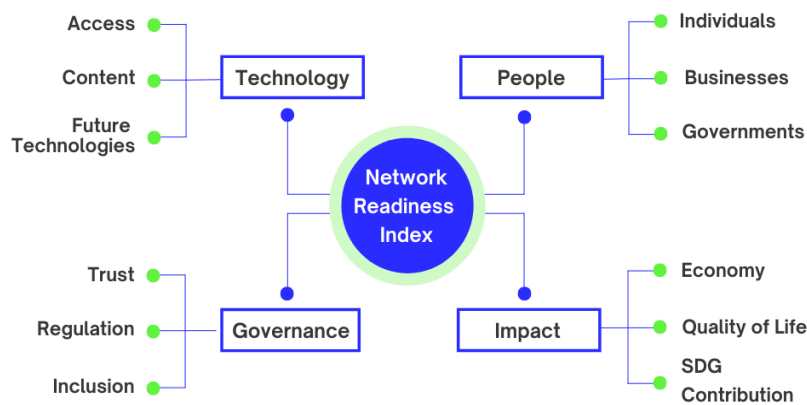


Network Readiness Index 2022

Dominican Republic

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.

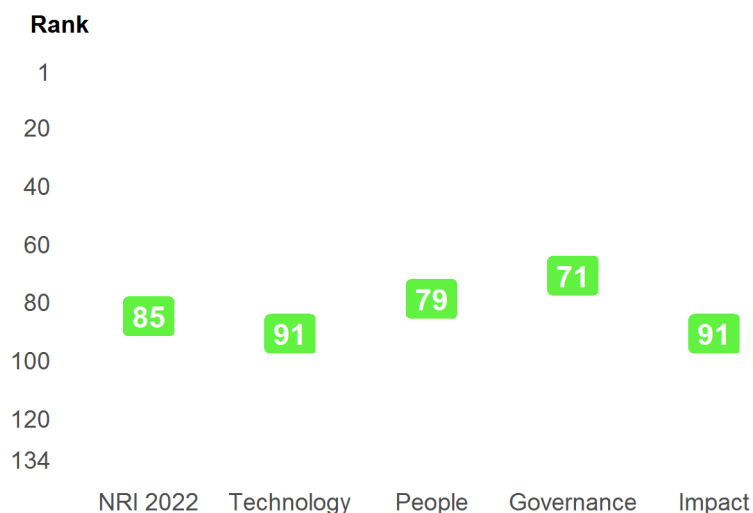
Figure 1: The NRI 2022 model



Global NRI position of Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic ranks 85th 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 Technology and Impact.

Figure 2: Dominican Republic global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Dominican Republic relate to Regulation, Governments and Quality of Life, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Content, Businesses and SDG Contribution sub-pillars.

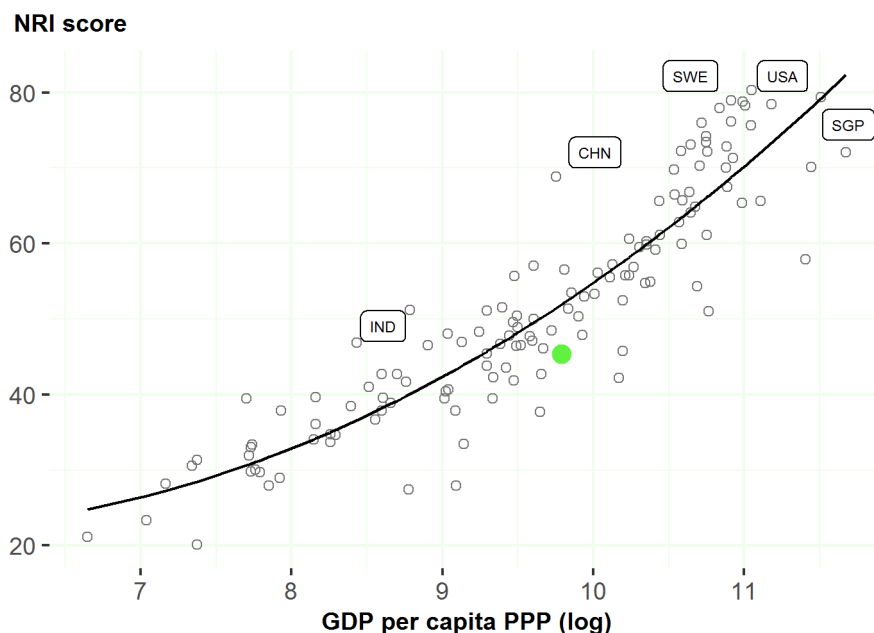
Table 1: Dominican Republic rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	47	Economy	84
Governments	59	Trust	93
Quality of Life	63	Future Technologies	94
Individuals	67	Content	106
Inclusion	77	Businesses	106
Access	81	SDG Contribution	113

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Dominican Republic 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, Dominican Republic 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), SWE = Sweden (3), CHN = China (23), IND = India (61). Netherlands (NLD) is ranked 4th. Dominican Republic 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).

Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Dominican Republic is ranked 26th 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: Governments, Regulation and Quality of Life.

The Americas

Dominican Republic is ranked 13th 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: Governments, Regulation and Quality of Life.

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

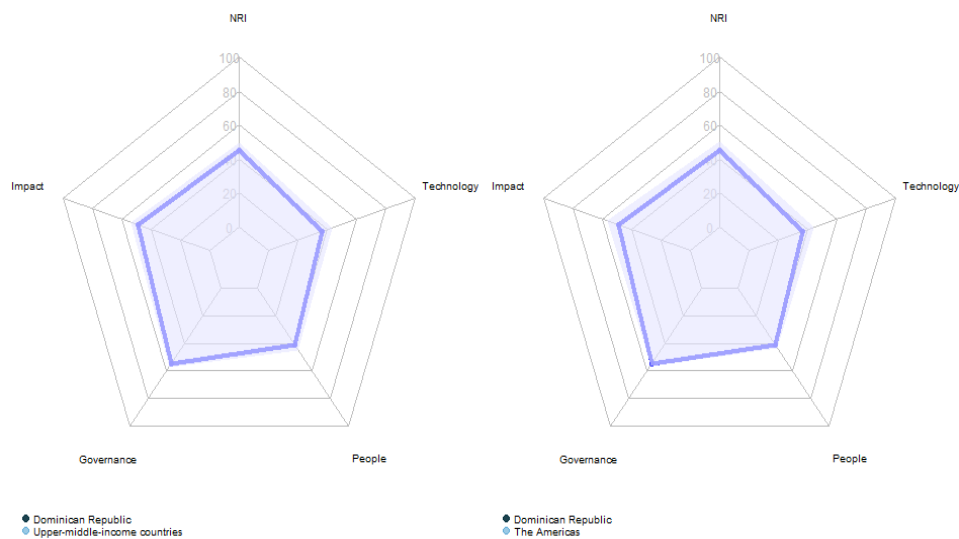


Table 2: Dominican Republic scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Dominican Republic	Upper-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	45.33	49.66	50.09
Technology	36.45	43.11	44.16
People	41.33	44.94	43.67
Governance	54.82	57.08	56.24
Impact	48.72	53.50	56.30

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Dominican Republic performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment, and 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, 1.3.4 Computer software spending, and 2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system.

Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Dominican Republic

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	78
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	5	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	84
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	8	2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	111
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	10	1.3.4 Computer software spending	113
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	27	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	129
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	38		
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	39		
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	47		
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	47		
2.3.1 Government online services	48		
1.1.2 Handset prices	50		

NRI 2022 At-A-Glance: Dominican Republic

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 85 (out of 131)

Score: 45.33

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	91	36.45	C. Governance pillar	71	54.82
1st sub-pillar: Access	81	58.74	1st sub-pillar: Trust	93	33.77
2nd sub-pillar: Content	106	24.34	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	47	70.96
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	94	26.26	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	77	59.71
B. People pillar	79	41.33	D. Impact pillar	91	48.72
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	67	47.89	1st sub-pillar: Economy	84	27.04
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	106	29.59	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	63	68.90
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	59	46.51	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	113	50.22

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	91	36.45	C. Governance pillar	71	54.82
1st sub-pillar: Access	81	58.74	1st sub-pillar: Trust	93	33.77
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	83	48.16	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	98	38.65
1.1.2 Handset prices	50	63.79	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	74	74.61
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	NA	NA	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	99	12.98
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	47	99.84	3.1.4 Internet shopping	87	8.84
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	NA	NA	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	47	70.96
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	62	23.16	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	73	40.80
2nd sub-pillar: Content	106	24.34	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	5	97.06
1.2.1 GitHub commits	78	3.54	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	92	26.58
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	84	1.74	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	89	69.37	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	10	90.37
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	84	22.69	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	77	59.71
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	94	26.26	3.3.1 E-Participation	50	76.54
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	62	48.00	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	105	43.97
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	98	29.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	68	60.10
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	27	74.43
1.3.4 Computer software spending	113	1.77	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	98	43.53

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score	
B. People pillar	79	41.33	D. Impact pillar	91	48.72	
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	67	47.89	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	84	27.04	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	39	17.74	• 4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	NA	NA	
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	111	25.15	○ 4.1.2 High-tech exports	49	34.59	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	72	64.07	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	96	0.18	
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	47	40.49	• 4.1.4 Domestic market size	61	52.75	
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	55	92.02	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	79	35.47	
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	4.1.6 ICT services exports	97	12.21	
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	106	29.59	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	63	68.90	
2.2.1 Firms with website	84	37.55	4.2.1 Happiness	53	68.59	
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	NA	NA	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	38	82.10	•
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	92	21.64	4.2.3 Income inequality	78	58.79	
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	NA	NA	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	85	66.11	
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	NA	NA	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	113	50.22	
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	59	46.51	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	84	61.36	
2.3.1 Government online services	48	75.76	• 4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	78	3.62	○
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	55	32.35	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	49	80.70	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	85	31.43	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	8	93.65	•
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	129	11.76	○

NOTE: • a strength and ○ a weakness.

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