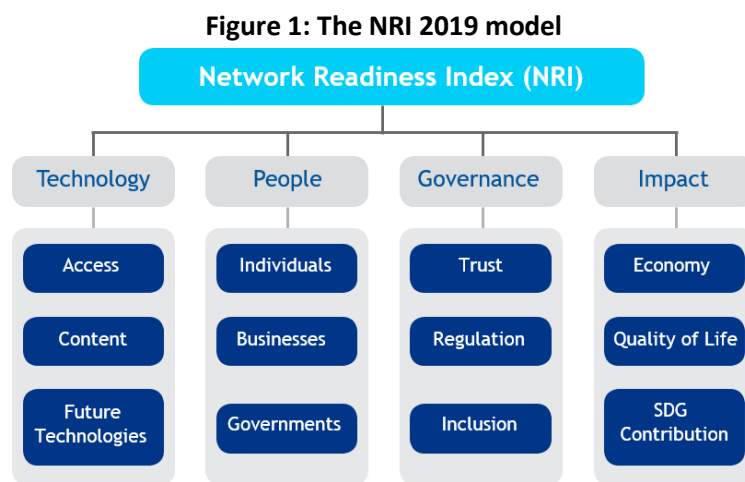


Network Readiness Index 2019

France

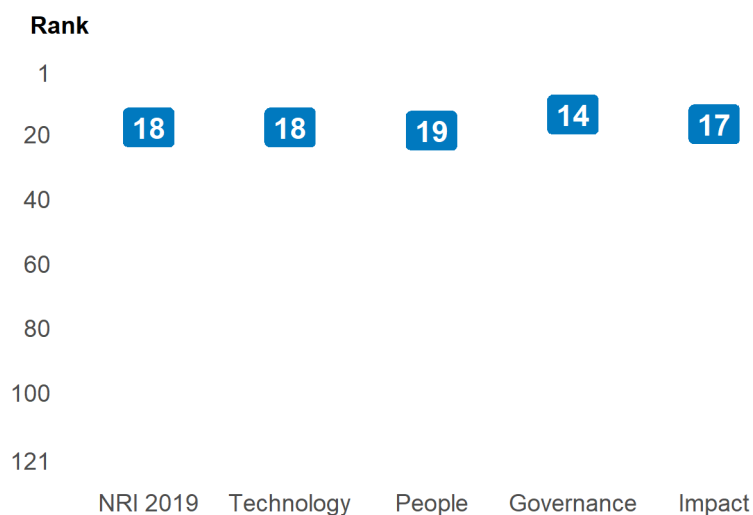
The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2019 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 121 economies based on their 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 France

France ranks 18th 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 People.

Figure 2: France global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of France relate to Trust, Governments and Economy, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Content, SDG Contribution and Individuals sub-pillars.

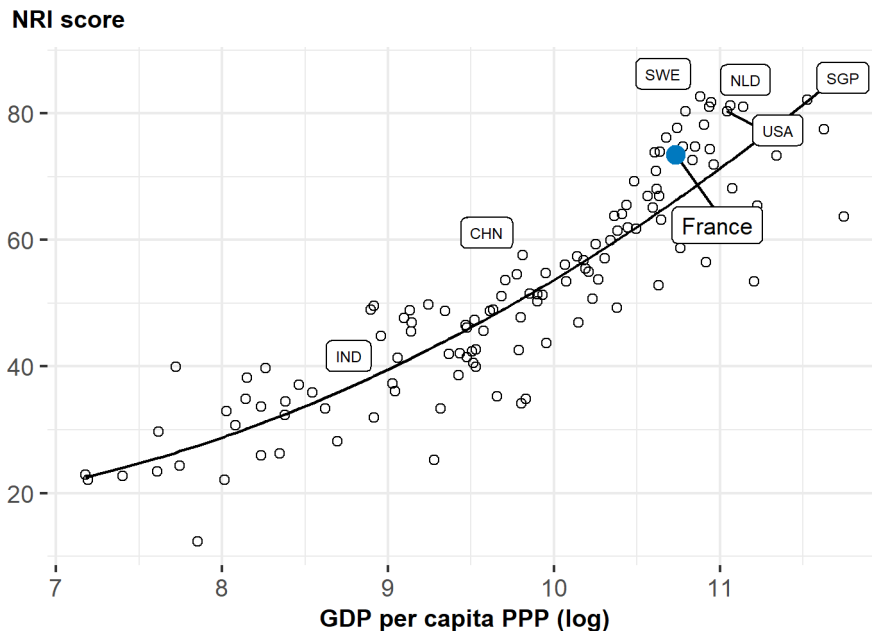
Table 1: France rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Trust	6	Businesses	20
Governments	13	Quality of Life	22
Economy	14	Access	23
Inclusion	15	Content	26
Regulation	16	SDG Contribution	37
Future Technologies	18	Individuals	54

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of France 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, France is well above the trend line, which suggests that it has a greater network readiness than 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. France belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is Sweden (SWE). The top performer of its region—Europe—is also Sweden (SWE).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries

France is ranked 18th 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 each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technology, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

Europe

France is ranked 11th within Europe (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Europe in nine of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Future Technology, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy and Quality of Life.

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



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

Dimension	France	High-income countries	Europe
NRI	73.42	68.12	65.20
Technology	69.93	66.07	63.08
People	65.88	61.07	57.50
Governance	84.85	77.07	73.99
Impact	73.04	68.29	66.24

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where France performs particularly well include E-commerce legislation, Use of clean fuels and technology, and Publication and use of open data (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include Freedom to make life choices, International Internet bandwidth, and Mobile tariffs.

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

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
E-commerce legislation	1	Government procurement of advanced technology products	36
Use of clean fuels and technology	1	Tertiary enrolment	37
Publication and use of open data	3	Internet access	40
Cybersecurity	3	Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	40
Government online services	4	Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models	40
Online trust and safety	4	Gender gap in internet use	49
Technicians and associate professionals	5	Use of virtual social networks	54
Healthy life expectancy at birth	5	Mobile tariffs	61
Social safety net protection	6	International Internet bandwidth	62
Handset prices	7	Freedom to make life choices	66

NRI 2019 At-A-Glance: France

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 18 (out of 121)

Score: 73.42

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	18	69.93	C. Governance pillar	14	84.85
1st sub-pillar: Access	23	83.83	1st sub-pillar: Trust	6	87.80
2nd sub-pillar: Content	26	66.80	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	16	84.58
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	18	59.17	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	15	82.16
B. People pillar	19	65.88	D. Impact pillar	17	73.04
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	54	57.14	1st sub-pillar: Economy	14	51.87
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	20	62.54	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	22	77.82
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	13	77.96	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	37	89.42

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	61	65.09	3.1.1 Rule of law	20	86.18
1.1.2 Handset prices	7	81.65	3.1.2 Software piracy rate	20	77.03
1.1.3 Internet access	40	81.19	3.1.3 Secure Internet servers	19	84.67
1.1.4 4G mobile network coverage	24	99.00	3.1.4 Cybersecurity	3	98.57
1.1.5 Fixed-broadband subscriptions	23	93.56	3.1.5 Online trust and safety	4	92.54
1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth	62	68.34	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>		
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	27	97.99	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	27	77.25
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>			3.2.2 Ease of doing business	31	82.38
1.2.1 Digital participation and content creation	*	*	3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models	40	53.22
1.2.2 Mobile apps development	27	80.84	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Intellectual property receipts	11	13.76	3.2.5 Social safety net protection	6	98.51
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>			3.2.6 ICT regulatory environment	11	96.14
1.3.1 Availability of latest technologies	19	85.05	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>		
1.3.2 Company investment in emerging technology	22	64.53	3.3.1 E-Participation	13	96.18
1.3.3 Government procurement of advanced technology products	36	49.51	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	12	96.36
1.3.4 ICT PCT patent applications	19	55.86	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	21	82.44
1.3.5 Computer software spending	8	54.55	3.3.4 Gender gap in internet use	49	59.65
1.3.6 Robot density	17	45.52	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	21	76.15
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>		
2.1.1 Internet users	32	80.40	4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry	13	63.98
2.1.2 Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	40	35.09	4.1.2 High-tech exports	9	49.11
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	54	57.38	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	15	33.33
2.1.4 Tertiary enrolment	37	47.73	4.1.4 Labour productivity per employee	14	61.07
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>		
2.1.6 ICT skills	18	65.11	4.2.1 Happiness	23	75.17
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>			4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	66	66.64
2.2.1 Firms with website	35	65.95	4.2.3 Income inequality	32	79.74
2.2.2 Internet shopping	16	71.18	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	5	89.74
2.2.3 Professionals	28	47.55	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>		
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	5	87.12	4.3.1 Access to basic services	30	99.11
2.2.5 Extent of staff training	24	67.34	4.3.2 Pollution	24	93.33
2.2.6 R&D expenditure by businesses	13	36.08	4.3.3 Road safety	16	91.25
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>			4.3.4 Reading proficiency in schools	19	94.42
2.3.1 Government online services	4	97.70	4.3.5 Maths proficiency in schools	35	58.39
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	3	85.13	4.3.6 Use of clean fuels and technology	1	100.00
2.3.3 ICT use and government efficiency	29	62.55			
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	15	66.46			

* Confidential data

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