4. Country Report of Chile[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

4.2 Current Status of Women Entrepreneurs of Chile[6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]

In 2015, around 20% of tertiary graduates in Chile especialised in natural sciences, engineering and ICTs; women represented 18% of the graduated in these fields (OECD average 31%).

Various studies present the gender differences in "*Internet use*" for some Latin American countries. One of these papers, a model of interaction effects applied to Mexico and Chile, in its main finding suggests that the positive effect of the income on the probability of use of Internet is greater for men than for women. This is one of the first papers that shows the status of gender indicators, and "Internet use", in the region. Additionally, this is the first empirical validation of gender gaps given by using models based on information from ICT households' surveys of Mexico and Chile.

The Girls in ICT movement is gaining momentum all over the world, as different organizations are uniting in a call for action to fix the ICT gender imbalance. According with "Non-profit organization Girls in Tech in Chile", only 5% of women work in technology. Besides only 5% of technological entrepreneurship are leaded by women.

Chile has implemented several initiatives by focusing on incorporating ICT into women's lives, especially for mothers and for women in vulnerable sectors.

Another important initiative is identifying and promoting good practices and lessons learned on the ways women and girls are using ICT. Ideas as "Girls in ICT Day", that it is development in Chile since 2012, must continue[12, 13].

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[1] This report was written by Ansonia Lillo Tor, President, University Santo Tomás, Campus Arica, Chile.

[2] https://www.indexmundi.com/chile/demographics_profile.html

[38] https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/au/Documents/public-sector/deloitte-au-ps-social-progress-index-executive-summary-2015-90415.pdf

[4] https://web.archive.org/web/20090212140250/http://hdrstats.undp.org/indicators/25.html

[5] http://sccc.cl/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Information-and-Communication-Technology-in-Chile.pdf

[6] http://www.unric.org/en/latest-un-buzz/30156-technology-is-booming-but-where-are-the-women

[7] https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Digital-Inclusion/Women-and-Girls/Girls-in-ICT-Portal/Pages/Portal.aspx

[8] http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?pid=S0718-27242010000100009&script=sci_abstract&tlng=en Implications of Gender in the Information Society: An Analysis from the Determinants of Internet Use in Chile and Mexico.

[9] http://negocios.udd.cl/gemchile/files/2017/07/REPORTE-2016-UDD_baja.pdf

[10] http://www.girlsintechchile.com/

[11] https://americas.thecisconetwork.com/site/content/lang/es/id/5608

[12] https://americas.thecisconetwork.com/site/content/lang/es/id/5608

[13] http://www.paisdigital.org/PD/tag/mujeres-en-las-tic/

As Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean ECLAC showed in a recent paper, that ICT *per se* does not have anything on them that might keep women and girls from using it in developing countries. Notwithstanding, women continue to be discriminated in many other aspects of social life, including employment, literacy and income. These inequalities also throw their shadows on ICT usage. However, once having access to ICT, this vicious circle can be turned into a virtuous circle, whereas the identified positive attitudes of women toward ICT enable them to circumvent and fight existing inequalities. [14, 15]

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[14] https://www.cepal.org/socinfo/noticias/paginas/0/30390/newsletter16ENG.pdf

[52] http://www.comunidadmujer.cl/2017/04/ingeniosas-2017-comunidadmujer-y-girls-in-tech-reuniran-a-2-000-ninas-en-torno-a-la-ciencia-y-la-tecnologia/