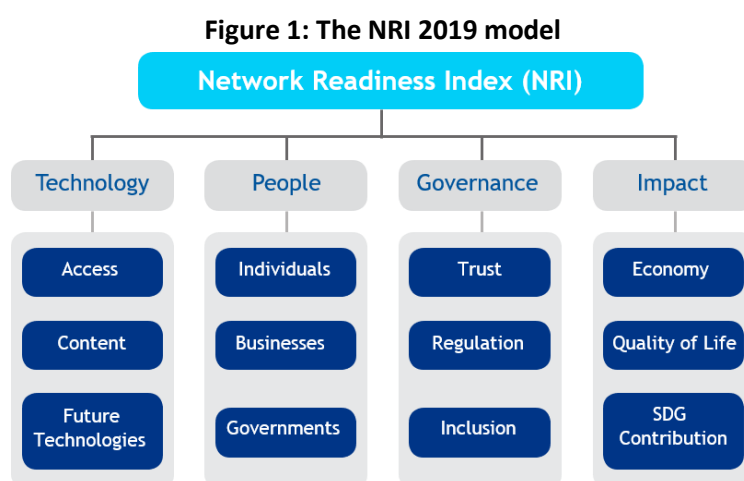


Network Readiness Index 2019

Austria

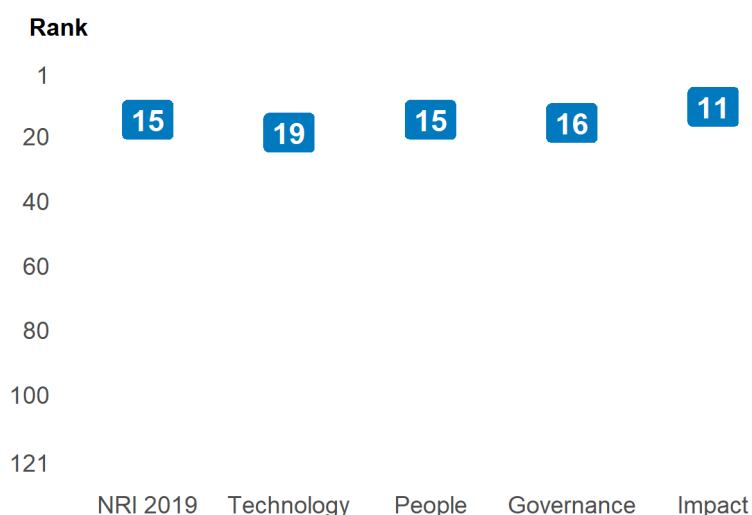
The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2019 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 121 economies based on their performances in four different pillars: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. Each of these pillars is itself comprised of three sub-pillars (see Figure 1) that have been populated by a total of 62 variables.



Global NRI position of Austria

Austria ranks 15th out of the 121 economies included in the NRI 2019 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Technology.

Figure 2: Austria global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Austria relate to Quality of Life, SDG Contribution and Businesses, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Inclusion, Access and Individuals sub-pillars.

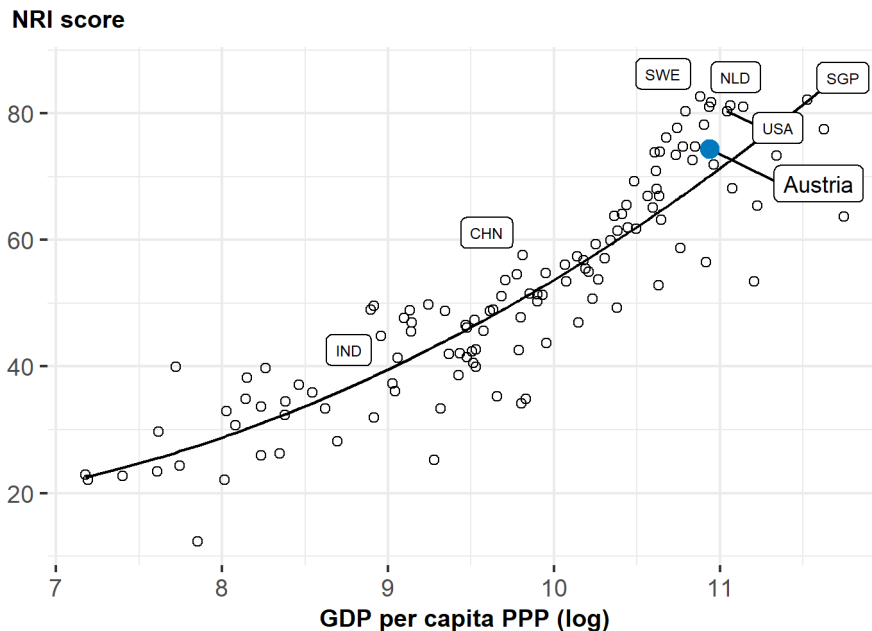
Table 1: Austria rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	9	Trust	18
SDG Contribution	10	Content	19
Businesses	14	Future Technologies	19
Regulation	14	Inclusion	21
Governments	16	Access	36
Economy	17	Individuals	36

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Austria in terms of both NRI score and GDP per capita (PPP). The trend line shows the expected NRI score given an economy's income level. As can be seen, Austria is well above the trend line, which suggests that it has a greater network readiness than would be expected given its income level.

Figure 3: NRI score and GDP per capita PPP (log)



Note: SWE = Sweden (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (2), NLD = Netherlands (3), CHN = China (41), IND = India (79). USA is ranked 8th. Austria belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is Sweden (SWE). The top performer of its region—Europe—is also Sweden (SWE).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries

Austria is ranked 15th in the group of high-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Future Technology, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Europe

Austria is ranked 10th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it has a higher score than the regional average in each of the twelve sub-pillars.

Figure 4: Performance of Austria against its income group and region, overall and by pillar



Table 2: Austria scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Austria	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	74.36	68.12	65.20
Technology	69.59	66.07	63.08
People	68.36	61.07	57.50
Governance	82.57	77.07	73.99
Impact	76.91	68.29	66.24

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Austria performs particularly well include E-commerce legislation, Use of clean fuels and technology, and Mobile apps development (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include Use of virtual social networks, Online trust and safety, and International Internet bandwidth.

Table 3: Top-ranked and bottom-ranked indicators of Austria

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
E-commerce legislation	1	4G mobile network coverage	38
Use of clean fuels and technology	1	High-tech exports	39
Mobile apps development	2	E-Participation	45
Social safety net protection	4	Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	47
R&D expenditure by businesses	6	Gender gap in internet use	57
Rule of law	6	Fixed-broadband subscriptions	59
Software piracy rate	6	Government procurement of advanced technology products	60
Firms with website	7	International Internet bandwidth	65
R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	7	Online trust and safety	68
Happiness	7	Use of virtual social networks	74

NRI 2019 At-A-Glance: Austria

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 15 (out of 121)

Score: 74.36

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	19	69.59	C. Governance pillar	16	82.57
1st sub-pillar: Access	36	79.53	1st sub-pillar: Trust	18	81.96
2nd sub-pillar: Content	19	71.26	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	14	87.01
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	19	57.97	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	21	78.74
B. People pillar	15	68.36	D. Impact pillar	11	76.91
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	36	62.17	1st sub-pillar: Economy	17	47.33
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	14	67.30	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	9	87.23
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	16	75.61	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	10	96.15

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar			C. Governance pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>		
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	16	84.44	3.1.1 Rule of law	6	96.11
1.1.2 Handset prices	19	69.12	3.1.2 Software piracy rate	6	94.59
1.1.3 Internet access	21	88.04	3.1.3 Secure Internet servers	26	82.95
1.1.4 4G mobile network coverage	38	98.00	3.1.4 Cybersecurity	30	88.49
1.1.5 Fixed-broadband subscriptions	59	69.51	3.1.5 Online trust and safety	68	47.64
1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth	65	68.06	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>		
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	18	85.44
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>			3.2.2 Ease of doing business	26	85.81
1.2.1 Digital participation and content creation	*	*	3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models	30	60.83
1.2.2 Mobile apps development	2	96.93	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Intellectual property receipts	26	3.29	3.2.5 Social safety net protection	4	99.05
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>			3.2.6 ICT regulatory environment	31	90.93
1.3.1 Availability of latest technologies	21	82.24	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>		
1.3.2 Company investment in emerging technology	26	61.41	3.3.1 E-Participation	45	80.25
1.3.3 Government procurement of advanced technology products	60	41.71	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	19	95.06
1.3.4 ICT PCT patent applications	18	56.16	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	24	80.12
1.3.5 Computer software spending	8	54.55	3.3.4 Gender gap in internet use	57	58.76
1.3.6 Robot density	12	51.73	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	9	79.51
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>		
2.1.1 Internet users	23	86.71	4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry	17	58.29
2.1.2 Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	47	33.58	4.1.2 High-tech exports	39	22.05
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	74	49.06	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	10	49.55
2.1.4 Tertiary enrolment	11	62.04	4.1.4 Labour productivity per employee	17	59.42
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>		
2.1.6 ICT skills	13	79.48	4.2.1 Happiness	7	90.37
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>			4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	27	86.96
2.2.1 Firms with website	7	89.99	4.2.3 Income inequality	20	85.53
2.2.2 Internet shopping	29	56.59	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	16	86.08
2.2.3 Professionals	22	51.62	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>		
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	15	75.32	4.3.1 Access to basic services	7	99.98
2.2.5 Extent of staff training	16	74.00	4.3.2 Pollution	28	92.44
2.2.6 R&D expenditure by businesses	6	56.30	4.3.3 Road safety	15	92.19
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>			4.3.4 Reading proficiency in schools	NA	NA
2.3.1 Government online services	32	85.39	4.3.5 Maths proficiency in schools	NA	NA
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	14	70.22	4.3.6 Use of clean fuels and technology	1	100.00
2.3.3 ICT use and government efficiency	30	62.26			
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	7	84.55			

* Confidential data

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