

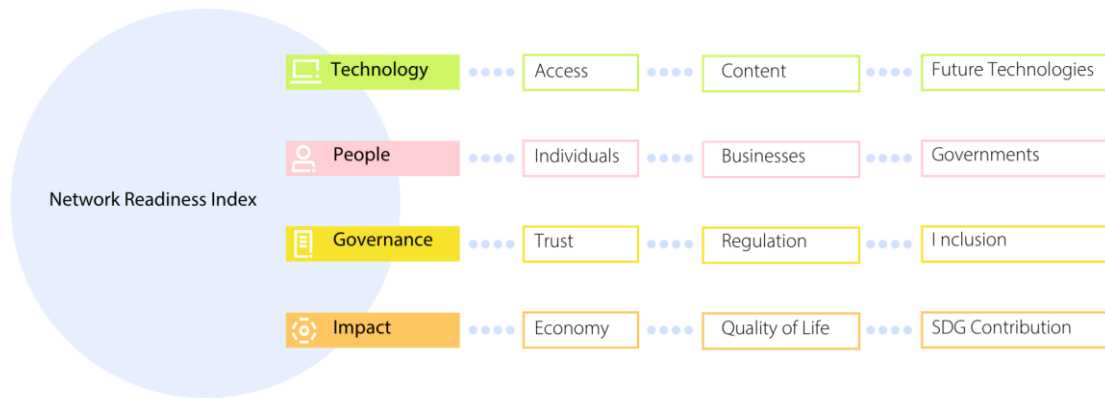
# Network Readiness Index 2024



## Jamaica

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.

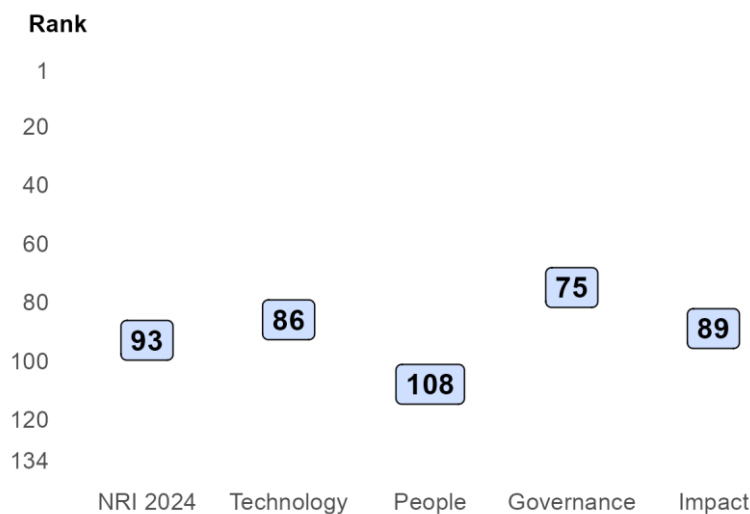
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



### Global NRI position of Jamaica

Jamaica ranks 93rd out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Governance. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns People.

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

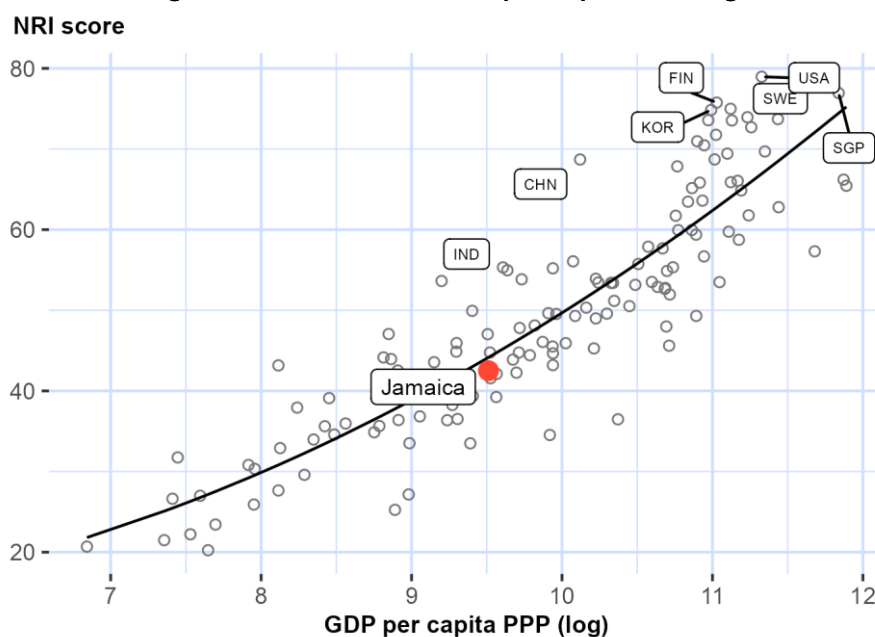
Table 1: Jamaica rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	31	Access	87
Future Technologies	59	Trust	105
Quality of Life	70	Economy	106
Governments	82	Content	108
Inclusion	84	Individuals	115
SDG Contribution	84	Businesses	117

## NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Jamaica 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, Jamaica 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: 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). Jamaica 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

Jamaica is ranked 29th in the group of upper-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score below the income group average in each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Future Technologies, Regulation and Quality of Life.

### The Americas

Jamaica is ranked 14th 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 three of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Future Technologies and Regulation.

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

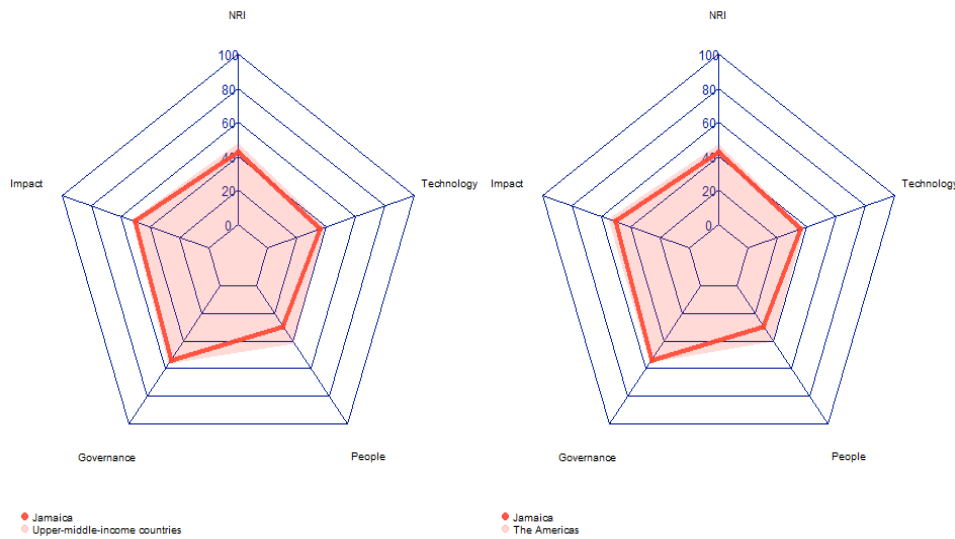


Table 2: Jamaica scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Jamaica	Upper-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	42.50	47.52	47.17
Technology	36.06	39.51	37.72
People	29.56	41.65	40.44
Governance	53.92	56.74	55.39
Impact	50.48	52.19	55.11

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



#### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Jamaica performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use, and 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.1.2 Domestic market scale, 1.2.4 AI scientific publications, and 1.1.1 Mobile tariffs.

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

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	89
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	3	2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	97
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	7	1.2.3 Mobile apps development	101
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	25	2.2.1 Firms with website	104
1.3.4 Computer software spending	32	3.3.1 E-Participation	105
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	39	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	106
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	42	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	106
4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	55	1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	114
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	60	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	119
4.1.4 ICT services exports	65	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	122
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	66		
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	67		

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

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Jamaica

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 93 (out of 133)

Score: 42.50

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	86	36.06	C. Governance pillar	75	53.92
1st sub-pillar: Access	87	56.72	1st sub-pillar: Trust	105	27.96
2nd sub-pillar: Content	108	14.05	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	31	80.48
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	59	37.41	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	84	53.31
B. People pillar	108	29.56	D. Impact pillar	89	50.48
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	115	30.58	1st sub-pillar: Economy	106	23.08
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	117	24.11	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	70	67.24
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	82	33.99	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	84	61.10

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	86	36.06	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	75	53.92
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	87	56.72	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	105	27.96
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	114	34.87	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	96	40.89
1.1.2 Handset prices	91	45.69	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	106	32.50
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	77	26.64	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	93	20.52
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	60	88.89	3.1.4 Internet shopping	75	17.93
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	98	65.42	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	31	80.48
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	51	78.83	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	60	52.49
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	108	14.05	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	88	73.21
1.2.1 GitHub commits	93	3.18	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	NA	NA
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	91	1.32	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	101	51.18	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	7	96.22
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	119	0.51	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	84	53.31
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	59	37.41	3.3.1 E-Participation	105	26.75
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	89	42.13	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	90	56.09
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	70	38.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	66	60.34
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	3	82.51

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	32	32.11	• 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	99	40.88
<b>B. People pillar</b>	108	29.56	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	89	50.48
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	115	30.58	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	106	23.08
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	84	6.57	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	53	0.73
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	97	36.75	○ 4.1.2 Domestic market scale	122	33.48
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	77	48.41	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	55	44.77
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	4.1.4 ICT services exports	65	13.36
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	70	67.24
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	117	24.11	4.2.1 Happiness	68	59.48
2.2.1 Firms with website	104	25.16	○ 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	39	84.66
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	25	21.09	• 4.2.3 Income inequality	84	58.61
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	94	43.71	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	88	56.58
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	96	6.47	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	84	61.10
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	82	33.99	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	64	72.58
2.3.1 Government online services	99	43.79	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	63	24.51
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	71	22.15	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	106	64.96
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	64	36.03	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	67	79.82
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	42	77.67

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>