

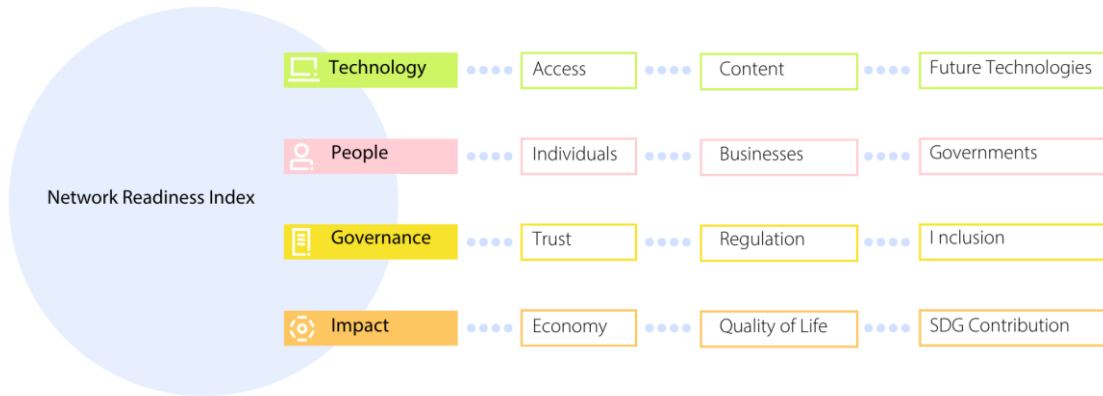
# Network Readiness Index 2024



## Uruguay

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.

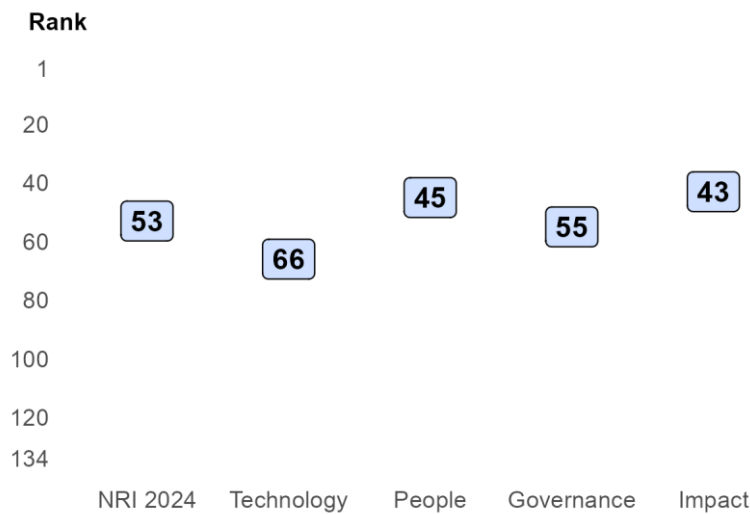
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



### Global NRI position of Uruguay

Uruguay ranks 53rd out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Technology.

Figure 2: Uruguay 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 Uruguay relate to Individuals, Quality of Life and Regulation, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Inclusion, Businesses and Economy sub-pillars.

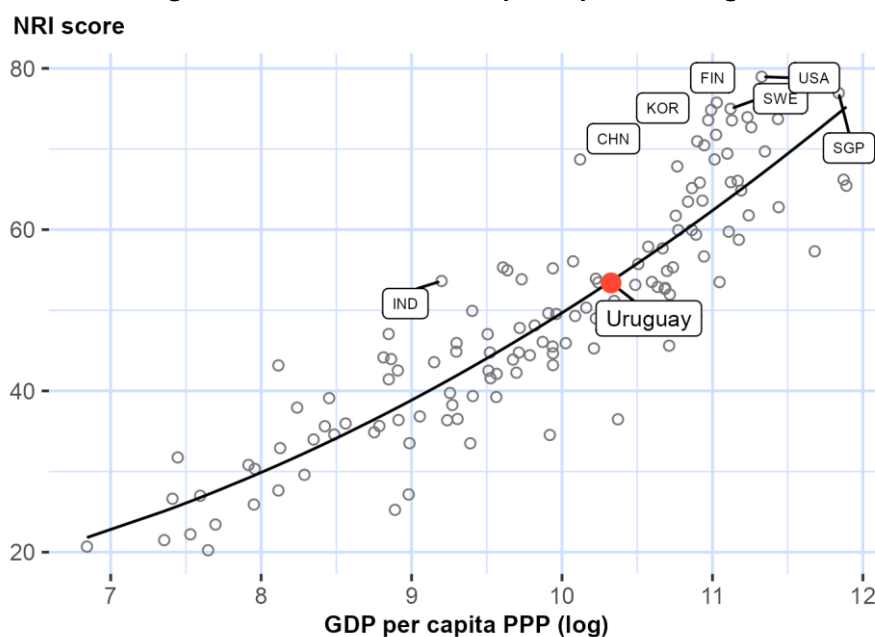
Table 1: Uruguay rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	23	Access	58
Quality of Life	31	Future Technologies	61
Regulation	34	Content	62
Governments	45	Inclusion	71
SDG Contribution	48	Businesses	75
Trust	57	Economy	76

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Uruguay 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, Uruguay 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), FIN = Finland (3), SWE = Sweden (4), KOR = Republic of Korea (5), CHN = China (17), and IND = India (49). Uruguay 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

Uruguay is ranked 43rd 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

Uruguay is ranked 5th 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 eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

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

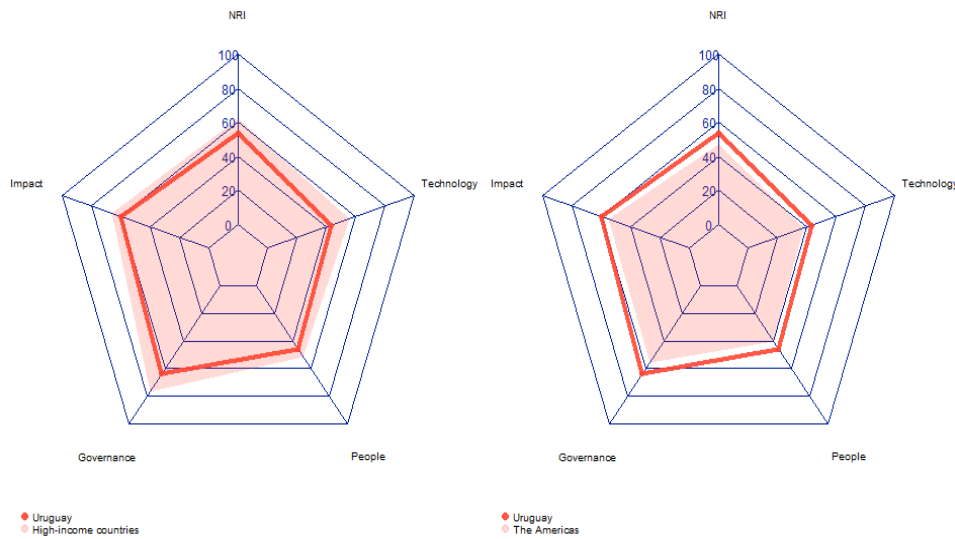


Table 2: Uruguay scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Uruguay	High-income countries	The Americas
NRI	53.40	62.50	47.17
Technology	43.49	55.84	37.72
People	46.02	51.81	40.44
Governance	64.12	76.61	55.39
Impact	59.96	65.73	55.11

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



#### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Uruguay performs particularly well include 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, and 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.2.4 AI scientific publications, 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies, and 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments.

**Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Uruguay**

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	4.2.3 Income inequality	87
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	89
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	14	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	93
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	14	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	95
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	15	1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	101
4.1.4 ICT services exports	16	1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	103
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	22	1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	104
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	23	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	104
4.2.1 Happiness	24	1.2.4 AI scientific publications	107
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	27		
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	31		
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	33		

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

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Uruguay

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 53 (out of 133)

Score: 53.40

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	66	43.49	C. Governance pillar	55	64.12
1st sub-pillar: Access	58	67.11	1st sub-pillar: Trust	57	54.06
2nd sub-pillar: Content	62	26.36	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	34	78.53
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	61	37.01	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	71	59.78
B. People pillar	45	46.02	D. Impact pillar	43	59.96
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	23	58.34	1st sub-pillar: Economy	76	30.59
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	75	33.67	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	31	77.05
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	45	46.05	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	48	72.23

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	66	43.49	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	55	64.12
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	58	67.11	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	57	54.06
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	48	72.74	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	57	60.44
1.1.2 Handset prices	43	82.12	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	72	75.17
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	52	35.29	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	57	44.55
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	101	47.84	3.1.4 Internet shopping	55	36.09
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	103	64.65	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	34	78.53
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	39	64.77
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	62	26.36	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	93	69.64
1.2.1 GitHub commits	42	22.82	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	31	67.86
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	43	9.59	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	33	72.05	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	14	90.37
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	107	0.97	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	71	59.78
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	61	37.01	3.3.1 E-Participation	61	58.14
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	48	65.74	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	74	69.00
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	104	27.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	63	61.78
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	14	74.24

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	75	18.28	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	104	35.76 ○
<b>B. People pillar</b>	45	46.02	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	43	59.96
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	23	58.34	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	76	30.59
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	81	8.81	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	52	0.79
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	44	62.74	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	89	44.30 ○
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	42	63.48	4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	95	27.62 ○
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	22	98.31 ●	4.1.4 ICT services exports	16	49.65 ●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	31	77.05
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	75	33.67	4.2.1 Happiness	24	77.02 ●
2.2.1 Firms with website	44	64.71	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	23	89.72 ●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	50	5.88	4.2.3 Income inequality	87	57.58 ○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	78	47.80	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	48	71.26
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	65	16.29	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	48	72.23
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	45	46.05	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	27	85.48 ●
2.3.1 Government online services	52	73.93	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	47	36.17
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	15	67.89 ●	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	48	84.62
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	69	34.49	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	35	86.48
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	64	7.88	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	41	77.85

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>