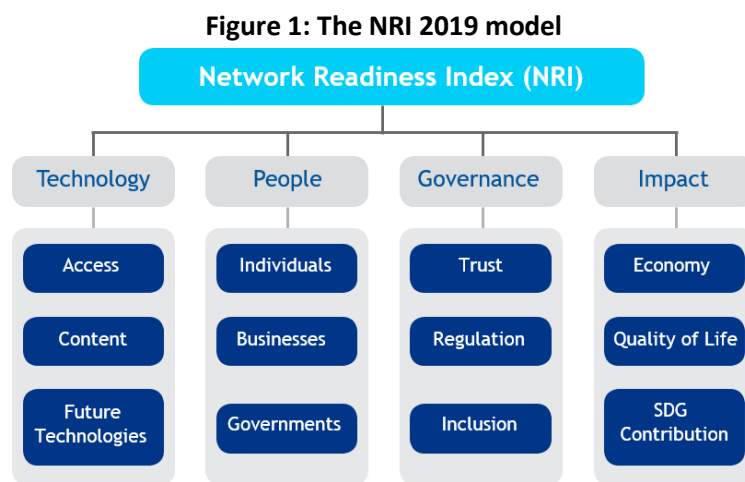


Network Readiness Index 2019

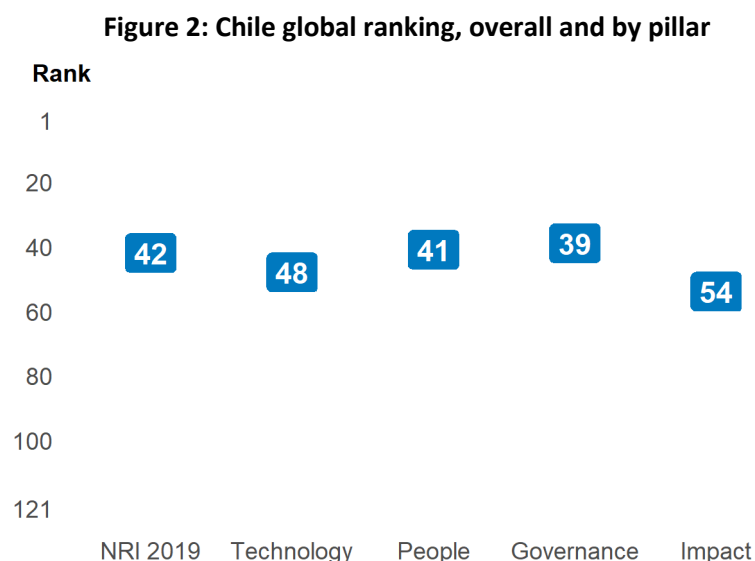
Chile

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 2019 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 121 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 62 variables.



Global NRI position of Chile

Chile ranks 42nd out of the 121 economies included in the NRI 2019 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Governance. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

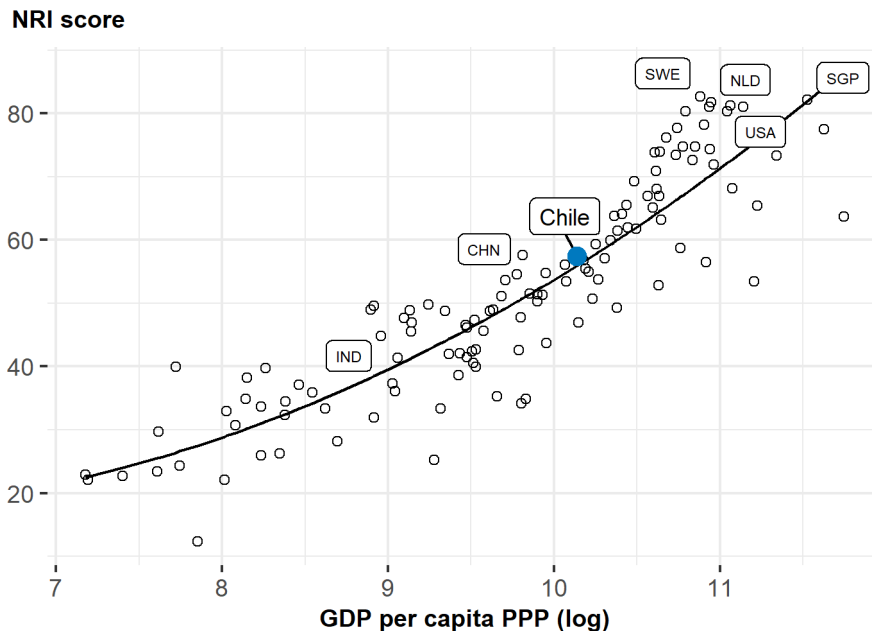
Table 1: Chile rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	21	Governments	45
Regulation	39	Inclusion	47
Businesses	41	Content	53
SDG Contribution	41	Quality of Life	58
Trust	42	Future Technologies	69
Access	43	Economy	70

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Chile 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, Chile is slightly above 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: SWE = Sweden (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (2), NLD = Netherlands (3), CHN = China (41), IND = India (79). USA is ranked 8th. Chile belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is Sweden (SWE). The top performer of its region—The Americas—is United States (USA).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries

Chile is ranked 40th 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 outperforms high-income countries in one of the twelve sub-pillars: Individuals.

The Americas

Chile is ranked 3rd within The Americas (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in The Americas in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technology, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and SDG Contribution.

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

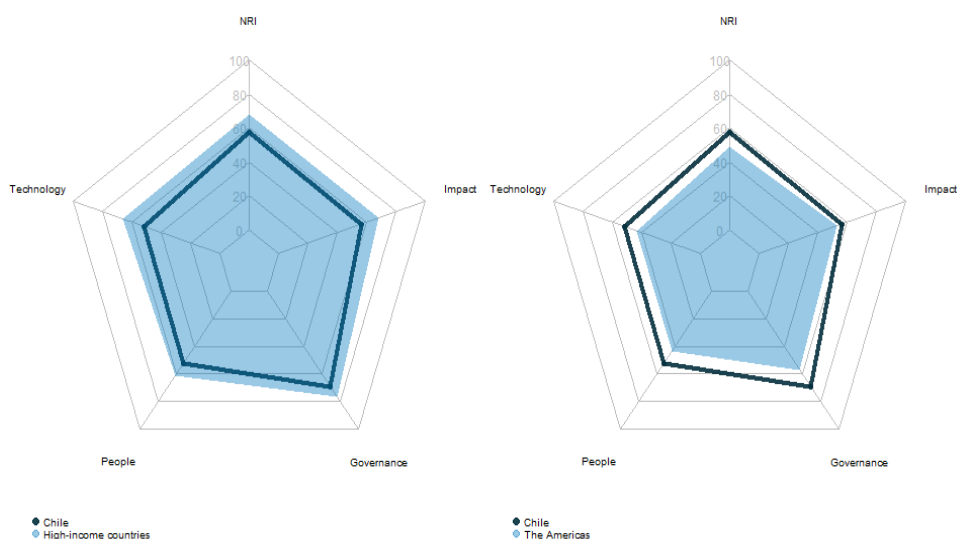


Table 2: Chile scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Chile	High-income countries	The Americas
NRI	57.38	68.12	49.08
Technology	51.42	66.07	43.12
People	52.69	61.07	43.32
Governance	69.30	77.07	57.13
Impact	56.09	68.29	52.73

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Chile performs particularly well include E-commerce legislation, Use of clean fuels and technology, and Tertiary enrolment (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include Government procurement of advanced technology products, Income inequality, and Medium and high-tech industry.

Table 3: Top-ranked and bottom-ranked indicators of Chile

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
E-commerce legislation	1	Pollution	68
Use of clean fuels and technology	1	4G mobile network coverage	71
Tertiary enrolment	6	R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	76
Maths proficiency in schools	6	Rural gap in use of digital payments	76
Online trust and safety	11	Freedom to make life choices	77
Access to basic services	11	ICT regulatory environment	80
Use of virtual social networks	13	Cybersecurity	81
Firms with website	18	Medium and high-tech industry	83
Regulatory quality	20	Income inequality	92
Reading proficiency in schools	21	Government procurement of advanced technology products	96

NRI 2019 At-A-Glance: Chile

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 42 (out of 121)

Score: 57.38

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	48	51.42	C. Governance pillar	39	69.30
1st sub-pillar: Access	43	76.25	1st sub-pillar: Trust	42	66.68
2nd sub-pillar: Content	53	49.18	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	39	73.17
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	69	28.84	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	47	68.05
B. People pillar	41	52.69	D. Impact pillar	54	56.09
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	21	67.82	1st sub-pillar: Economy	70	17.63
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	41	40.30	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	58	62.48
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	45	49.94	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	41	88.17

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar			C. Governance pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>		
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	65	63.29	3.1.1 Rule of law	25	78.77
1.1.2 Handset prices	25	65.32	3.1.2 Software piracy rate	48	45.95
1.1.3 Internet access	26	86.71	3.1.3 Secure Internet servers	39	76.76
1.1.4 4G mobile network coverage	71	88.00	3.1.4 Cybersecurity	81	49.45
1.1.5 Fixed-broadband subscriptions	46	80.46	3.1.5 Online trust and safety	11	82.50
1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth	26	73.74	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>		
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	20	81.00
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>			3.2.2 Ease of doing business	55	74.91
1.2.1 Digital participation and content creation	*	*	3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models	36	55.61
1.2.2 Mobile apps development	60	63.16	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Intellectual property receipts	66	0.35	3.2.5 Social safety net protection	49	48.71
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>			3.2.6 ICT regulatory environment	80	78.77
1.3.1 Availability of latest technologies	28	74.88	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>		
1.3.2 Company investment in emerging technology	68	33.21	3.3.1 E-Participation	46	79.61
1.3.3 Government procurement of advanced technology products	96	27.74	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	51	75.11
1.3.4 ICT PCT patent applications	49	9.24	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	36	66.95
1.3.5 Computer software spending	30	27.27	3.3.4 Gender gap in internet use	48	59.87
1.3.6 Robot density	57	0.70	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	76	58.69
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>		
2.1.1 Internet users	31	80.72	4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry	83	22.58
2.1.2 Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	41	35.07	4.1.2 High-tech exports	67	12.09
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	13	77.13	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	43	2.60
2.1.4 Tertiary enrolment	6	64.55	4.1.4 Labour productivity per employee	53	33.25
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	39	94.46	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>		
2.1.6 ICT skills	29	55.02	4.2.1 Happiness	29	70.38
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>			4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	77	60.19
2.2.1 Firms with website	18	78.02	4.2.3 Income inequality	92	43.16
2.2.2 Internet shopping	46	29.38	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	30	76.19
2.2.3 Professionals	52	31.42	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>		
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	41	50.30	4.3.1 Access to basic services	11	99.89
2.2.5 Extent of staff training	47	49.15	4.3.2 Pollution	68	82.73
2.2.6 R&D expenditure by businesses	57	3.54	4.3.3 Road safety	52	69.38
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>			4.3.4 Reading proficiency in schools	21	90.74
2.3.1 Government online services	37	81.54	4.3.5 Maths proficiency in schools	6	86.28
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	27	47.41	4.3.6 Use of clean fuels and technology	1	100.00
2.3.3 ICT use and government efficiency	43	53.66			
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	76	17.14			

* Confidential data

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