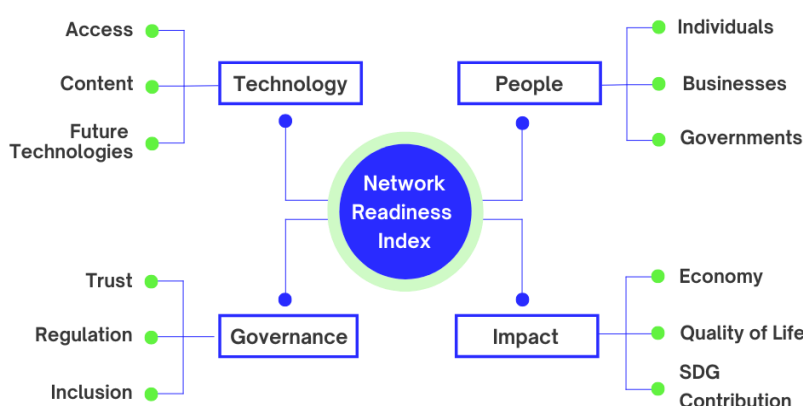


Network Readiness Index 2022 Switzerland

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 2022 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 131 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 58 variables.

Figure 1: The NRI 2022 model



Global NRI position of Switzerland

Switzerland ranks 5th out of the 131 economies included in the NRI 2022 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Switzerland global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Switzerland relate to Content, Future Technologies and Businesses, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Governments, Trust and Individuals sub-pillars.

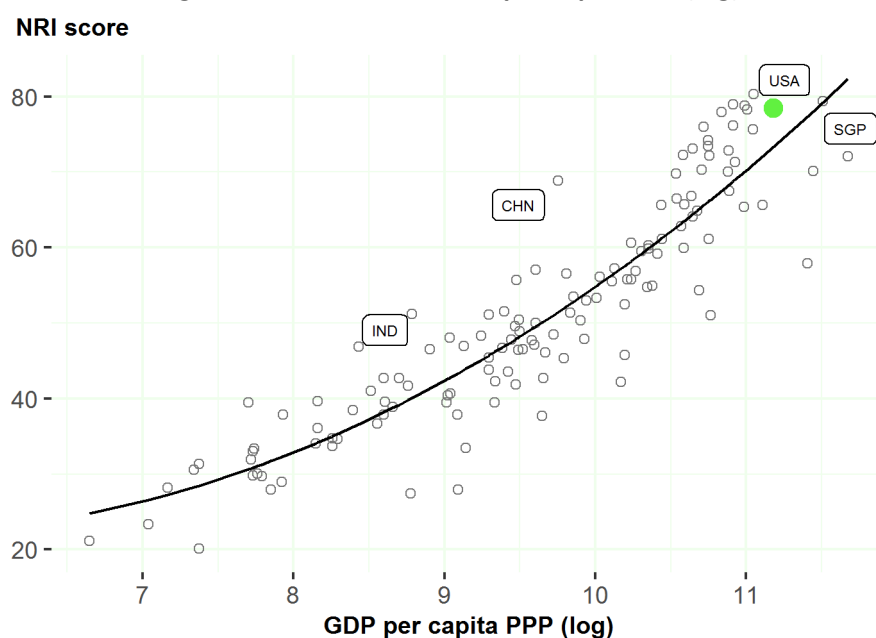
Table 1: Switzerland rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Content	1	SDG Contribution	10
Future Technologies	4	Economy	11
Businesses	4	Access	16
Regulation	4	Governments	18
Quality of Life	8	Trust	25
Inclusion	9	Individuals	49

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Switzerland 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, Switzerland 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: USA = United States (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (rank: 2), SWE = Sweden (3), CHN = China (23), IND = India (61). Netherlands (NLD) is ranked 4th. Switzerland belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is United States of America (USA). The top performer of its region-Europe-is Sweden (SWE).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries

Switzerland is ranked 5th 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 eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Europe

Switzerland is ranked 3rd within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

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



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

Dimension	Switzerland	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	78.45	66.21	63.72
Technology	81.02	60.28	56.43
People	67.44	58.83	56.35
Governance	84.65	76.89	74.79
Impact	80.68	68.86	67.30

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Switzerland performs particularly well include 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, and 1.2.1 GitHub commits (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use, 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth, and 1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions.

Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Switzerland

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	53
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	60
1.2.1 GitHub commits	1	1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	62
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	1	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	69
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1		
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	1		
1.3.4 Computer software spending	2		
4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	2		
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	3		
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	3		
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	4		
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	4		
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	4		
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	5		

NRI 2022 At-A-Glance: Switzerland

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 5 (out of 131)

Score: 78.45

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	2	81.02	C. Governance pillar	12	84.65
1st sub-pillar: Access	16	78.41	1st sub-pillar: Trust	25	76.18
2nd sub-pillar: Content	1	94.39	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	4	92.08
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	4	70.25	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	9	85.69
B. People pillar	11	67.44	D. Impact pillar	5	80.68
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	49	51.60	1st sub-pillar: Economy	11	66.49
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	4	79.28	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	8	87.97
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	18	71.44	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	10	87.60

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	2	81.02	C. Governance pillar	12	84.65
1st sub-pillar: Access	16	78.41	1st sub-pillar: Trust	25	76.18
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	10	88.36	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	5	93.32
1.1.2 Handset prices	10	85.03	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	50	86.74
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	60	25.67	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	19	66.23
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	3.1.4 Internet shopping	35	58.42
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	62	71.43	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	4	92.08
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	12	83.47
2nd sub-pillar: Content	1	94.39	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	20	93.53
1.2.1 GitHub commits	1	100.00	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	5	89.47
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	4	95.87	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	1	100.00	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	3	93.93
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	11	81.68	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	9	85.69
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	4	70.25	3.3.1 E-Participation	18	90.13
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	6	93.09	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	1	100.00
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	4	89.25	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	6	95.43
1.3.3 Robot density	10	35.75	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	69	67.34
1.3.4 Computer software spending	2	62.91	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	23	75.53
B. People pillar	11	67.44	D. Impact pillar	5	80.68

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	49	51.60	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	11	66.49
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	43	16.18	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	2	89.81 ●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	14	78.99	4.1.2 High-tech exports	29	52.60
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	22	80.72	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	3	95.37 ●
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	46	41.95	4.1.4 Domestic market size	34	63.82
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	28	62.79
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	6	40.16	4.1.6 ICT services exports	51	34.53
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	4	79.28	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	8	87.97
2.2.1 Firms with website	5	95.01	4.2.1 Happiness	8	91.69
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	7	80.02	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	18	90.31
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	7	79.34	4.2.3 Income inequality	41	75.13
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	17	86.24	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	4	94.74 ●
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	8	55.81	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	10	87.60
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	18	71.44	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	5	96.38
2.3.1 Government online services	36	82.42	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	21	68.18
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	23	57.35	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	53	79.82 ○
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	28	57.28	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	96.99
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	5	88.71	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	6	96.62

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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