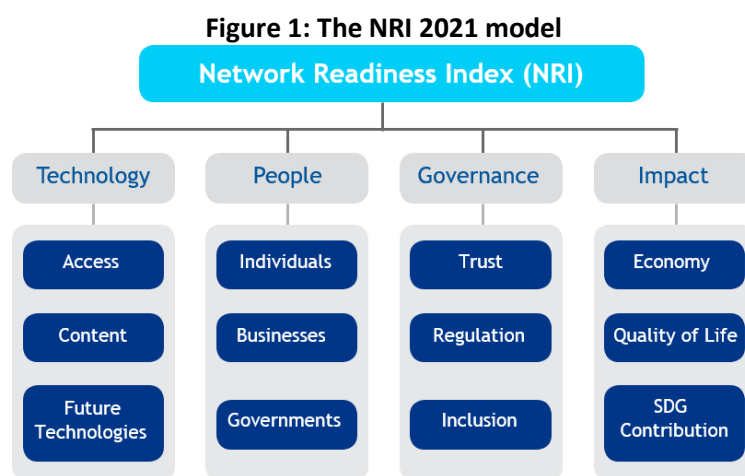


# Network Readiness Index 2021

## Austria

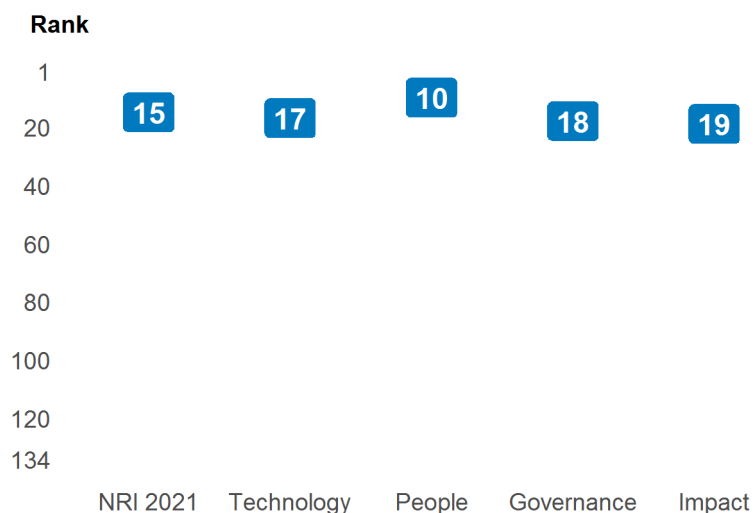
The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2021 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 130 economies based on their 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 60 variables.



### Global NRI position of Austria

Austria ranks 15th out of the 130 economies included in the NRI 2021 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

**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 Businesses, Quality of Life and Inclusion, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Economy, Trust and SDG Contribution sub-pillars.

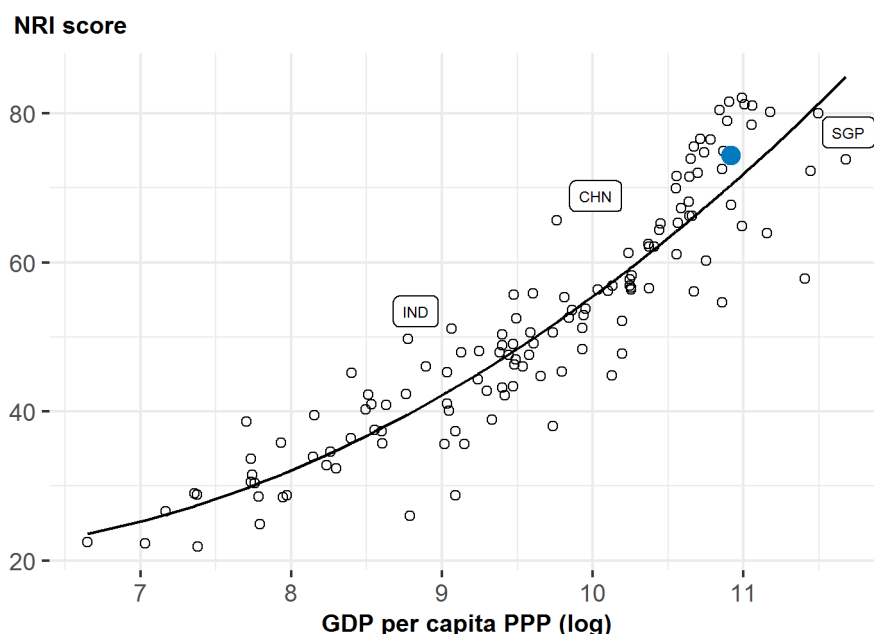
**Table 1: Austria rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Businesses	11	Future Technologies	17
Quality of Life	11	Individuals	18
Inclusion	12	Access	20
Governments	13	Economy	23
Content	15	Trust	24
Regulation	15	SDG Contribution	29

### 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: NLD = Netherlands (rank: 1), SWE = Sweden (2), DNK = Denmark (3), CHN = China (29), IND = India (67). USA is ranked 4th. Austria belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is Netherlands (NLD). The top performer of its region-Europe-is also Netherlands (NLD).

## 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 has a higher score than the average of high-income countries in all of them.

### 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	74.37	67.45	65.45
Technology	70.66	62.99	59.78
People	73.29	62.65	60.83
Governance	80.43	75.52	73.31
Impact	73.12	68.63	67.86

### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Austria performs particularly well include 1.2.4 Mobile apps development, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 2.2.1 Firms with website (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person engaged, 4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy, and 1.1.4 SMS sent by population 15-69.

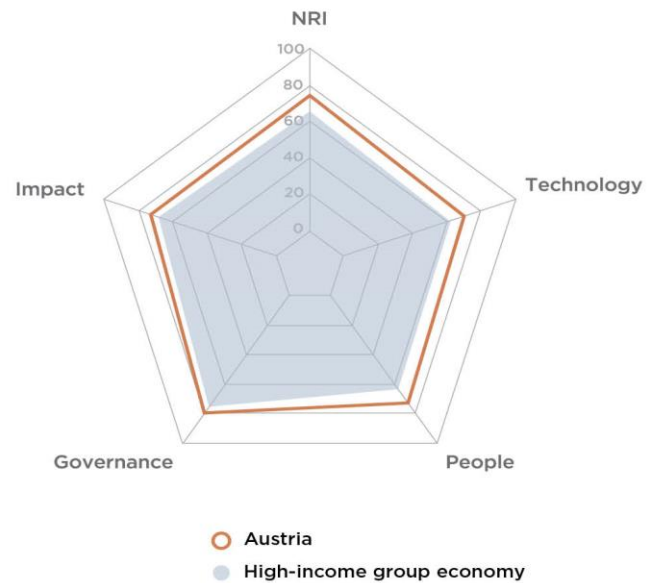
**Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Austria**

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.2.4 Mobile apps development	1	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	58
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	1.1.5 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	70
2.2.1 Firms with website	5	1.1.4 SMS sent by population 15-69	71
3.3.1 E-Participation	6	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	78
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	7	4.1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person engaged	89
2.2.6 GERD performed by business enterprise	7		
2.3.1 Government online services	7		
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	7		
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	9		
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	11		
4.2.1 Happiness	11		

# Austria

**Network Readiness Index** Rank (out of 130) **15** Score **74.37**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>70.66</b>
1st sub-pillar: Access	20	86.14
2nd sub-pillar: Content	15	66.53
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	17	59.31
<b>B. People pillar</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>73.29</b>
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	18	74.57
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	11	69.26
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	13	76.04
<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>80.43</b>
1st sub-pillar: Trust	24	73.37
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	15	84.46
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	12	83.47
<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>73.12</b>
1st sub-pillar: Economy	23	54.81
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	11	87.52
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	29	77.02



## Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	17	70.66
<b>1st sub-pillar: Access</b>	20	86.14
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	7	89.96 ●
1.1.2 Handset prices	24	74.97
1.1.3 Households with internet access	30	90.56
1.1.4 SMS sent by population 15-69	71	75.75 ○
1.1.5 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	70	99.46 ○
1.1.6 International internet bandwidth	NA	NA
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	NA	NA
<b>2nd sub-pillar: Content</b>	15	66.53
1.2.1 GitHub commits	21	43.38
1.2.2 Wikipedia edits	25	77.05
1.2.3 Internet domain registrations	*	*
1.2.4 Mobile apps development	1	100.00 ●
1.2.5 AI scientific publications	34	59.34
<b>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</b>	17	59.31
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	21	74.59
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	26	64.42
1.3.3 Robot density	13	51.90
1.3.4 Computer software spending	16	46.33
<b>B. People pillar</b>	10	73.29
<b>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</b>	18	74.57
2.1.1 Active mobile broadband subscriptions	56	76.19
2.1.2 ICT skills	9	81.50
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	26	80.15
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	13	60.46
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA
<b>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</b>	11	69.26
2.2.1 Firms with website	5	93.64 ●
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	22	66.29
2.2.3 Professionals	22	48.66
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	13	74.37
2.2.5 Annual investment in telecommunication services	38	81.83
2.2.6 GERD performed by business enterprise	7	50.76 ●
<b>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</b>	13	76.04
2.3.1 Government online services	7	94.55 ●
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	14	70.14
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	32	53.81
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	7	85.68 ●

Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	18	80.43
<b>1st sub-pillar: Trust</b>	24	73.37
3.1.1 Secure internet servers	22	83.21
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	36	93.78
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	22	59.89
3.1.4 Internet shopping	29	56.59
<b>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</b>	15	84.46
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	17	80.87
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	37	88.82
3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to emerging technologies	18	67.88
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00 ●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	24	84.74
<b>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</b>	12	83.47
3.3.1 E-Participation	6	97.53 ●
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	19	94.00
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	22	85.27
3.3.4 Gender gap in internet use	58	61.01 ○
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	9	79.51 ●
<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	19	73.12
<b>1st sub-pillar: Economy</b>	23	54.81
4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	16	58.29
4.1.2 High-tech exports	25	55.22
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	11	83.42 ●
4.1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person engaged	89	51.42 ○
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	78	37.17 ○
4.1.6 ICT services exports	25	43.32
<b>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</b>	11	87.52
4.2.1 Happiness	11	85.71 ●
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	27	91.08
4.2.3 Income inequality	23	83.85
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	21	89.44
<b>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</b>	29	77.02
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	25	83.61
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	28	64.07
4.3.3 Females employed with advanced degrees	36	58.52
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	39	83.39
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	18	95.50

NOTE: \* Indicates confidential data; ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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