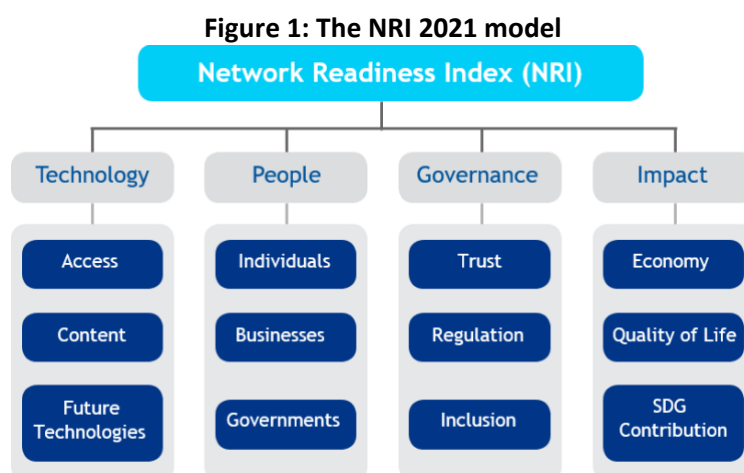


# Network Readiness Index 2021

## Georgia

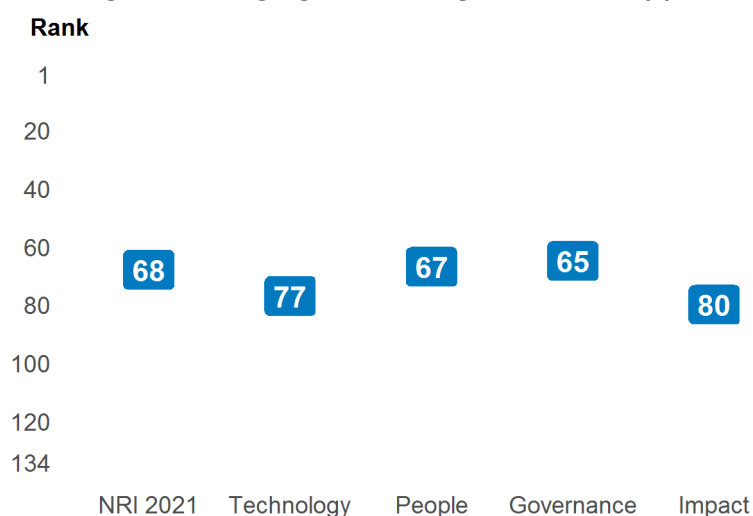
The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2021 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 130 economies based on their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

Georgia ranks 68th out of the 130 economies included in the NRI 2021 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Governance. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

**Figure 2: Georgia global ranking, overall and by pillar**



### Performance at sub-pillar level

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

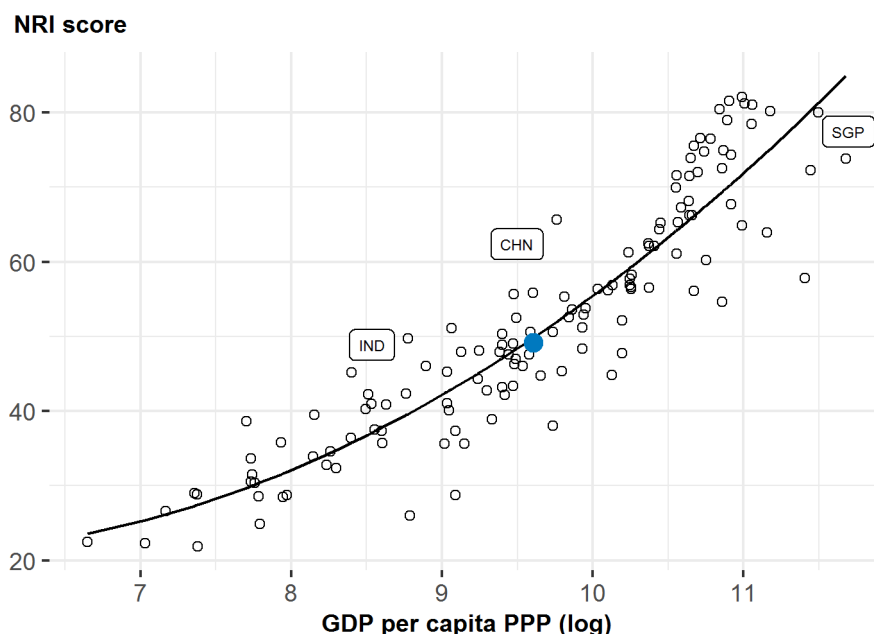
**Table 1: Georgia rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	45	SDG Contribution	68
Content	59	Governments	75
Individuals	62	Inclusion	82
Access	63	Quality of Life	83
Businesses	63	Economy	89
Trust	67	Future Technologies	114

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Georgia 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, Georgia is slightly below the trend line, which suggests that its network readiness is more or less in line with what 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. Georgia belongs to the group of upper-middle-income countries, where the best performer is China (CHN). The top performer of its region-Europe-is Netherlands (NLD).

## Performance against its income group and region

### Upper-middle-income countries

Georgia is ranked 18th in the group of upper-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in one of the four pillars: governance. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in six of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Individuals, Trust, Regulation and SDG Contribution.

### Europe

Georgia is ranked 38th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it trails the regional average in each of them.

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



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

Dimension	Georgia	Upper-middle-income countries	Europe
NRI	49.10	49.71	65.45
Technology	40.84	43.52	59.78
People	48.32	48.48	60.83
Governance	55.74	53.94	73.31
Impact	51.48	52.89	67.86

### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Georgia performs particularly well include 1.1.7 Internet access in schools, 2.1.5 Adult literacy rate, and 1.1.5 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments, and 2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise.

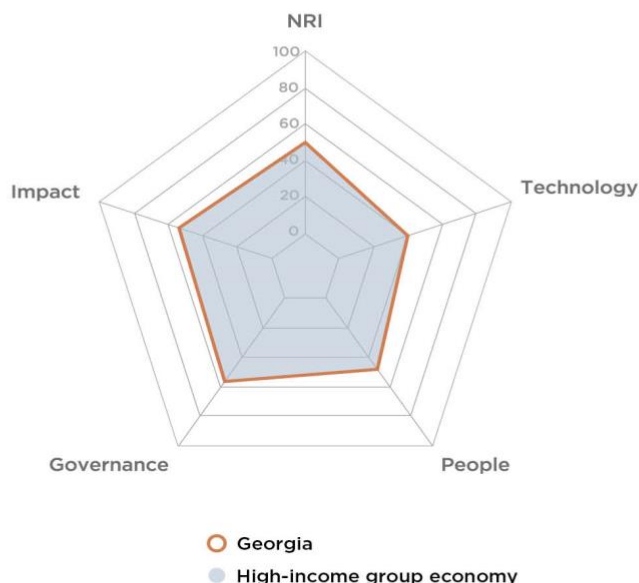
**Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Georgia**

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	1	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	68
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	12	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	86
1.1.5 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	20	2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	89
4.1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person engaged	22	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	102
4.3.3 Females employed with advanced degrees	22	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	112
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	27		
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	28		
1.2.2 Wikipedia edits	29		
2.2.3 Professionals	35		
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	36		

# Georgia

**Network Readiness Index** Rank (out of 130) **68** Score **49.10**

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>40.84</b>
1st sub-pillar: Access	63	66.47
2nd sub-pillar: Content	59	37.47
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	114	18.59
<b>B. People pillar</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48.32</b>
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	62	63.38
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	63	41.11
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	75	40.48
<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>55.74</b>
1st sub-pillar: Trust	67	41.82
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	45	71.26
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	82	54.13
<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>51.48</b>
1st sub-pillar: Economy	89	31.11
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	83	61.65
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	68	61.67



## Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	77	40.84
<b>1st sub-pillar: Access</b>	63	66.47
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	67	58.25
1.1.2 Handset prices	89	41.04
1.1.3 Households with internet access	50	83.97
1.1.4 SMS sent by population 15-69	56	77.74
1.1.5 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	20	99.99 ●
1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth	45	4.27
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	1	100.00 ●
<b>2nd sub-pillar: Content</b>	59	37.47
1.2.1 GitHub commits	88	1.43
1.2.2 Wikipedia edits	29	76.32 ●
1.2.3 Internet domain registrations	*	*
1.2.4 Mobile apps development	59	78.54
1.2.5 AI scientific publications	84	27.82
<b>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</b>	114	18.59
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	NA	NA
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	96	29.90
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA
1.3.4 Computer software spending	90	7.28
<b>B. People pillar</b>	67	48.32
<b>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</b>	62	63.38
2.1.1 Active mobile broadband subscriptions	97	70.59
2.1.2 ICT skills	56	24.73
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	36	77.96 ●
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	42	44.42
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	12	99.21 ●
<b>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</b>	63	41.11
2.2.1 Firms with website	66	48.25
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	89	2.06 ○
2.2.3 Professionals	35	42.33 ●
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	53	40.07
2.2.5 Annual investment in telecommunication services	89	72.83
2.2.6 GERD performed by business enterprise	NA	NA
<b>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</b>	75	40.48
2.3.1 Government online services	85	57.57
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	40	37.26
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	NA	NA
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	63	26.80

Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	65	55.74
<b>1st sub-pillar: Trust</b>	67	41.82
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	50	65.13
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	63	80.73
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	90	15.90
3.1.4 Internet shopping	89	5.54
<b>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</b>	45	71.26
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	28	71.69 ●
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	27	92.35 ●
3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to emerging technologies	NA	NA
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	112	50.00 ○
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	57	71.00
<b>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</b>	82	54.13
3.3.1 E-Participation	78	62.97
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	83	44.43
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	81	51.78
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	45	64.35
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	102	47.13 ○
<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	80	51.48
<b>1st sub-pillar: Economy</b>	89	31.11
4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	86	10.02 ○
4.1.2 High-tech exports	75	15.80
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	62	35.78
4.1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person engaged	22	72.09 ●
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	NA	NA
4.1.6 ICT services exports	79	21.84
<b>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</b>	83	61.65
4.2.1 Happiness	93	41.51
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	92	66.07
4.2.3 Income inequality	60	70.57
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	78	68.46
<b>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</b>	68	61.67
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	83	62.30
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	68	21.46 ○
4.3.3 Females employed with advanced degrees	22	74.30 ●
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	92	66.85
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	57	83.43

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

## Sources

- Berry, B. (2019). berryFunctions: Function Collection Related to Plotting and Hydrology. R package version 1.18.2. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=berryFunctions>
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2019). The Network Readiness Index 2019: Towards a Future-Ready Society. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2020). The Network Readiness Index 2020: Fostering Digital Transformation in a post-COVID Global Economy. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2021). The Network Readiness Index 2021: Shaping the Global Recovery. How digital technologies can help make the post-COVID world more equal. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.
- Gohel, D. (2019). officer: Manipulation of Microsoft Word and PowerPoint Documents. R package version 0.3.6. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=officer>
- Gohel, D. (2019). flextable: Functions for Tabular Reporting. R package version 0.5.6. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=flextable>
- Milton Bache, S. & Wickham, H. (2014). magrittr: A Forward-Pipe Operator for R. R package version 1.5. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=magrittr>
- Nakazawa, M. (2019). fmsb: Functions for Medical Statistics Book with some Demographic Data. R package version 0.7.0. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=fmsb>
- R Core Team (2018). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL: <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Slowikowski, K. (2019). ggrepel: Automatically Position Non-Overlapping Text Labels with 'ggplot2'. R package version 0.8.1. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ggrepel>
- Wickham, H. (2007). Reshaping Data with the reshape Package. Journal of Statistical Software, 21(12), 1-20. URL: <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v21/i12/>.
- Wickham, H. (2016). ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer-Verlag. New York.
- Wickham et al., (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. Journal of Open Source Software, 4(43), 1686, URL: <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>