

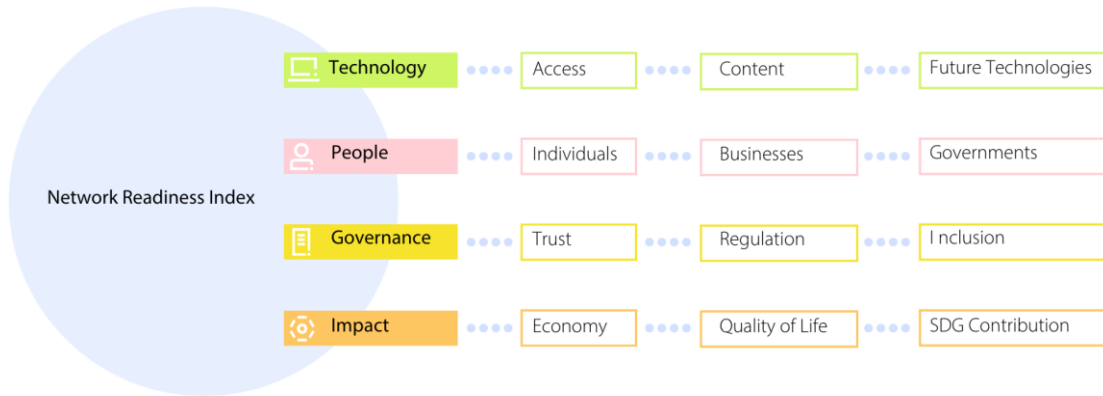
# Network Readiness Index 2024



## Bolivia

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.

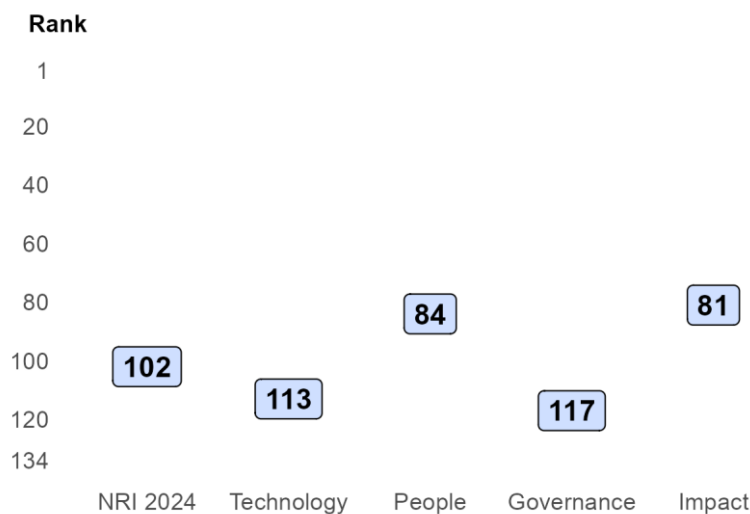
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



### Global NRI position of Bolivia

Bolivia ranks 102nd 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 Governance.

Figure 2: Bolivia 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 Bolivia relate to Individuals, SDG Contribution and Businesses, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Trust, Economy and Regulation sub-pillars.

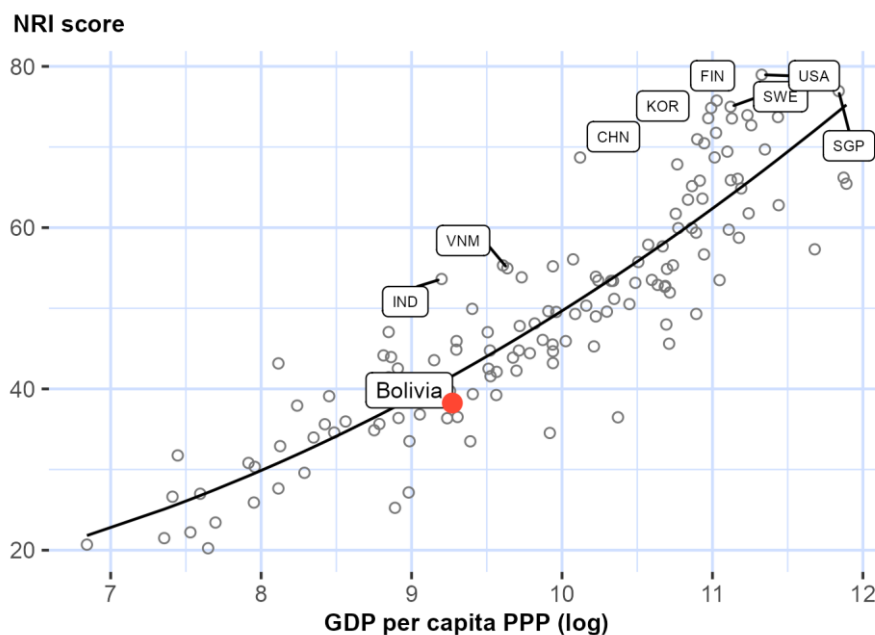
**Table 1: Bolivia rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	24	Governments	108
SDG Contribution	43	Future Technologies	110
Businesses	77	Content	111
Quality of Life	78	Trust	113
Inclusion	95	Economy	118
Access	107	Regulation	121

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Bolivia 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, Bolivia is well below the trend line, which suggests that it is underachieving and that one would expect it could raise its network readiness in view of 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). Bolivia belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Viet Nam (VNM). The top performer of its region-The Americas-is United States of America (USA).

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### Performance against its income group and region

#### Lower-middle-income countries

Bolivia is ranked 18th 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 two of the four pillars: People and Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in five of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals, Businesses, Inclusion, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

#### The Americas

Bolivia is ranked 17th within The Americas (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in The Americas in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals and SDG Contribution.

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

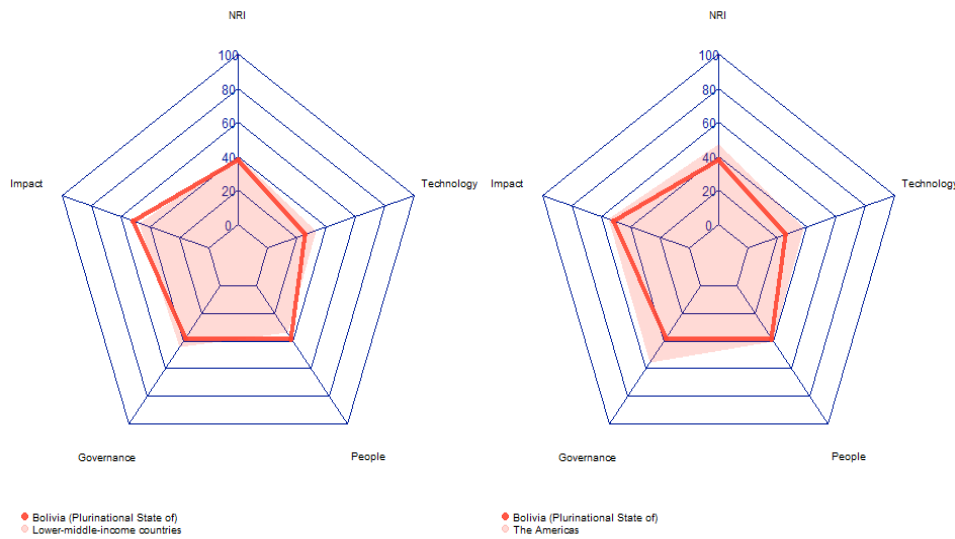


Table 2: Bolivia scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Bolivia	Lower-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	38.25	39.67	47.17
Technology	25.19	32.71	37.72
People	38.29	34.14	40.44
Governance	37.94	44.34	55.39
Impact	51.57	47.49	55.11

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#### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Bolivia performs particularly well include 1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions, 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments, and 1.3.4 Computer software spending (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies, 3.2.1 Regulatory quality, and 4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy.

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

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	27	1.1.6 Internet access in schools	83
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	37	1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	105
1.3.4 Computer software spending	48	2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	107
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	48	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	113
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	57	2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	114
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	59	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	119
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	66	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	120
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	69	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	121
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	71	1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	128
4.2.1 Happiness	72	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	128
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	74		

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

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## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Bolivia

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Rank: 102 (out of 133)

Score: 38.25

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	113	25.19	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	117	37.94
1st sub-pillar: Access	107	41.38	1st sub-pillar: Trust	113	22.70
2nd sub-pillar: Content	111	12.66	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	121	43.06
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	110	21.53	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	95	48.08
<b>B. People pillar</b>	84	38.29	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	81	51.57
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	24	58.21	1st sub-pillar: Economy	118	18.05
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	77	33.48	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	78	62.06
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	108	23.19	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	43	74.60

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	113	25.19	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	117	37.94
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	107	41.38	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	113	22.70
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	94	49.36	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	92	42.48
1.1.2 Handset prices	101	41.47	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	120	16.17 ○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	27	46.12 ●	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	94	19.28
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	107	35.24	3.1.4 Internet shopping	84	12.87
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	81	68.58	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	121	43.06
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	83	7.52 ○	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	128	19.61 ○
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	111	12.66	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	111	63.69
1.2.1 GitHub commits	84	4.25	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	113	9.81 ○
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	96	0.98	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	119	50.00 ○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	108	44.48	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	59	72.17 ●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	109	0.93	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	95	48.08
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	110	21.53	3.3.1 E-Participation	101	30.24
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	105	26.21 ○	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	103	49.89
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	128	12.00 ○	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	115	28.37
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	83	58.47

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Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	48	26.38	●	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	37	73.42	●
<b>B. People pillar</b>	84	38.29		<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	81	51.57	
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	24	58.21		<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	118	18.05	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	NA	NA		4.1.1 ICT patent applications	NA	NA	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	107	31.62	○	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	86	46.21	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	74	51.78	●	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	121	4.94	○
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	57	91.23	●	4.1.4 ICT services exports	110	3.01	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA		<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	78	62.06	
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	77	33.48		4.2.1 Happiness	72	59.25	●
2.2.1 Firms with website	79	40.88		4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	66	77.42	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	NA	NA		4.2.3 Income inequality	91	56.81	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	69	49.40	●	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	111	42.24	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	82	10.16		<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	43	74.60	
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	108	23.19		4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	90	58.06	
2.3.1 Government online services	95	46.87		4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	70	22.69		4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	48	84.62	●
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	114	0.00	○	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	71	79.53	●
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA		4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	75	61.26	

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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