



Jordan

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 2023 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 134 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.

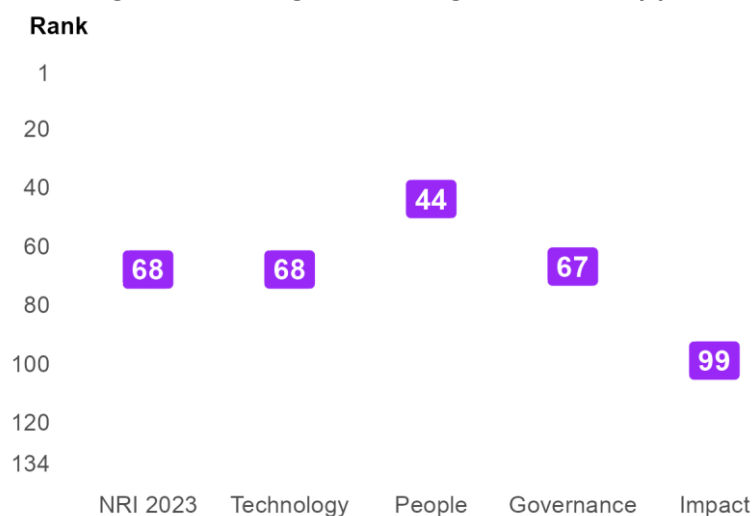
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



Global NRI position of Jordan

Jordan ranks 68th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

Figure 2: Jordan 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 Jordan relate to Businesses, Future Technologies and Individuals, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Trust, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution sub-pillars.

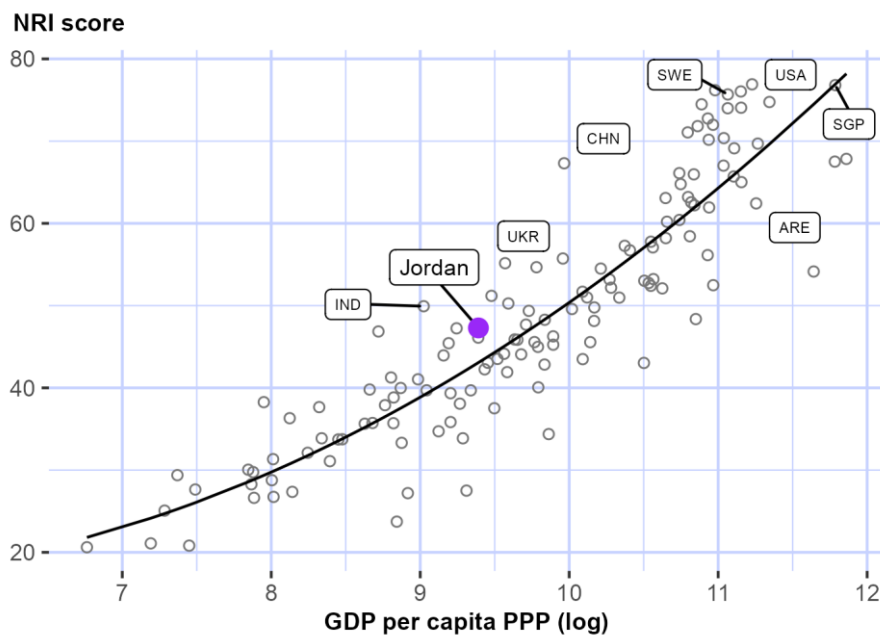
Table 1: Jordan rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Businesses	27	Economy	84
Future Technologies	39	Governments	85
Individuals	44	Access	91
Inclusion	50	Trust	92
Content	65	Quality of Life	93
Regulation	71	SDG Contribution	105

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Jordan 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, Jordan 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), NLD = Netherlands (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN = China (20), IND = India (61). Jordan belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Ukraine (UKR). The top performer of its region-Arab States-is United Arab Emirates (ARE).

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Performance against its income group and region

Lower-middle-income countries

Jordan is ranked 4th in the group of lower-middle-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 lower-middle-income countries in eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy and Quality of Life.

Arab States

Jordan is ranked 7th within Arab States (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in two of the four pillars: NRI, People and Governance. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Arab States in six of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Regulation and Inclusion.

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

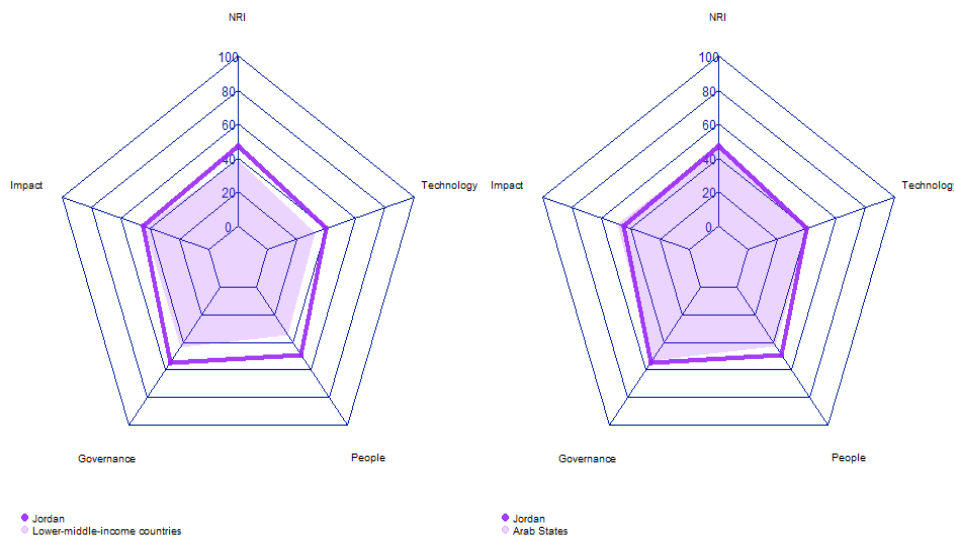


Table 2: Jordan scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Jordan	Lower-middle-income countries	Arab States
NRI	47.29	38.41	46.59
Technology	40.05	32.12	41.17
People	49.19	34.38	42.66
Governance	55.16	43.27	53.45
Impact	44.75	43.89	49.08

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Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Jordan performs particularly well include 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments, 2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system, and 2.2.1 Firms with website (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity, 4.1.6 ICT services exports, and 3.1.3 Online access to financial account.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Jordan

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	1	2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	86
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	14	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87
2.2.1 Firms with website	24	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	112
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	26	4.1.6 ICT services exports	127
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	27	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	129
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	39		
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	40		
1.3.4 Computer software spending	41		
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	42		
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	43		

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

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NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Jordan

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Rank: 68 (out of 134)

Score: 47.29

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	68	40.05	C. Governance pillar	67	55.16
1st sub-pillar: Access	91	54.39	1st sub-pillar: Trust	92	33.54
2nd sub-pillar: Content	65	23.19	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	71	63.44
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	39	42.56	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	50	68.49
B. People pillar	44	49.19	D. Impact pillar	99	44.75
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	44	52.10	1st sub-pillar: Economy	84	22.66
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	27	62.28	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	93	59.85
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	85	33.19	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	105	51.73

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	68	40.05	C. Governance pillar	67	55.16
1st sub-pillar: Access	91	54.39	1st sub-pillar: Trust	92	33.54
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	101	41.04	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	98	38.62
1.1.2 Handset prices	63	47.38	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	78	70.45
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	58	30.36	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	112	9.24 ○
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	40	99.93 ●	3.1.4 Internet shopping	78	15.85
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	51	74.07	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	71	63.44
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	60	33.56	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	62	53.00
2nd sub-pillar: Content	65	23.19	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	64	84.12
1.2.1 GitHub commits	75	4.33	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	45	56.36
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	78	2.31	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87	66.67 ○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	26	75.38 ●	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	84	57.07
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	44	10.75	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	50	68.49
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	39	42.56	3.3.1 E-Participation	67	53.49
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	59	49.03	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	97	54.42
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	44	49.25	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	42	74.52 ●

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	84	60.03
1.3.4 Computer software spending	41	29.40	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	1	100.00
B. People pillar	44	49.19	D. Impact pillar	99	44.75
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	44	52.10	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	84	22.66
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	75	7.25	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	66	20.69
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	14	79.79	4.1.2 High-tech exports	104	2.55
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	80	54.45	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	45	8.06
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	84	21.18	4.1.4 Domestic market size	84	46.39
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	27	97.84	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	39	57.27
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	4.1.6 ICT services exports	127	1.02
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	27	62.28	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	93	59.85
2.2.1 Firms with website	24	78.10	4.2.1 Happiness	106	37.26
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	NA	NA	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	88	64.05
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	61	32.93	4.2.3 Income inequality	NA	NA
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	80	75.83	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	45	78.25
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	NA	NA	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	105	51.73
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	85	33.19	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	98	51.25
2.3.1 Government online services	73	62.36	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	55	33.44
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	86	11.76	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	129	24.78
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	48	46.28	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	68	71.89
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	50	12.36	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	43	77.30

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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