

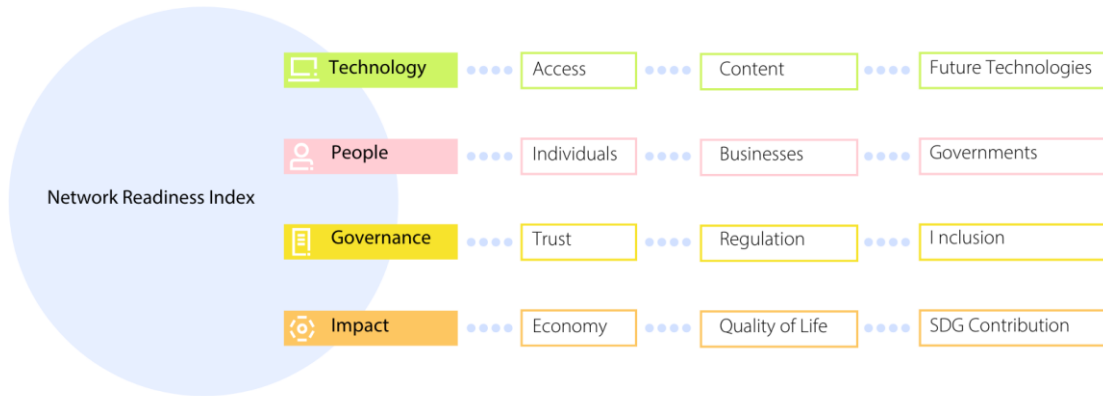
# Network Readiness Index 2024



## Sweden

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 2024 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 133 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 54 variables.

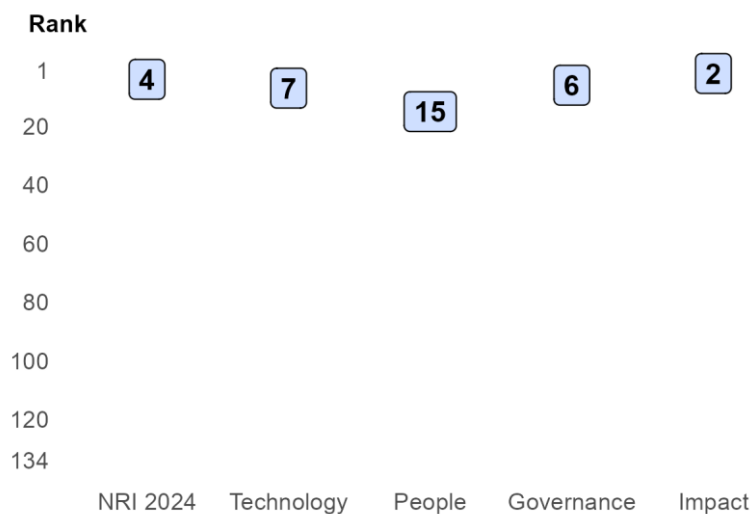
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



### Global NRI position of Sweden

Sweden ranks 4th out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns People.

Figure 2: Sweden global ranking, overall and by pillar



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### Performance at sub-pillar level

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

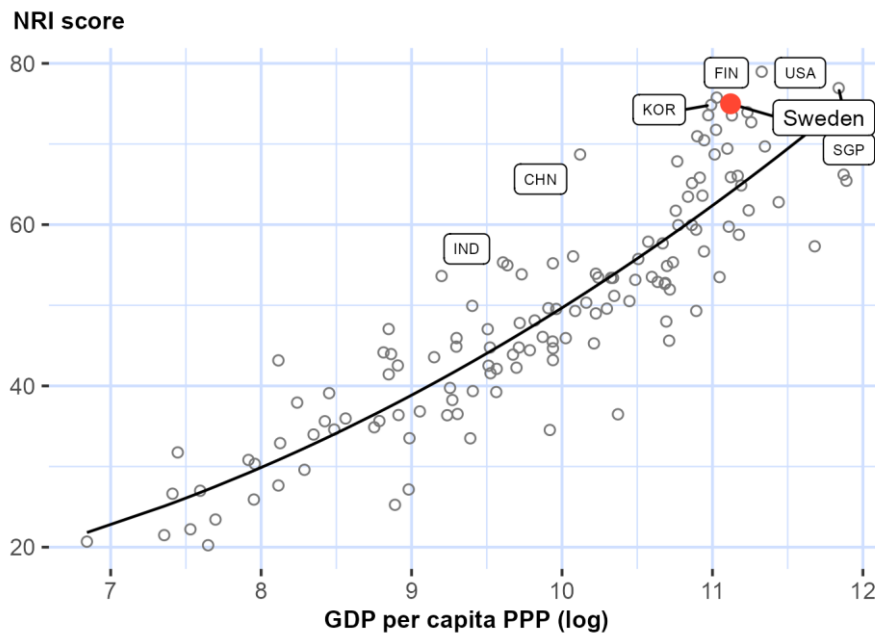
Table 1: Sweden rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Trust	3	Content	9
Future Technologies	4	Inclusion	10
Economy	4	SDG Contribution	10
Quality of Life	5	Access	16
Governments	6	Businesses	19
Regulation	6	Individuals	51

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Sweden 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, Sweden 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), FIN = Finland (3), SWE = Sweden (4), KOR = Republic of Korea (5), CHN = China (17), and IND = India (49). Sweden 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 Finland (FIN).

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## Performance against its income group and region

### High-income countries

Sweden is ranked 4th 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

Sweden is ranked 2nd 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 Sweden against its income group and region, overall and by pillar

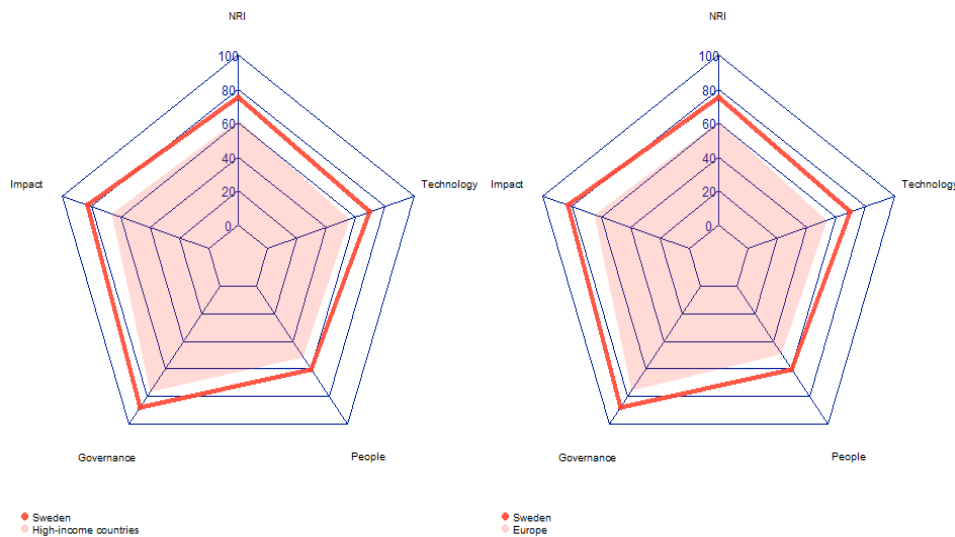


Table 2: Sweden scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Sweden	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	74.99	62.50	60.84
Technology	69.28	55.84	53.51
People	60.21	51.81	49.45
Governance	87.89	76.61	75.76
Impact	82.58	65.73	64.63

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#### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Sweden performs particularly well include 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, and 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth, 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, 1.2.4 AI scientific publications, and 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment.

**Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Sweden**

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	2.1.5 AI talent concentration	21
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	38
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	39
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	1	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	40
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	46
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	46
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	3	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	59
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	3	1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	74
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	4		
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	4		
3.1.4 Internet shopping	4		
1.2.1 GitHub commits	6		
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	6		
4.2.1 Happiness	7		

Note: For the full list of strengths and weaknesses, see At-A-Glance table.

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## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Sweden

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Rank: 4 (out of 133)

Score: 74.99

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	7	69.28	C. Governance pillar	6	87.89
1st sub-pillar: Access	16	79.49	1st sub-pillar: Trust	3	90.77
2nd sub-pillar: Content	9	57.62	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	6	89.98
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	4	70.73	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	10	82.92
B. People pillar	15	60.21	D. Impact pillar	2	82.58
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	51	51.65	1st sub-pillar: Economy	4	72.56
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	19	57.24	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	5	90.50
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	6	71.73	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	10	84.67

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	7	69.28	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	6	87.89
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	16	79.49	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	3	90.77
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	20	84.07	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	25	82.96
1.1.2 Handset prices	37	84.33	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	32	94.58
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	40	39.05	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	4	94.97
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	3.1.4 Internet shopping	4	90.56
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	74	69.48	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	6	89.98
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	8	87.49
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	9	57.62	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	46	86.90
1.2.1 GitHub commits	6	85.70	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	15	80.99
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	15	51.55	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	10	78.35	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	9	94.51
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	46	14.86	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	10	82.92
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	4	70.73	3.3.1 E-Participation	32	72.10
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	13	88.50	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	16	96.66
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	3	92.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	1	100.00
1.3.3 Robot density	6	45.02	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	38	69.85

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	16	57.40	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	20	75.98
<b>B. People pillar</b>	15	60.21	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	2	82.58
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	51	51.65	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	4	72.56
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	38	27.01	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	100.00 ●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	6	86.50 ●	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	39	63.16 ○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	20	70.13	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	18	68.90
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	4.1.4 ICT services exports	12	58.20
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	21	22.96 ○	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	5	90.50
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	19	57.24	4.2.1 Happiness	7	88.07 ●
2.2.1 Firms with website	8	89.19	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	12	93.49
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	18	27.60	4.2.3 Income inequality	21	85.35
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	32	62.00	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	8	94.54
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	14	50.16	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	10	84.67
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	6	71.73	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	14	90.32
2.3.1 Government online services	13	88.97	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	18	62.08
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	19	58.11	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00 ●
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	11	79.65	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	59	82.46 ○
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	4	60.21 ●	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	3	97.98 ●

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.



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