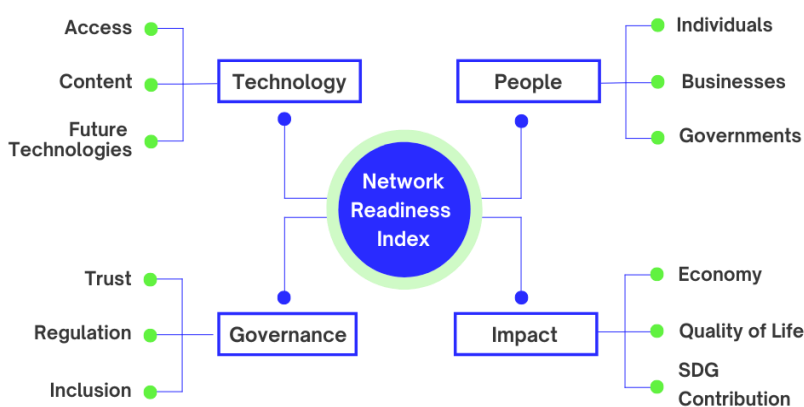


Network Readiness Index 2022

Israel

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.

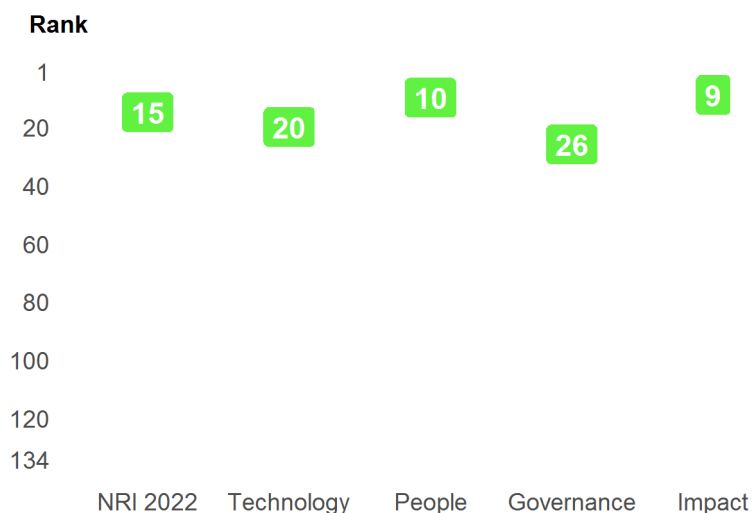
Figure 1: The NRI 2022 model



Global NRI position of Israel

Israel ranks 15th out of the 131 economies included in the NRI 2022 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Israel global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

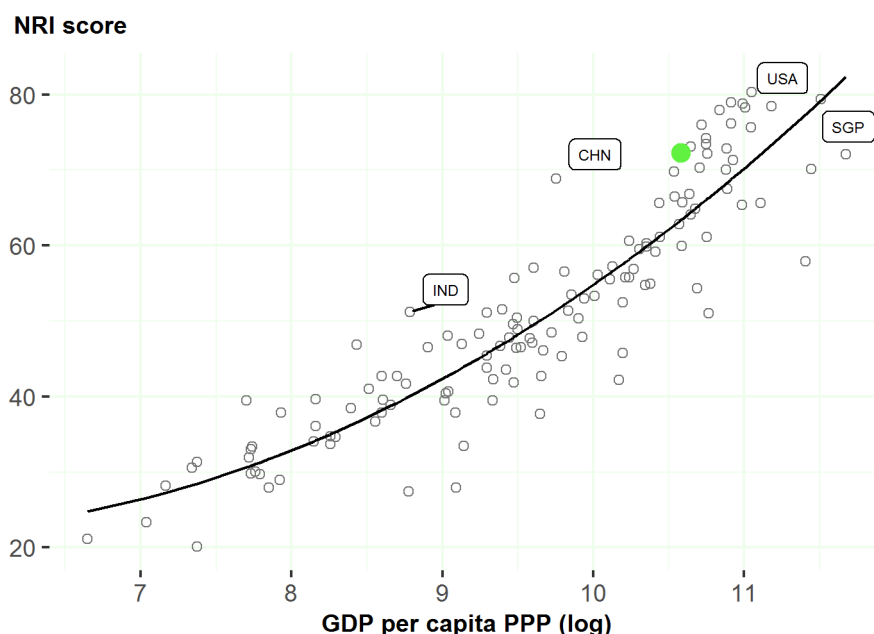
Table 1: Israel rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	2	Governments	21
Economy	4	Quality of Life	22
Businesses	13	SDG Contribution	27
Future Technologies	17	Trust	31
Content	19	Inclusion	32
Regulation	19	Access	40

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Israel 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, Israel 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. Israel 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

Israel 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 nine of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Regulation, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Europe

Israel is ranked 9th 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 Israel against its income group and region, overall and by pillar

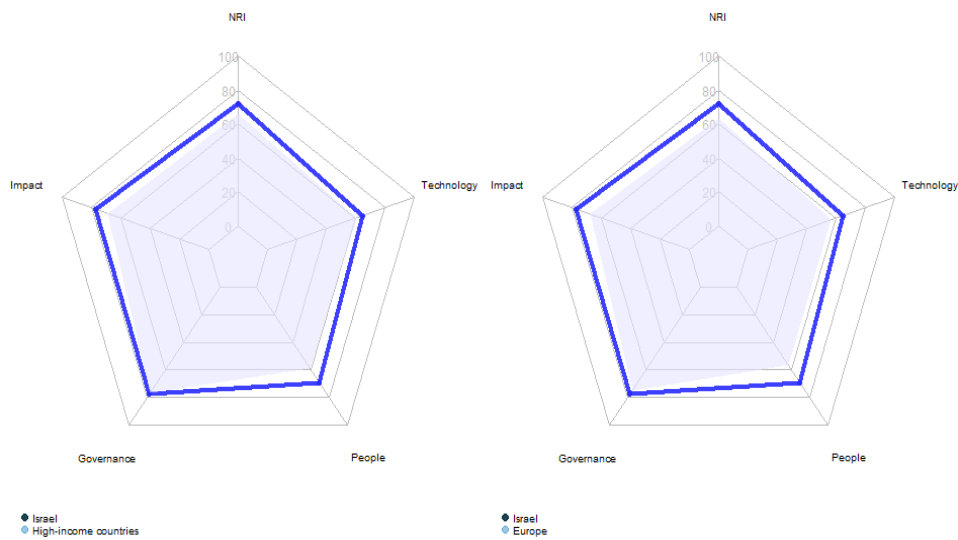


Table 2: Israel scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Israel	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	72.20	66.21	63.72
Technology	64.64	60.28	56.43
People	69.25	58.83	56.35
Governance	77.63	76.89	74.79
Impact	77.27	68.86	67.30

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Israel performs particularly well include 2.1.6 AI talent concentration, 2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise, and 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment, 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth, and 1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions.

Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Israel

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	1	4.2.3 Income inequality	72
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	1	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	73
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	82
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	2	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	90
4.1.6 ICT services exports	3		
4.2.1 Happiness	3		
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	4		
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	4		
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	5		
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	6		
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	6		
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	6		

NRI 2022 At-A-Glance: Israel

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 15 (out of 131)

Score: 72.20

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	20	64.64	C. Governance pillar	26	77.63
1st sub-pillar: Access	40	72.50	1st sub-pillar: Trust	31	70.75
2nd sub-pillar: Content	19	65.32	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	19	83.42
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	17	56.12	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	32	78.73
B. People pillar	10	69.25	D. Impact pillar	9	77.27
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	2	73.77	1st sub-pillar: Economy	4	69.04
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	13	70.79	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	22	81.77
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	21	63.20	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	27	80.99

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	20	64.64	C. Governance pillar	26	77.63
1st sub-pillar: Access	40	72.50	1st sub-pillar: Trust	31	70.75
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	8	89.40	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	41	75.18
1.1.2 Handset prices	28	72.89	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	44	90.77
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	73	19.13	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	25	58.49
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	55	99.68	3.1.4 Internet shopping	34	58.58
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	82	68.89	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	19	83.42
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	37	85.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	21	74.13
2nd sub-pillar: Content	19	65.32	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	90	71.18
1.2.1 GitHub commits	9	69.68	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	4	91.58
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	39	15.57	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	11	98.62	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	32	80.21
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	16	77.38	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	32	78.73
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	17	56.12	3.3.1 E-Participation	64	70.37
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	4	96.84	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	37	89.70
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	2	96.25	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	5	95.91
1.3.3 Robot density	27	10.63	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	40	72.10
1.3.4 Computer software spending	61	20.74	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	61	65.55

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
B. People pillar	10	69.25	D. Impact pillar	9	77.27
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	2	73.77	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	4	69.04
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	NA	NA	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	38	44.31
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	12	80.77	4.1.2 High-tech exports	13	67.14
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	46	74.39	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	6	77.62 ●
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	49	39.92	4.1.4 Domestic market size	48	59.16
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	8	84.30
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	1	100.00 ●	4.1.6 ICT services exports	3	81.69 ●
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	13	70.79	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	22	81.77
2.2.1 Firms with website	51	60.94	4.2.1 Happiness	3	96.14 ●
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	44	47.09	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	59	75.39
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	11	75.14	4.2.3 Income inequality	72	61.31 ○
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	NA	NA	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	6	94.25 ●
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	1	100.00 ●	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	27	80.99
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	21	63.20	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	19	91.69
2.3.1 Government online services	54	73.94	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	38	55.21
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	31	47.06	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	74	72.81
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	6	83.26	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	17	90.06
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	34	48.54	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	95.18

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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