

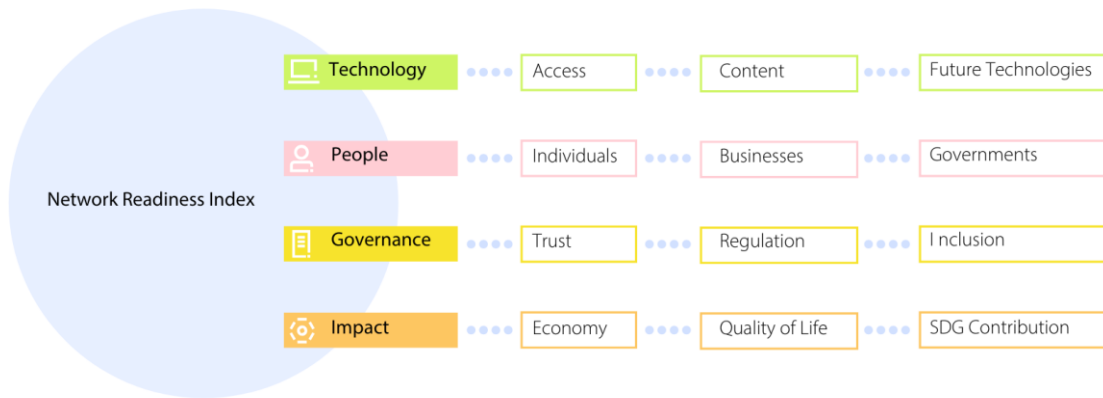
Network Readiness Index 2024



El Salvador

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.

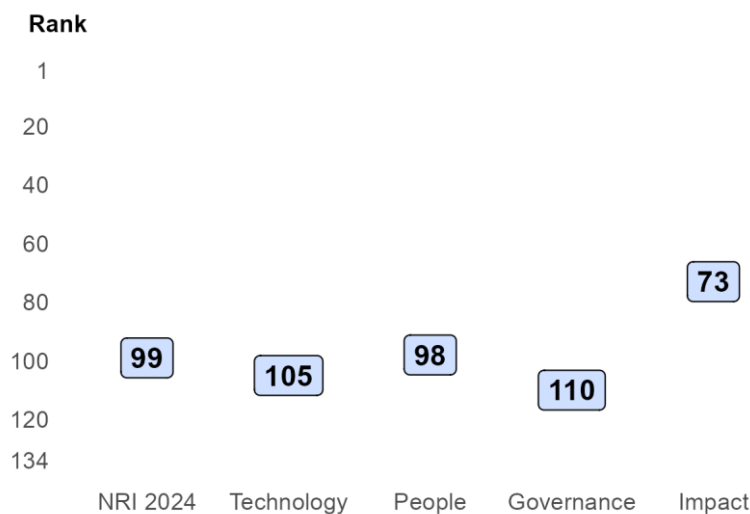
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



Global NRI position of El Salvador

El Salvador ranks 99th 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: El Salvador global ranking, overall and by pillar



Network Readiness Index 2024



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

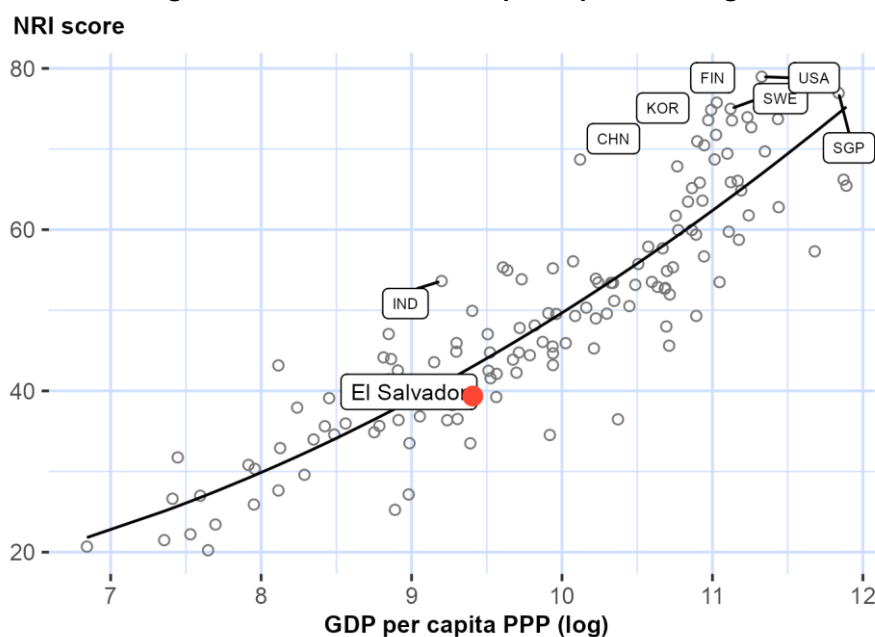
Table 1: El Salvador rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	32	Content	109
Businesses	46	Governments	110
SDG Contribution	74	Future Technologies	114
Individuals	86	Economy	114
Regulation	93	Inclusion	116
Access	97	Trust	118

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of El Salvador 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, El Salvador 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). El Salvador belongs to the group of upper-middle-income countries, where the best performer is China (CHN). The top performer of its region-The Americas-is United States of America (USA).

Network

Readiness Index

2024



Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

El Salvador is ranked 31st 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: Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Businesses and Quality of Life.

The Americas

El Salvador is ranked 16th 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: Businesses and Quality of Life.

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

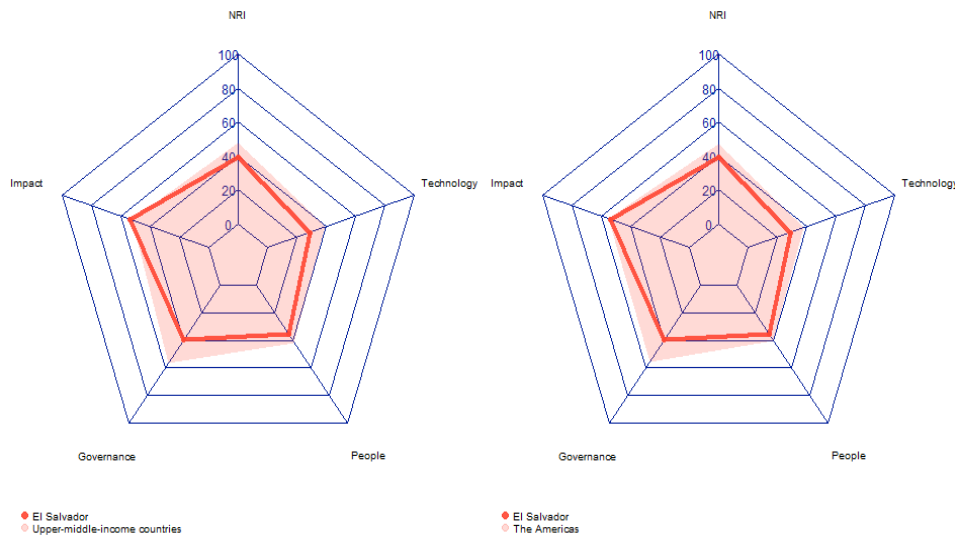


Table 2: El Salvador scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	El Salvador	Upper-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	39.36	47.52	47.17
Technology	28.55	39.51	37.72
People	35.54	41.65	40.44
Governance	39.83	56.74	55.39
Impact	53.53	52.19	55.11

Network

Readiness Index

2024



Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where El Salvador performs particularly well include 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content, 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices, and 4.2.1 Happiness (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.2.4 AI scientific publications, 3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments, and 3.1.2 Cybersecurity.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for El Salvador

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	3	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	76
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	6	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	79
4.2.1 Happiness	35	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87
2.2.1 Firms with website	41	2.3.2 Data Capabilities	88
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	44	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	117
4.1.4 ICT services exports	45	2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	119
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	45	1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	120
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	47	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	121
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	48	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	124
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	69	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	124

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

Network

Readiness Index

2024



NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: El Salvador

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 99 (out of 133)

Score: 39.36

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	105	28.55	C. Governance pillar	110	39.83
1st sub-pillar: Access	97	51.08	1st sub-pillar: Trust	118	19.96
2nd sub-pillar: Content	109	14.01	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	93	60.35
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	114	20.56	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	116	39.17
B. People pillar	98	35.54	D. Impact pillar	73	53.53
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	86	44.21	1st sub-pillar: Economy	114	20.88
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	46	39.83	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	32	76.96
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	110	22.58	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	74	62.74

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	105	28.55	C. Governance pillar	110	39.83
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	97	51.08	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	118	19.96
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	111	38.31	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	97	39.37
1.1.2 Handset prices	74	59.36	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	121	13.33 ○
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	117	6.87 ○	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	98	17.96
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	104	37.66	3.1.4 Internet shopping	96	9.16
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	71	69.92	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	93	60.35
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	44	94.37 ●	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	96	37.16
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	109	14.01	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	104	66.07
1.2.1 GitHub commits	72	5.00	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	102	25.35
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	86	1.42	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87	75.00 ○
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	102	49.37	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	3	98.15 ●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	124	0.25 ○	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	116	39.17
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	114	20.56	3.3.1 E-Participation	94	33.73
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	94	38.94	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	124	30.53 ○
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	120	19.00 ○	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	105	35.82
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	88	55.55

Network

Readiness Index

2024



Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	110	3.75	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	100	40.24
B. People pillar	98	35.54	D. Impact pillar	73	53.53
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	86	44.21	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	114	20.88
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	119	1.58	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	79	0.00
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	96	37.73	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	98	41.03
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	72	52.34	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	108	19.19
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	64	85.17	4.1.4 ICT services exports	45	23.31
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	32	76.96
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	46	39.83	4.2.1 Happiness	35	73.03
2.2.1 Firms with website	41	65.20	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	6	96.14
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	NA	NA	4.2.3 Income inequality	80	62.21
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	77	47.83	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	79	61.22
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	96	6.47	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	74	62.74
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	110	22.58	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	45	79.03
2.3.1 Government online services	106	41.09	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	76	9.54
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	88	11.38	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	48	84.62
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	68	35.05	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	47	84.14
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	95	2.80	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	69	66.27

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

Network

Readiness Index

2024



Sources

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2024). *The Network Readiness Index 2024*. Oxford, UK; Washington DC, USA.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2023). *The Network Readiness Index 2023: Trust in Network Society: A Crisis of the Digital Age*. Oxford, UK; Washington DC, USA.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2022). *The Network Readiness Index 2022: Benchmarking the Future of the Network Economy*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

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 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>