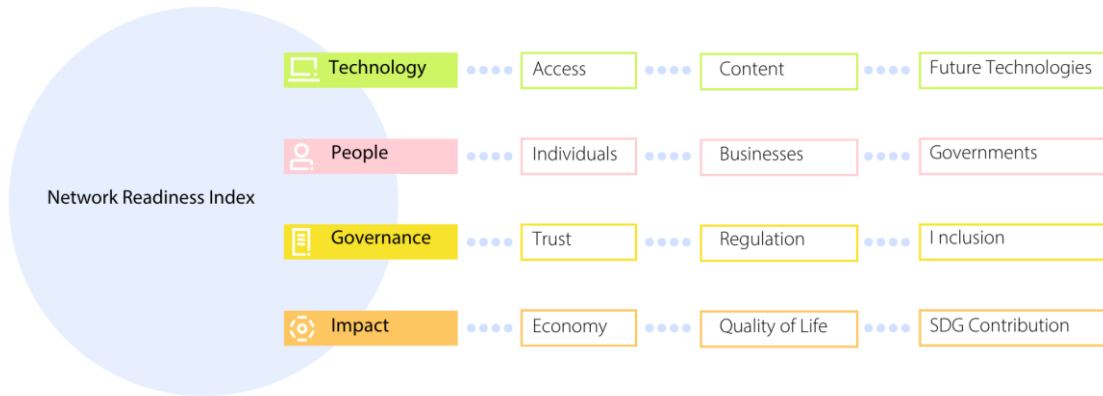




# Trinidad and Tobago

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.

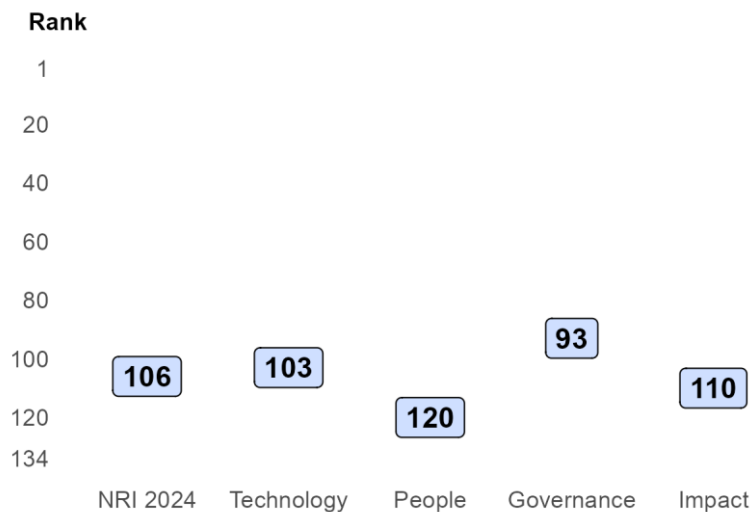
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



## Global NRI position of Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago ranks 106th 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: Trinidad and Tobago 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 Trinidad and Tobago relate to Quality of Life, Regulation and Access, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Individuals, SDG Contribution and Economy sub-pillars.

**Table 1: Trinidad and Tobago rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	50	Future Technologies	111
Regulation	81	Governments	114
Access	83	Content	121
Inclusion	87	Individuals	123
Businesses	98	SDG Contribution	125
Trust	103	Economy	130

## NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Trinidad and Tobago 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, Trinidad and Tobago 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). Trinidad and Tobago belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is United States of America (USA). The top performer of its region-The Americas-is also United States of America (USA).

# Network Readiness Index 2024



## Performance against its income group and region

### High-income countries

Trinidad and Tobago is ranked 52nd in the group of high-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 trails high-income countries in all of them.

### The Americas

Trinidad and Tobago is ranked 20th 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: Access and Quality of Life.

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

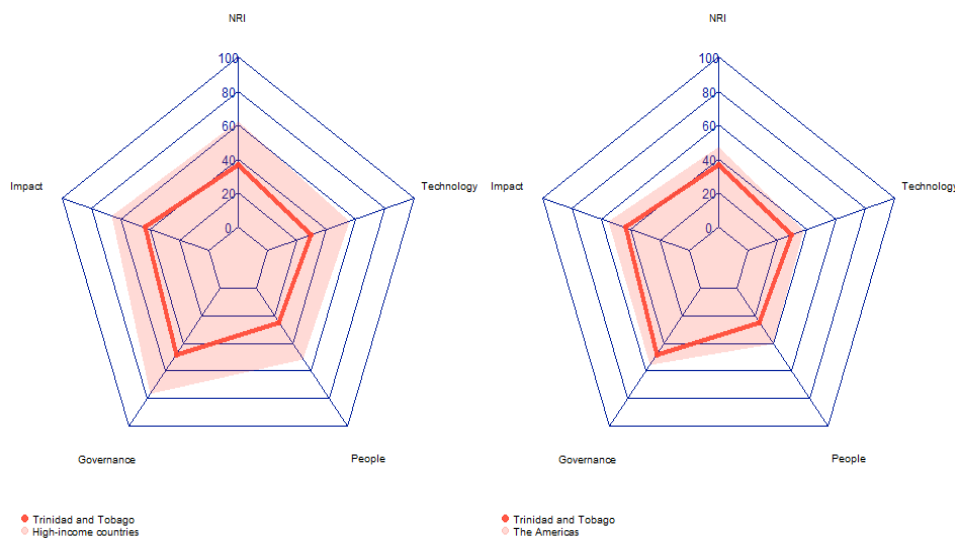


Table 2: Trinidad and Tobago scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Trinidad and Tobago	High-income countries	The Americas
NRI	36.48	62.50	47.17
Technology	29.31	55.84	37.72
People	24.58	51.81	40.44
Governance	48.44	76.61	55.39
Impact	43.59	65.73	55.11

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



#### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Trinidad and Tobago performs particularly well include 1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, 1.2.4 AI scientific publications, and 1.2.3 Mobile apps development.

**Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Trinidad and Tobago**

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	79
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	107
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	36	2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	108
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	41	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	108
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	46	2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	114
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	52	3.3.1 E-Participation	117
4.2.1 Happiness	53	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	117
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	57	2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	118
1.1.2 Handset prices	63	1.2.3 Mobile apps development	120
1.3.4 Computer software spending	72	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	123
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	72	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	131

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

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Trinidad and Tobago

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 106 (out of 133)

Score: 36.48

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	103	29.31	C. Governance pillar	93	48.44
1st sub-pillar: Access	83	59.07	1st sub-pillar: Trust	103	28.81
2nd sub-pillar: Content	121	7.54	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	81	64.01
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	111	21.32	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	87	52.49
B. People pillar	120	24.58	D. Impact pillar	110	43.59
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	123	23.80	1st sub-pillar: Economy	130	14.41
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	98	28.76	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	50	71.75
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	114	21.17	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	125	44.61

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score	
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	103	29.31	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	93	48.44	
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	83	59.07	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	103	28.81	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	103	44.40	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	84	45.86	
1.1.2 Handset prices	63	65.74	• 3.1.2 Cybersecurity	115	22.17	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	94	18.44	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	NA	NA	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	1	100.00	• 3.1.4 Internet shopping	72	18.41	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	93	66.78	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	81	64.01	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	75	46.28	
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	121	7.54	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	41	88.10	•
1.2.1 GitHub commits	85	4.24	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	107	18.44	○
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	78	2.21	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	•
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	120	23.29	○ 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	72	67.24	•
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	123	0.40	○ <i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	87	52.49	
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	111	21.32	3.3.1 E-Participation	117	22.09	○
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	NA	NA	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	46	84.90	•
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	114	22.25	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	86	50.48	
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	NA	NA	

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	72	20.40	• 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	NA	NA
<b>B. People pillar</b>	120	24.58	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	110	43.59
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	123	23.80	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	130	14.41
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	118	1.72	○ 4.1.1 ICT patent applications	79	0.00
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	NA	NA	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	117	35.58
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	82	45.88	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	108	19.19
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	4.1.4 ICT services exports	111	2.86
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	50	71.75
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	98	28.76	4.2.1 Happiness	53	66.60
2.2.1 Firms with website	109	18.39	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	52	82.09
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	NA	NA	4.2.3 Income inequality	NA	NA
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	114	39.14	○ 4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	78	61.34
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	NA	NA	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	125	44.61
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	114	21.17	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	57	74.19
2.3.1 Government online services	101	43.55	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	48	35.43
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	76	18.98	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	103	65.81
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	NA	NA	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	131	0.00
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	108	0.98	○ 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	36	80.24

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>