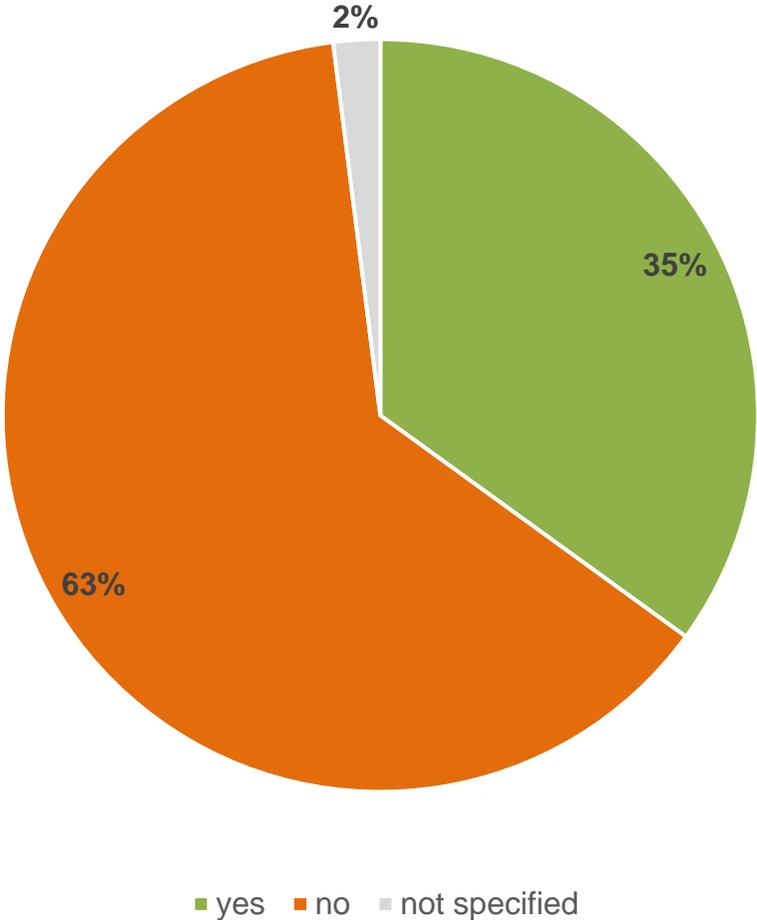
27% of the members state that they work for Board up to 30 hours a year, 32% invest between 30-60 hours a year and another 25% 60-100 hours a year. 12% of the respondents work more than 100 hours a year for the board.

*On average, respondents work **66 hours a year**, with a minimum of **10 hours** and a maximum of **400 hours** a year.*

Compensation

Q25: Do you receive a flat fee for your work on the board?

GG: all respondents; n=97

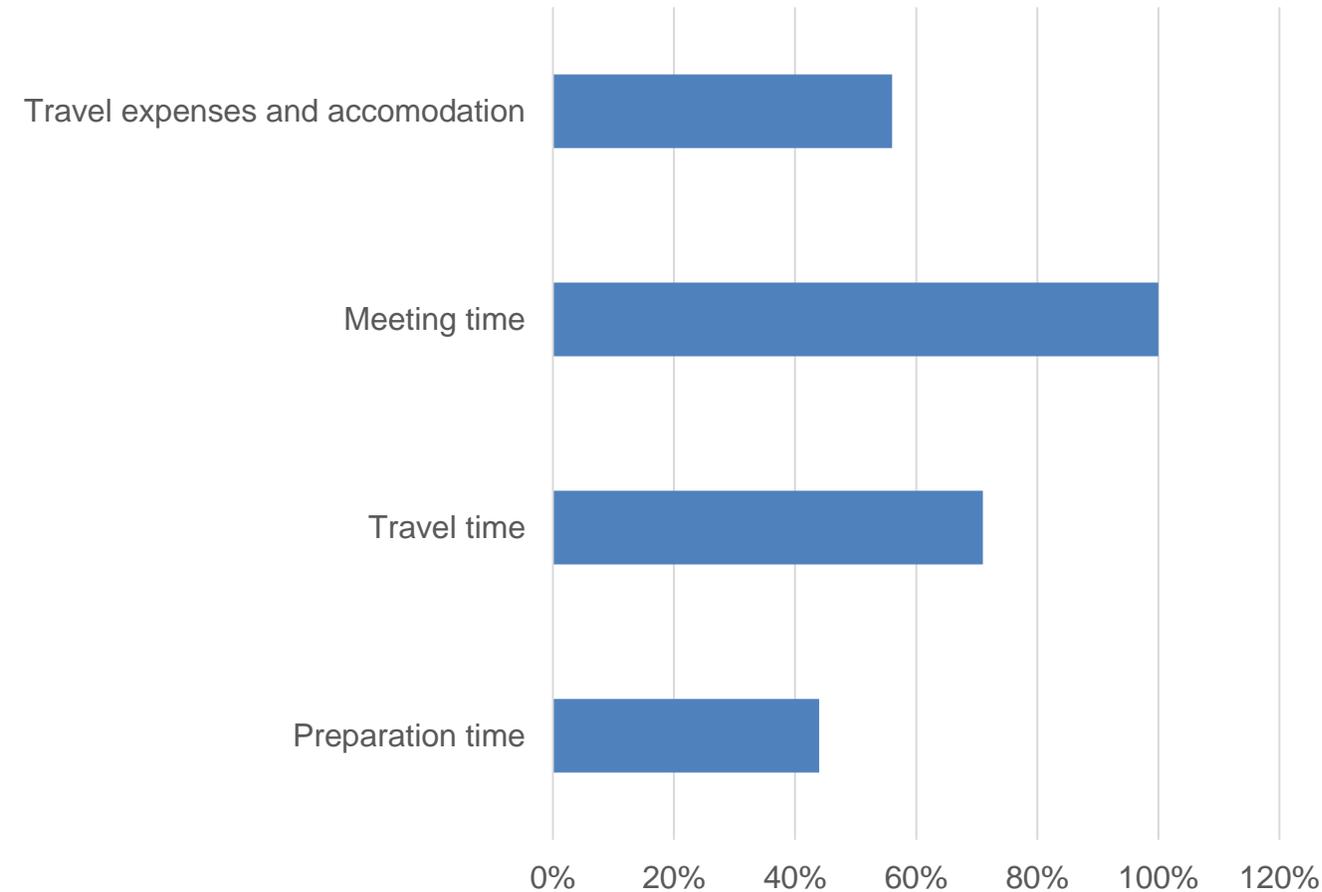


*The **majority of the respondents (63%)** do not receive a flat-rate remuneration, but are paid on an hourly basis. **35%**, on the other hand, receive a flat fee.*

Compensated hours

Q26: For which hours do you receive a compensation?

GG: alle Befragte; n=97



While each member's meeting time gets paid, most get paid for travel time (71%). 56% get travel expenses and accommodation, 44% get paid for the preparation time.

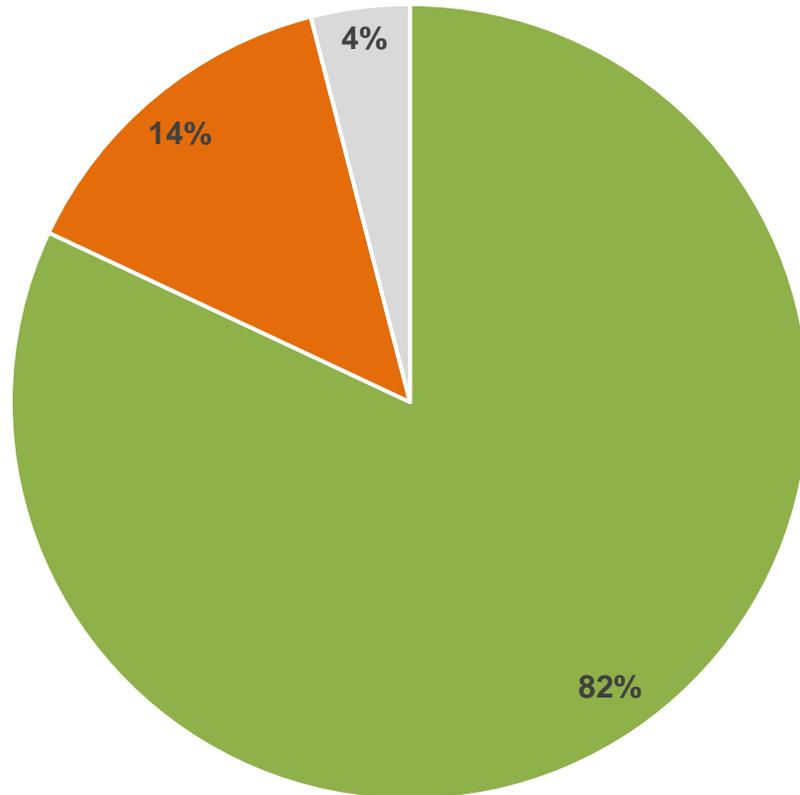
Individual members have also indicated that they will also be paid for logging time.

It should be noted at this point that those few members were excluded that state that they receive no remuneration at all.

Assessment of the remuneration

Q24: How do you assess the remuneration for your work on the board?

GG: all respondents; n=97



■ remuneration appropriate ■ remuneration too low ■ not specified

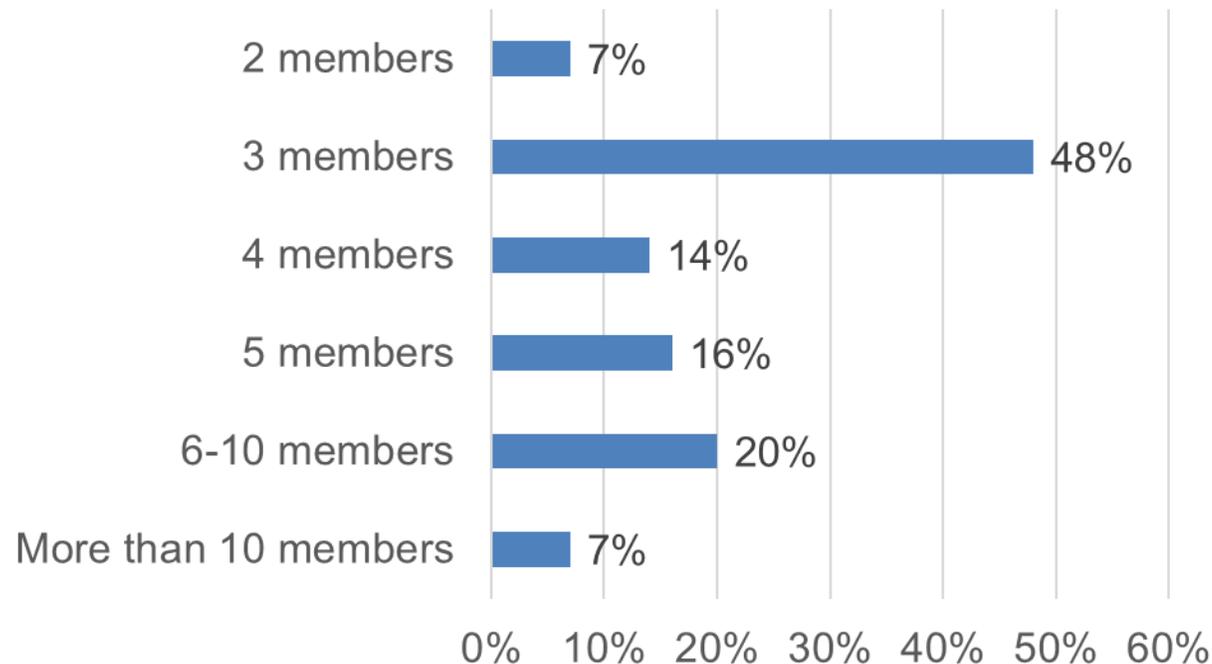
The **absolute majority of members (82%)** think the remuneration is appropriate. Only **14%** think that the remuneration is too low.

It is striking at this point that respondents who are paid flat-rate are significantly less satisfied than those who are paid on an hourly basis.

Number of members

Q1: How many members does the board you currently belong to have?
Q2: How many of the current members of the board are architects?

GG: all respondents; n=97

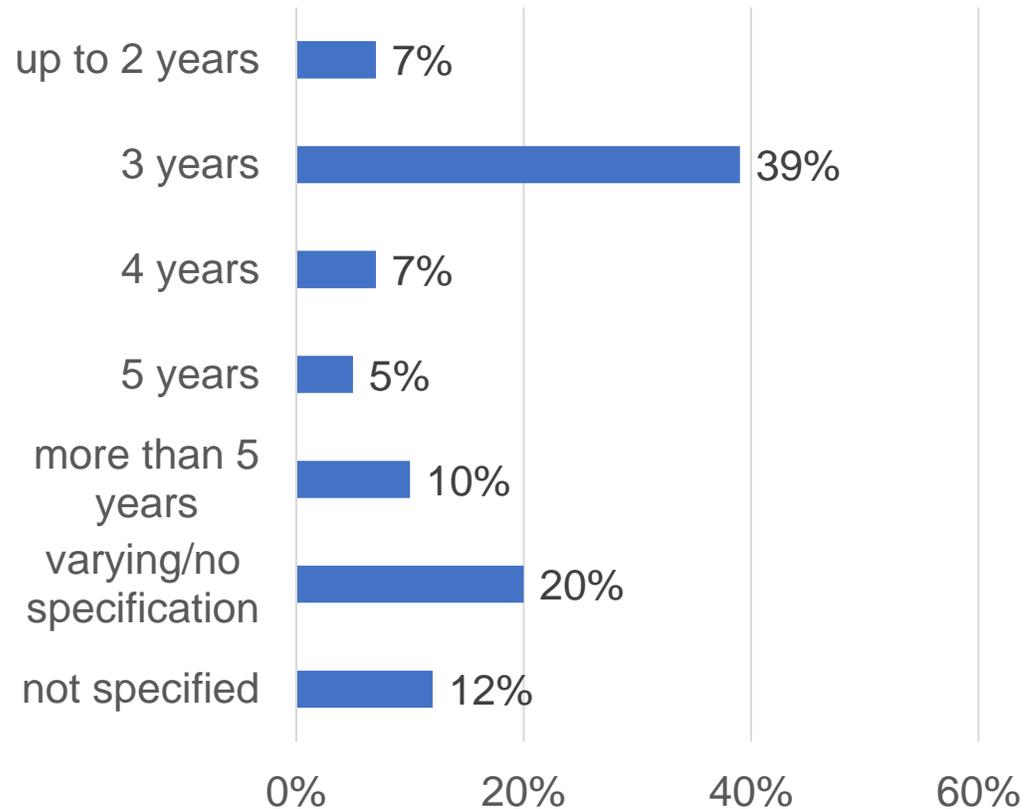


*On average, the boards in Austria consist of **5.2 members**, the smallest having 2 members and the largest comprising 47 people.*

*Most boards consist of **3 members**.*

*The **proportion of architects is on average 80%**. More than half of the boards consist of 100% architects.*

Duration of membership



Q3: How long does a scheduled membership last in this board?

Q4: How does the selection process for new members in the case of subsequent appointments generally go? Who influences the appointment of a new member?

GG: all respondents; n=97

*Most periods in the Austrian boards last 3 years - **39%** of the respondents state this.*

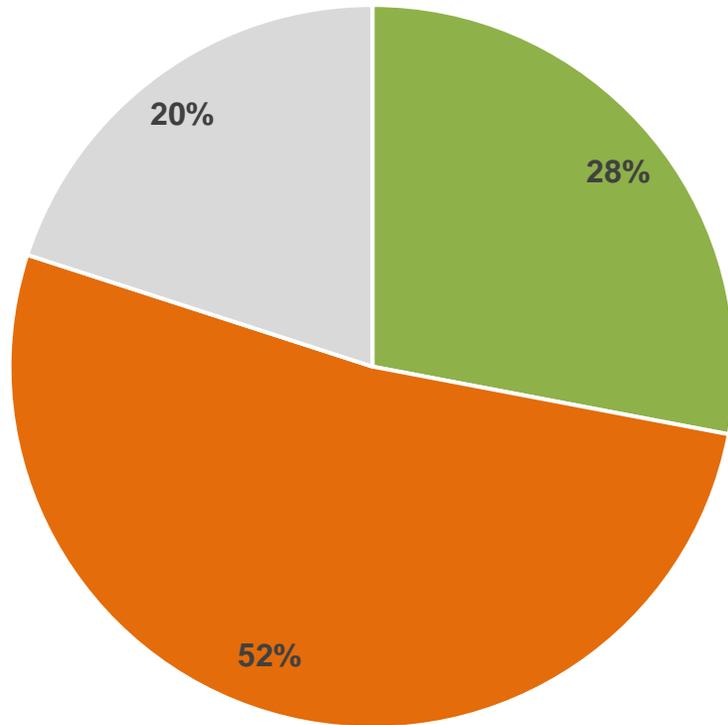
***20%** state that their board does not have a precisely defined membership period.*

*For most boards, **politics** determines, i.e. mayors, city councils or municipal councils, new members. Many respondents state that suggestions come from the existing members, the chairperson or the chamber, and then the politicians make the final choice.*

Influence of the chamber on the appointment of new members

Q5: Does the Chamber of Architects and Chartered Engineering Consultants have a decisive influence on the appointment of new members of the board?

GG:all respondents ; n=97



■ yes ■ no ■ not specified

More than half of the members (52%) state that the chamber has no decisive influence on the appointment of new members of the board.

28%, on the other hand, believe that the chamber can have a say and decide who becomes a member of the board.

Tasks of the board

Q6: Which specific tasks does the board to which you belong?

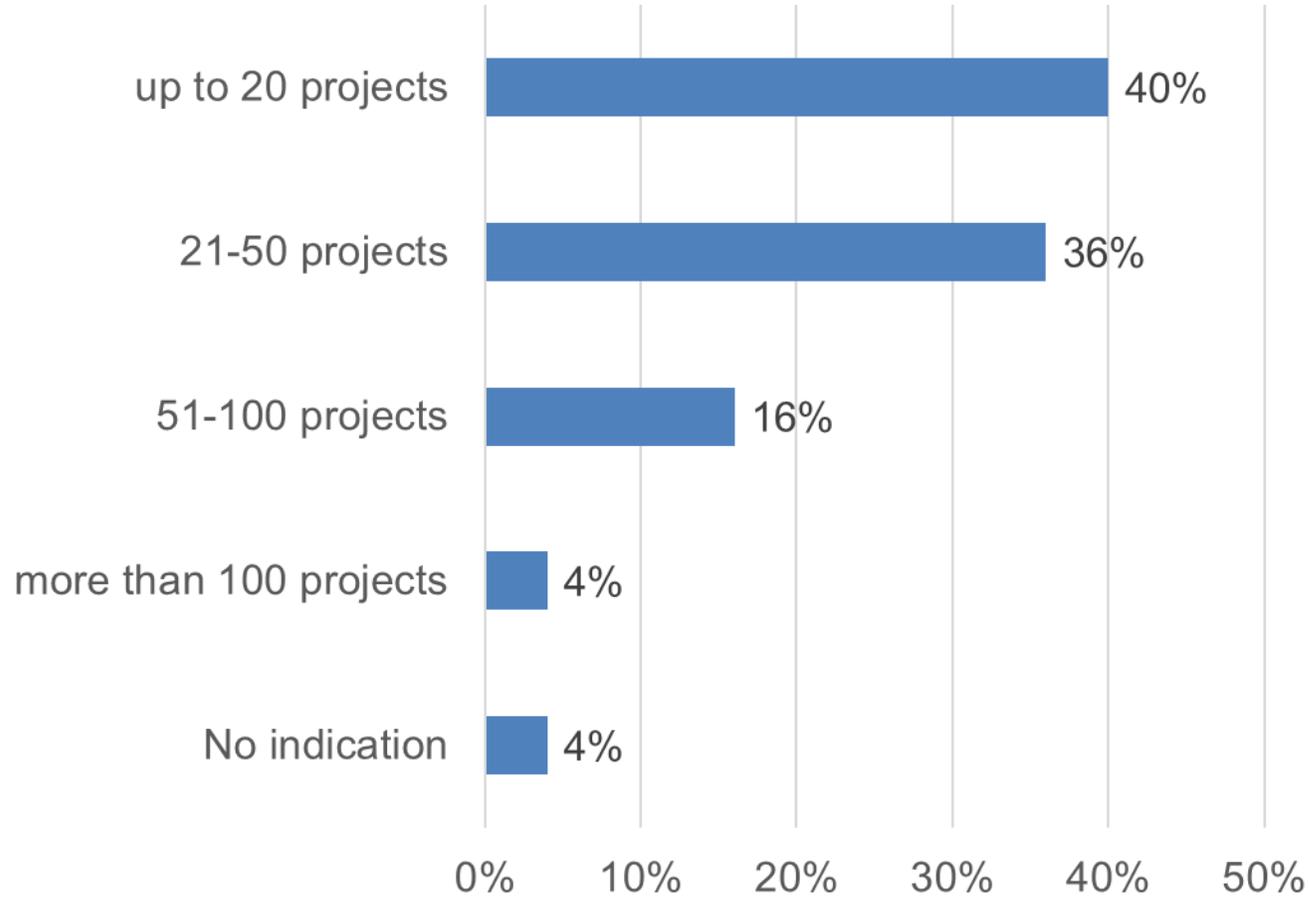
GG: alle Befragte; n=97

	in Percent
Assessment of projects [from a certain size]	55%
Ensuring the architectural quality in the community	31%
Advice to the municipality / politics in construction matters	27%
Assessment of eligibility for housing subsidies	8%
Accompanying competitions	7%
Not specified	8%

Number of projects each year

Q7: How many projects does the Board process each year??

GG: all respondents; n=97

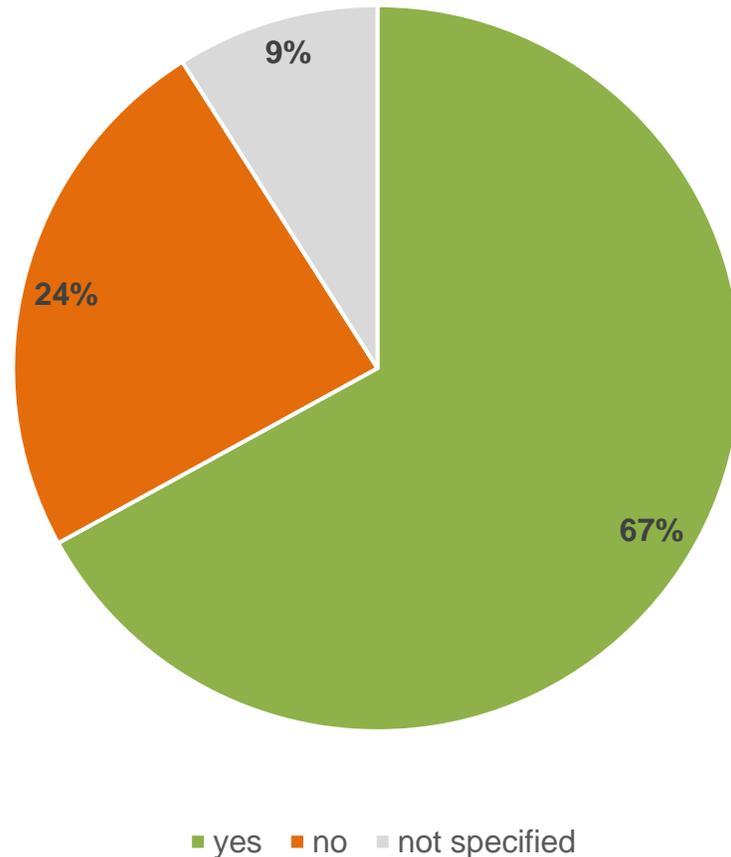


*Each year an average of **40 projects** are processed in a board, with a minimum of 2 projects and a maximum of 500 projects.*

Rules of procedure or statutes

Q8: Do your board have rules of procedure or statutes?
Q9: Where can the statutes / rules of procedure of the board be accessed?

GG: all respondents; n=97



Two thirds of the respondents (67%) state that there are rules of procedure or statutes for their board. 24% state that these do not exist for their board.

Many members are unsure whether and where these rules of procedure or statutes can be accessed. However, many state that it should be in the municipality or more specifically at the building authority. In some communities, they are already available online.

Time of involvement of the board

Q10: At what stage of a procedure/
project does the board generally become
active?

GG: all respondents; n=97

*Around **half of the respondents** state that the board is usually involved in the project from the start, i.e. the members of board already work in the concept or preliminary design phase.*

*A **quarter of the surveyed members** state that they are usually entrusted with the project during the design phase.*

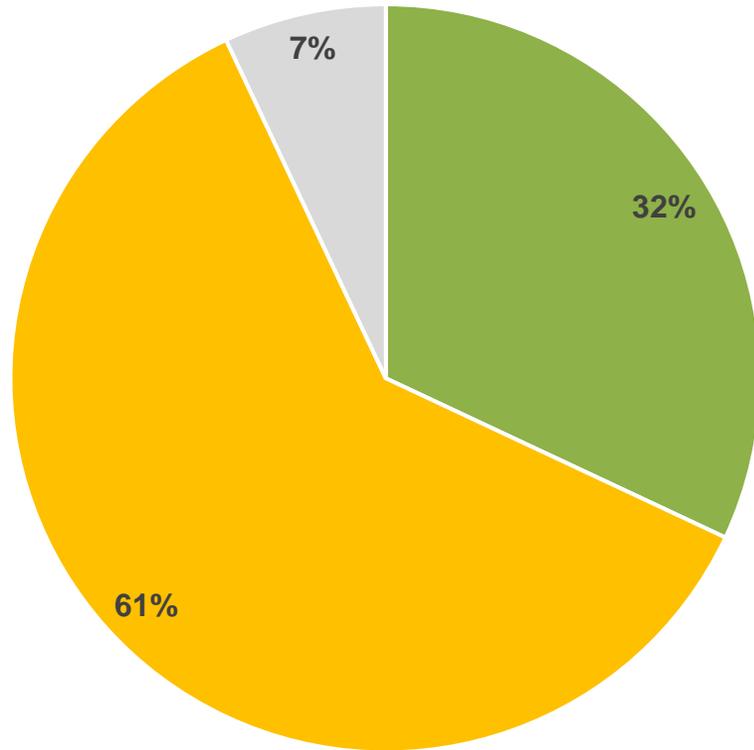
*Around **10%** state that they usually only have to deal with the projects after they have been submitted.*

*Another **15%** state that their involvement varies. They get some projects in the preliminary design phase, others only shortly before the approval process.*

Quality of the documents

Q11: How do you rate the overall quality of the documents that are submitted to board?

GG: all respondents; n=97

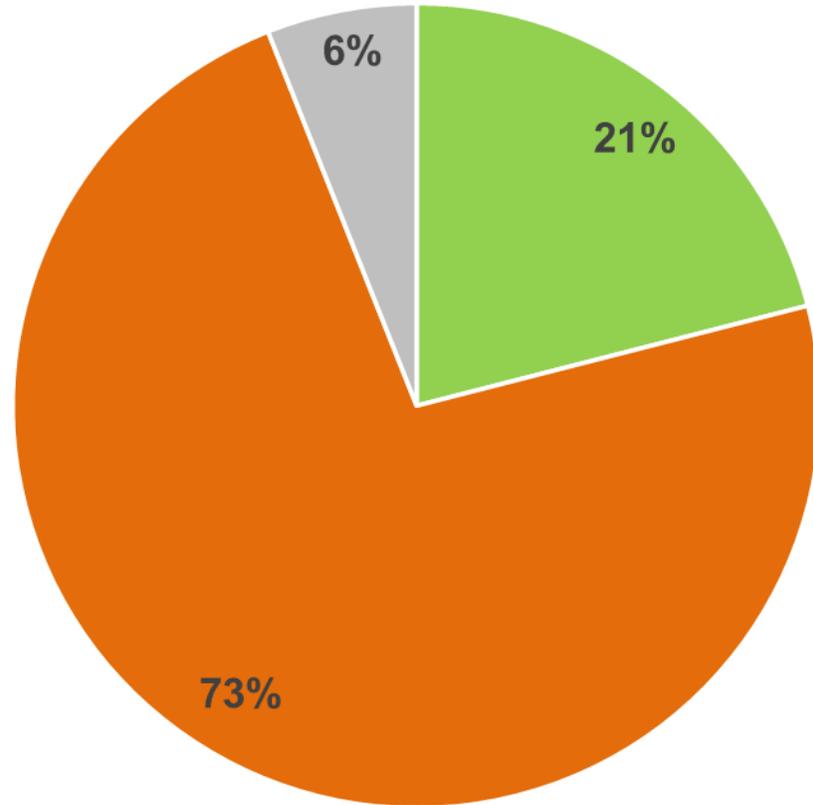


■ very good ■ mediocre ■ bad

*A **third of the members** think that the documents submitted are mostly very good, while **7%** say that they are usually bad.*

*Most of the respondents (**61%**) describe the quality of the submitted documents as mediocre, with some adding that this is very project-dependent.*

Public meetings



■ yes ■ no ■ no indication

Q12: Are the meetings of your board public?

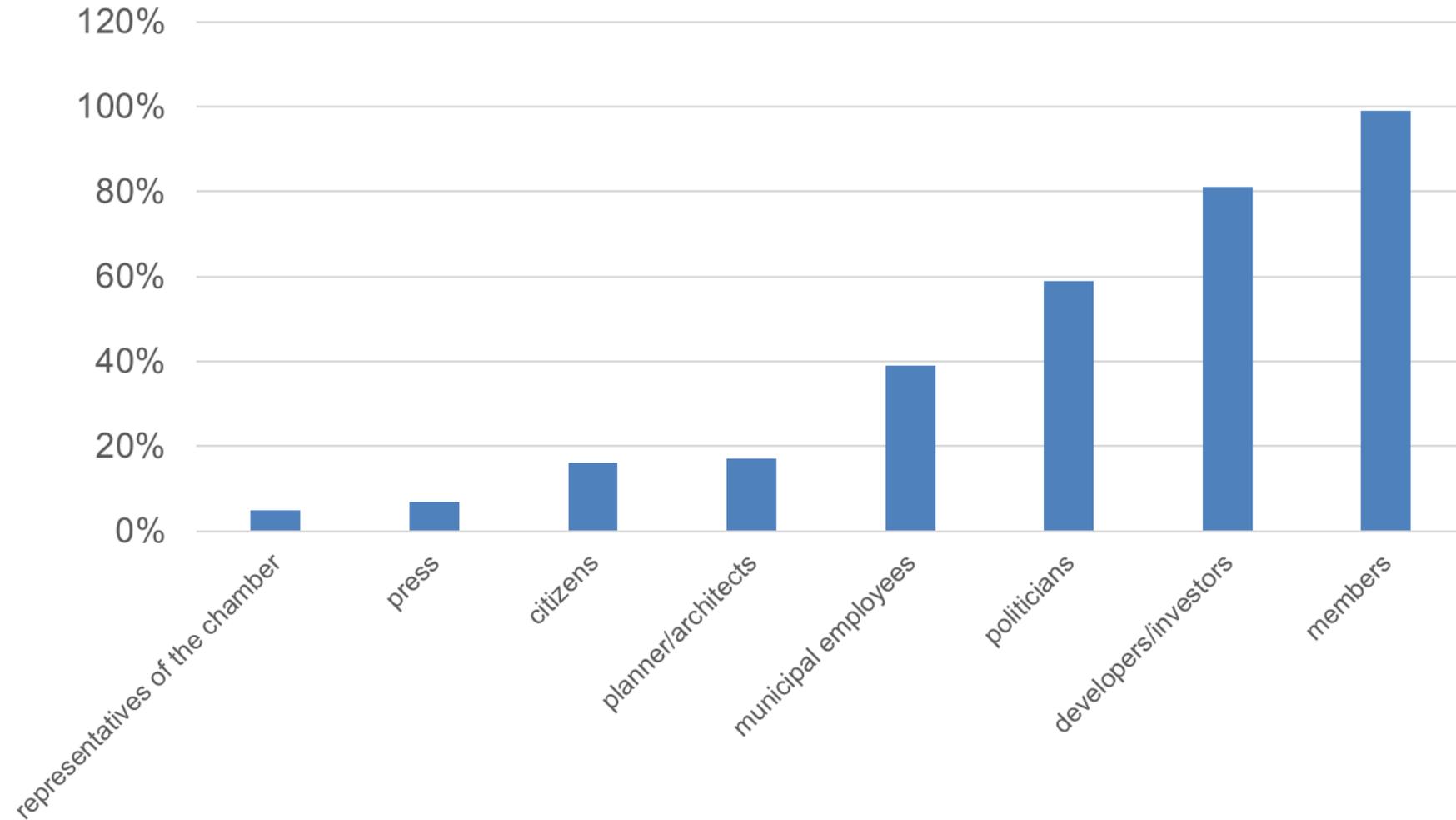
GG: all respondents; n=97

*More than **three quarters of the respondents (73%)** state that the meetings of the board are not public. **21%** state that the public is admitted to the meetings.*

Individuals participating in meetings

Q13: Who usually takes part in meetings of the board?

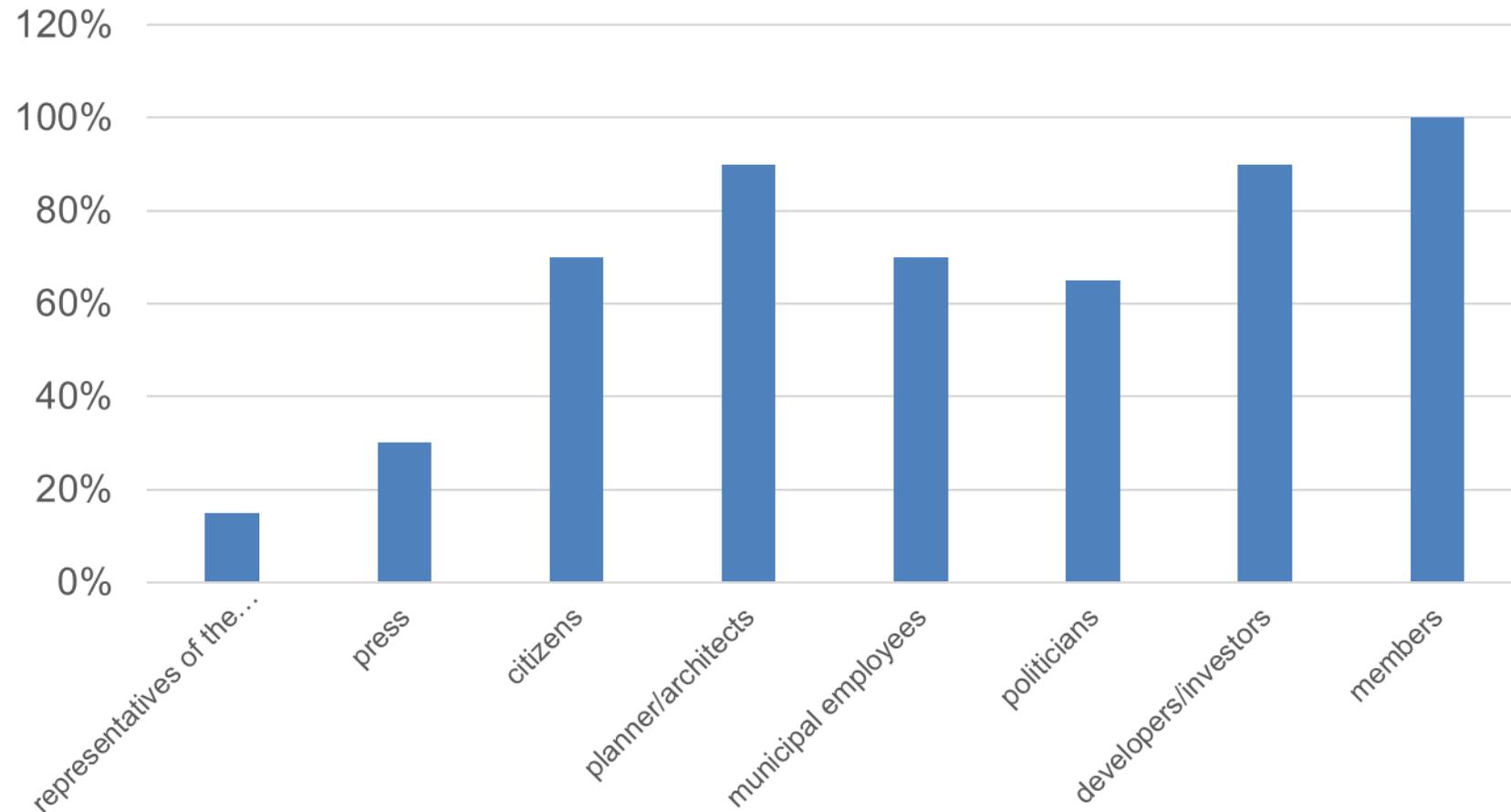
GG: all respondents; n=97



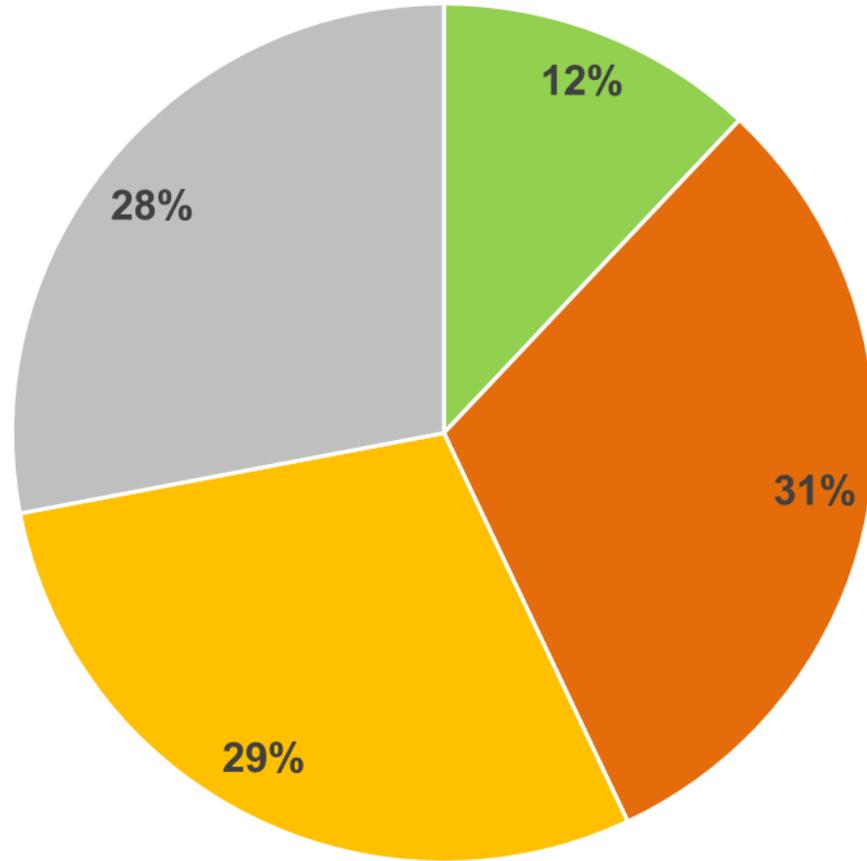
Individuals participating in meetings: *public meetings*

Q13: Who usually takes part in meetings
of the board?

GG: respondents of public boards; n=20



Information of the public



■ yes ■ no ■ partially ■ no indication

Q14: Is the public informed about the decisions or recommendations of the board, e.g. through publicly accessible records, press conferences, citizen information events, etc.?

Q15: In which way is the public generally informed?

GG: all respondents; n=97

Only 12% of the respondents state that the public is always informed about the decisions of the board. 29% state that the public at least partially receives information, while 31% say that no information is released to the public.

It is striking that 28% of those questioned cannot provide any information about how the decisions of the board will be dealt with.

Most of the boards that provide information at least in part to the public have short written press releases. Many municipalities also provide information about the decisions and recommendations of the board in the municipal newspapers.

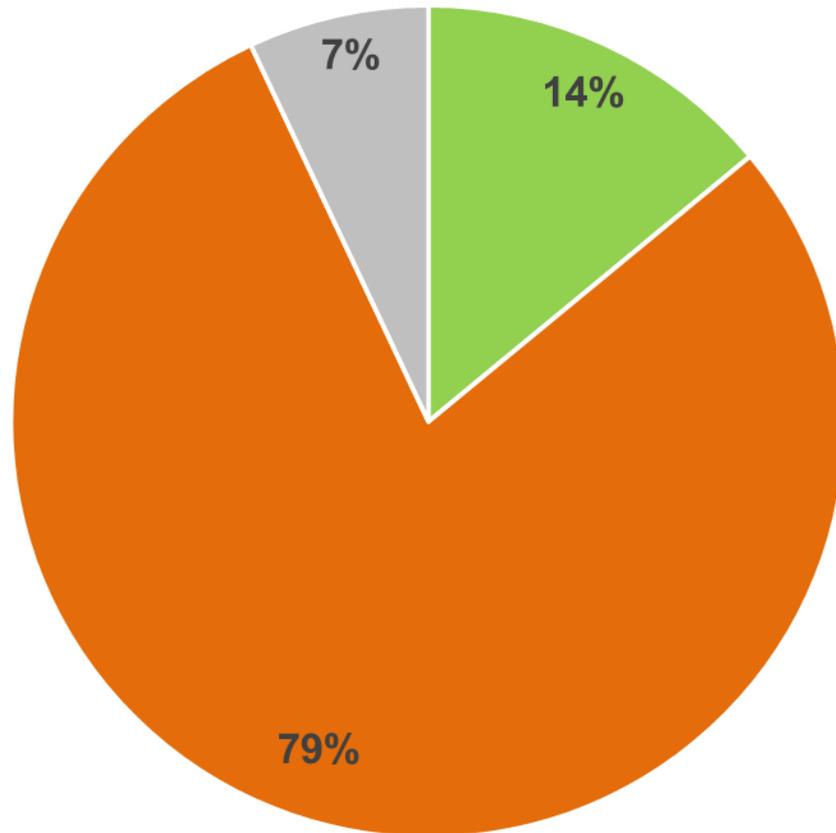
The records of the meetings are often published on the community's website.

Very few indicate that press conferences will take place afterwards.

Politically binding decisions of the board

Q16: Are the decisions or recommendations of the board politically binding?

GG: all respondents; n=97



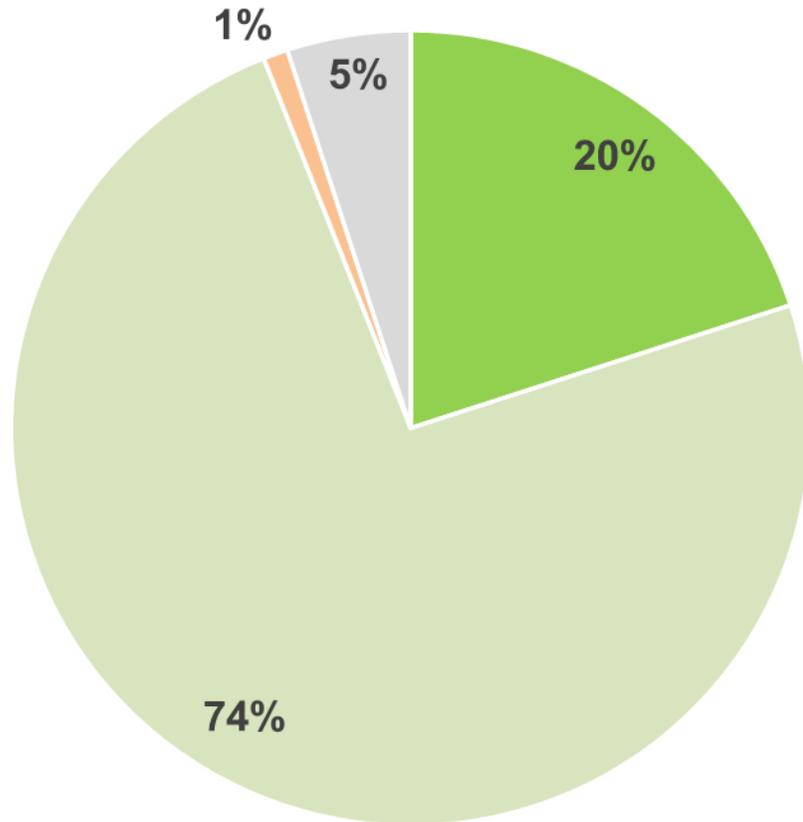
*14% of those questioned state that the decisions of the board are politically binding. However, the **majority of the boards (79%)** are not politically binding decisions.*

■ yes, politically binding ■ no, politically not binding ■ no indication

Compliance with the decisions of the board

Q17: Are the recommendations / decisions of the board nevertheless followed / followed?

GG: members of boards without politically binding decisions ; n=76



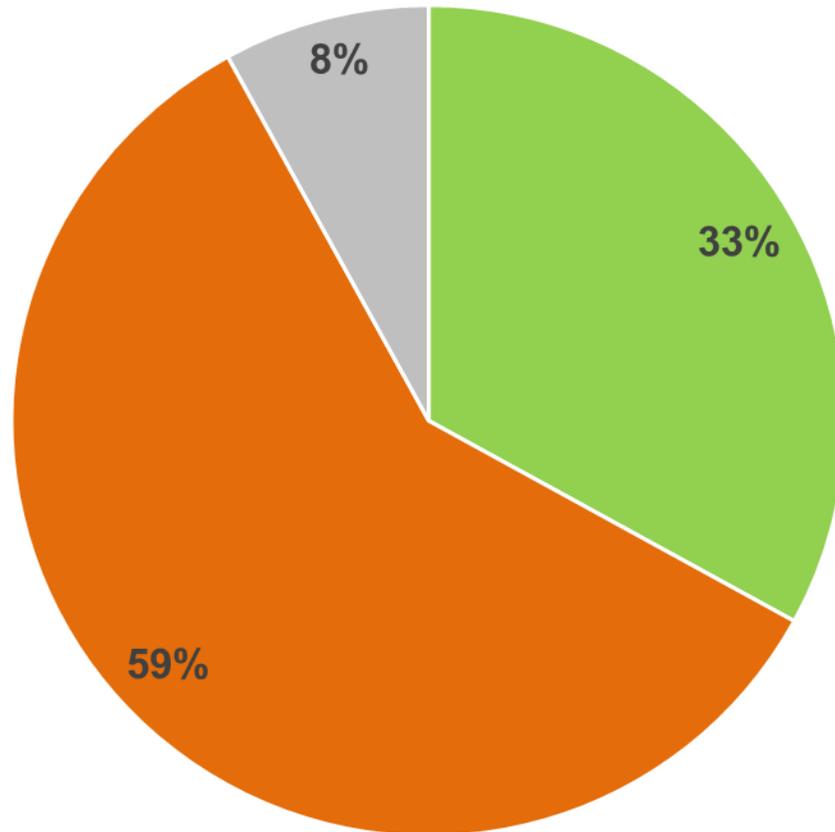
■ always ■ most of the time ■ rarely ■ no indication

*Of those surveyed who stated that the decisions of their board are not politically binding, **20%** state that these decisions are still always implemented or followed. Another **74%** state that these are mostly complied with.*

Politically binding decisions *(personal opinion)*

Q18: In your opinion, should decisions or recommendations of the Board be legally binding?

GG: all respondents; n=97



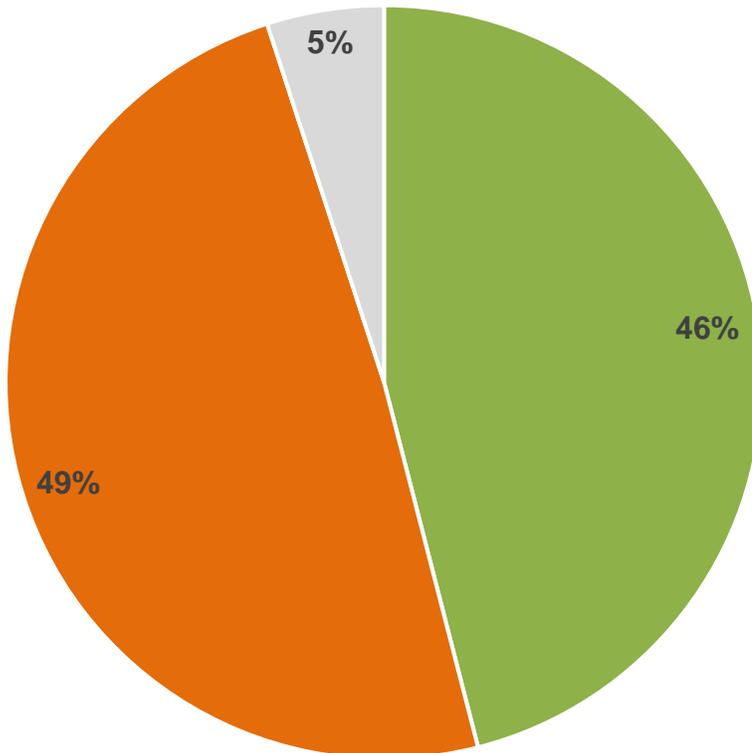
■ yes ■ no ■ no indication

*A **third of those surveyed** believe that the decisions of the design advisory board should in principle be politically binding. **The majority (59%)**, however, believe that this does not have to be the case.*

Direct advice to political authorities

Q19: Is the specialist political committee of the municipality (planning committee, etc.) regularly advised directly by the board?

GG: all respondents; n=97



■ yes ■ no ■ not specified

46% of the members state that they directly advise political bodies as part of their work on the board. 49% answer this question in the negative.

Architectural advisory board vs. competition

Q21: Who decides whether a project is settled by the board or by a competition?

GG: all respondents; n=97

In most cases it is a political decision whether a project is settled by the board or a competition. This is indicated by more than 3 in 10 respondents.

Around 20% believe that the board often makes this decision. It should be noted that in the course of project handling, the board occasionally proposes a competition.

10% believe that this is determined by the building regulations and another 8% state that it is a decision of the developer or investor in their community.

Many respondents cannot provide information on this question.