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 2025 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 127 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 53 variables.
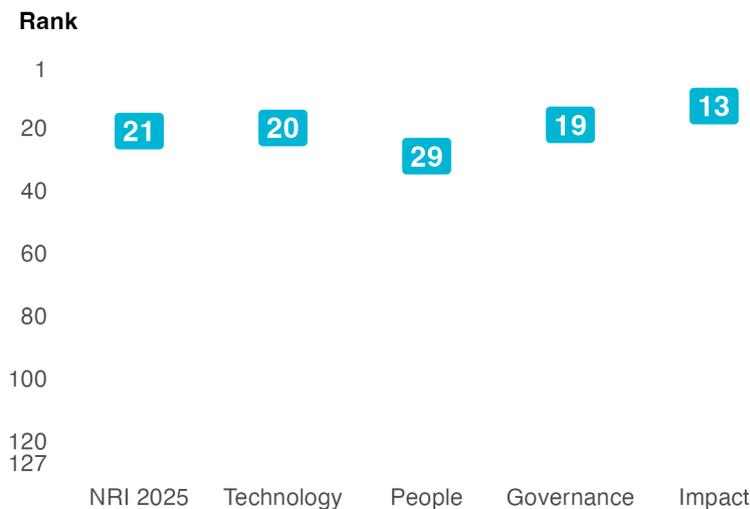
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model

Network Readiness Index	Technology	Access	Content	Future Technologies
	People	Individuals	Businesses	Governments
	Governance	Trust	Regulation	Inclusion
	Impact	Economy	Quality of Life	SDG Contribution

Global NRI position of Austria

Austria ranks 21 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns People.

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 Regulation, Economy and SDG Contribution, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Trust, Access and Individuals sub-pillars.
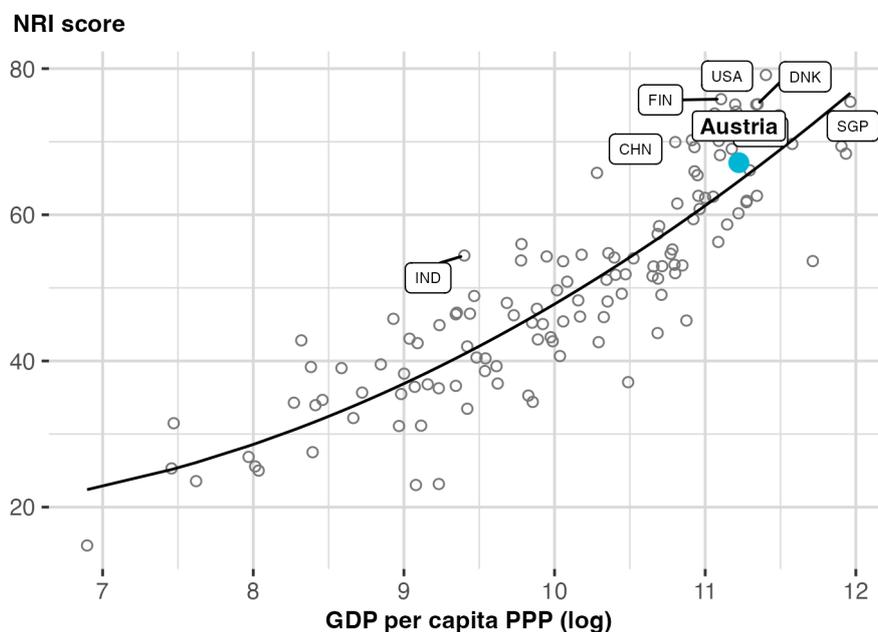
Table 1: Austria rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	13	Inclusion	23
Economy	15	Businesses	26
SDG Contribution	15	Governments	26
Quality of Life	19	Trust	27
Future Technologies	20	Access	35
Content	21	Individuals	56

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: USA = United States of America (rank: 1), FIN =Finland (rank: 2), SGP = Singapore (3), DNK =Denmark (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN =China (24), and IND = India (45).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries
Austria is ranked 21st 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 three of the four pillars: Technology, Governance and Impact. 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
Austria is ranked 15th 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 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	67.13	62.71	61.14
Technology	59.68	55.47	53.04
People	52.36	52.36	50.07
Governance	82.74	77.18	76.41
Impact	73.74	65.84	65.05

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Austria

Network Readiness Index   Rank: 21 (out of 127)   Score: 67.13

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	20	59.68	C. Governance pillar	19	82.74
1st sub-pillar: Access	35	76.86	1st sub-pillar: Trust	27	82.39
2nd sub-pillar: Content	21	47.80	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	13	85.60
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	20	54.38	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	23	80.24
B. People pillar	29	52.36	D. Impact pillar	13	73.74
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	56	53.23	1st sub-pillar: Economy	15	56.22
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	26	48.32	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	19	80.97
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	26	55.52	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	15	84.04

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	20	59.68		C. Governance pillar	19	82.74	
1st sub-pillar: Access	35	76.86		1st sub-pillar: Trust	27	82.39	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	8	92.57	●	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	22	86.67	
1.1.2 Handset prices	16	96.07	●	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	66	86.96	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	101	15.99	○	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	83	89.47	○	3.1.4 Internet shopping	19	73.55	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	89	67.05	○	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	13	85.60	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	19	76.30	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	21	47.80		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	30	85.94	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	18	58.29		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	13	80.70	●
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	13	57.99	●	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	49	68.55		3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	20	85.05	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	59	6.38		3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	23	80.24	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	20	54.38		3.3.1 E-Participation	37	76.81	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	34	74.90		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	8	97.87	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	26	64.25		3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	47	66.03	
1.3.3 Robot density	13	33.21		3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	16	45.15	●	D. Impact pillar	13	73.74	
B. People pillar	29	52.36		1st sub-pillar: Economy	15	56.22	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	56	53.23		4.1.1 ICT patent applications	14	60.71	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	35	31.13		4.1.2 Domestic market scale	43	61.74	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	37	65.04		4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	14	74.89	●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	14	83.96	●	4.1.4 ICT services exports	33	27.53	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a		2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	19	80.97	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	20	32.80		4.2.1 Happiness	17	79.31	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	26	48.32		4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	49	79.69	

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:

Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	13	91.51	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	25	24.46	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	43	47.30	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	25	30.02	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	26	55.52	
2.3.1 Government online services	39	80.55	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	70	34.16	○
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	8	51.84	●

NOTE: ● indicates a strength and ○ indicates a weakness.

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	31	81.12	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	22	86.70	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	15	84.04	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	19	61.62	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	20	95.45	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	29	85.79	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	23	86.56	

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