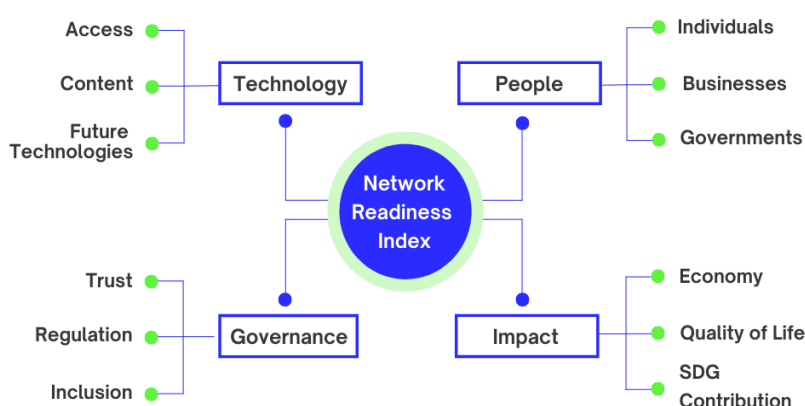


# Network Readiness Index 2022

## Latvia

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 2022 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 131 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.

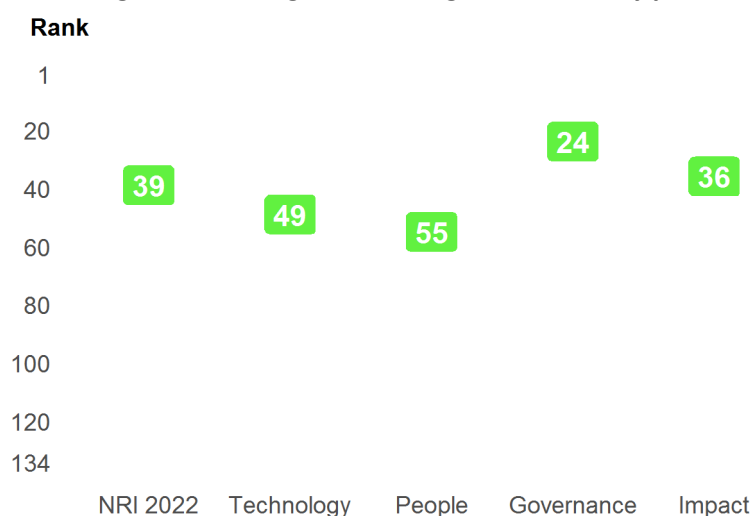
**Figure 1: The NRI 2022 model**



### Global NRI position of Latvia

Latvia ranks 39th out of the 131 economies included in the NRI 2022 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Governance. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns People.

**Figure 2: Latvia global ranking, overall and by pillar**



### Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Latvia relate to Trust, Regulation and Content, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Businesses, Governments and Future Technologies sub-pillars.

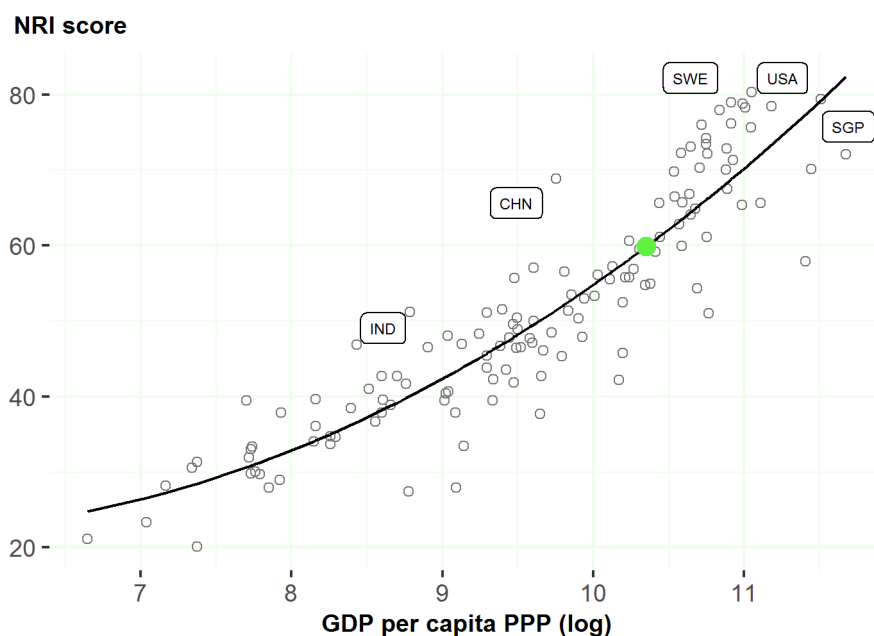
**Table 1: Latvia rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Trust	19	Economy	45
Regulation	20	Quality of Life	49
Content	33	Access	52
SDG Contribution	36	Businesses	53
Inclusion	43	Governments	74
Individuals	44	Future Technologies	78

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Latvia 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, Latvia 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), SWE = Sweden (3), CHN = China (23), IND = India (61). Netherlands (NLD) is ranked 4th. Latvia belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is United States of America (USA). The top performer of its region-Europe-is Sweden (SWE).

## Performance against its income group and region

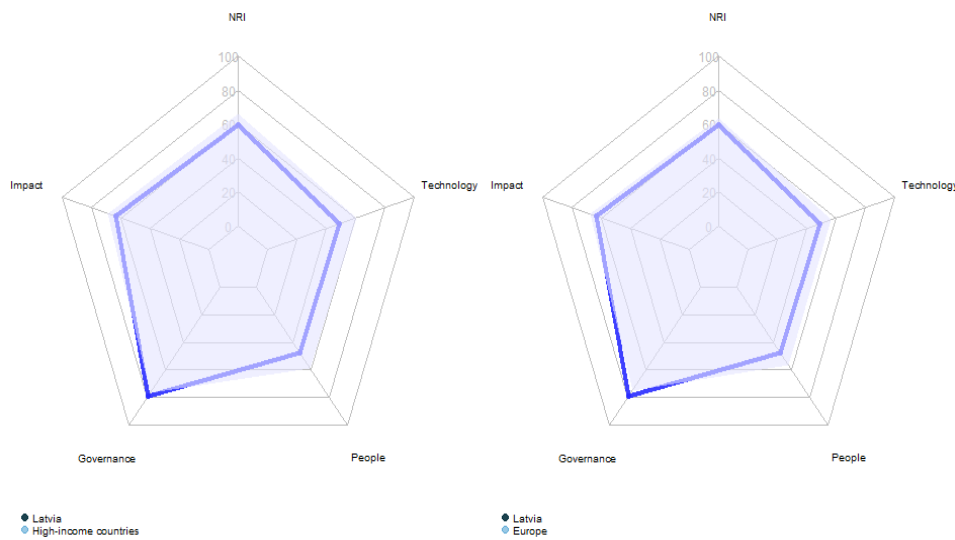
### High-income countries

Latvia is ranked 37th in the group of high-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: governance. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Trust and Regulation.

### Europe

Latvia is ranked 27th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in one of the four pillars: governance. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals, Trust and Regulation.

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



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

Dimension	Latvia	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	59.86	66.21	63.72
Technology	49.20	60.28	56.43
People	47.79	58.83	56.35
Governance	78.93	76.89	74.79
Impact	63.52	68.86	67.30

### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Latvia performs particularly well include 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.1.4 Domestic market size, 2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services, and 1.3.4 Computer software spending.

**Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Latvia**

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	2.1.6 AI talent concentration	36
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	1.3.3 Robot density	46
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	1.3.4 Computer software spending	86
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	2	2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	91
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	2	4.1.4 Domestic market size	93
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	6		
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	14		
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	16		
4.1.2 High-tech exports	19		
4.1.6 ICT services exports	19		
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	21		
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	23		

# NRI 2022 At-A-Glance: Latvia

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 39 (out of 131)

Score: 59.86

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	49	49.20	C. Governance pillar	24	78.93
1st sub-pillar: Access	52	69.42	1st sub-pillar: Trust	19	78.08
2nd sub-pillar: Content	33	48.67	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	20	83.34
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	78	29.49	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	43	75.38
B. People pillar	55	47.79	D. Impact pillar	36	63.52
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	44	53.10	1st sub-pillar: Economy	45	40.64
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	53	48.84	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	49	73.57
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	74	41.41	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	36	76.34

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	49	49.20	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	24	78.93
1st sub-pillar: Access	52	69.42	1st sub-pillar: Trust	19	78.08
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	61	62.04	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	36	79.16
1.1.2 Handset prices	48	65.03	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	21	97.23 ●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	63	24.29	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	16	69.36 ●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	55	99.68	3.1.4 Internet shopping	24	66.58
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	91	65.51	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	20	83.34
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00 ●	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	26	72.80
2nd sub-pillar: Content	33	48.67	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	45	87.06
1.2.1 GitHub commits	30	31.06	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	39	60.53
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	29	24.25	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00 ●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	32	90.70	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	2	96.32 ●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	NA	NA	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	43	75.38
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	78	29.49	3.3.1 E-Participation	87	56.79
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	38	61.35	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	31	91.94
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	54	44.75	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	31	81.25
1.3.3 Robot density	46	1.56 ○	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	14	75.59 ●
1.3.4 Computer software spending	86	10.31 ○	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	46	71.31

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>B. People pillar</b>	55	47.79	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	36	63.52
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	44	53.10	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	45	40.64
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	50	12.91	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	72	17.77
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	38	62.43	4.1.2 High-tech exports	19	59.80 ●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	54	72.74	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	33	19.50
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	6	63.44 ●	4.1.4 Domestic market size	93	40.48 ○
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	2	99.89 ●	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	40	56.40
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	36	7.21 ○	4.1.6 ICT services exports	19	49.93 ●
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	53	48.84	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	49	73.57
2.2.1 Firms with website	42	67.40	4.2.1 Happiness	38	74.33
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	62	30.02	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	63	74.63
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	23	68.77 ●	4.2.3 Income inequality	48	71.61
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	91	72.26 ○	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	62	73.72
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	51	5.74	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	36	76.34
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	74	41.41	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	62	71.24
2.3.1 Government online services	87	56.98	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	28	63.93
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	58	27.94	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	1	100.00 ●
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	67	37.28	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	40	84.46
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	45	43.45	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	72	62.07

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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