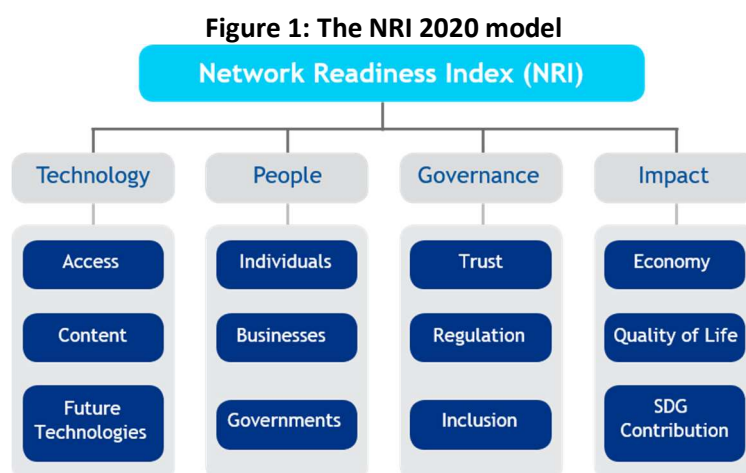


# Network Readiness Index 2020 Mauritius

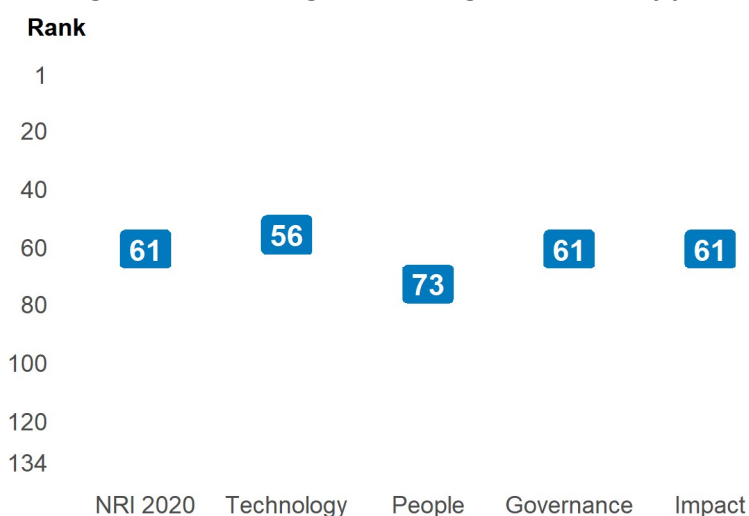
The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2020 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 134 economies based on their 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 60 variables.



## Global NRI position of Mauritius

Mauritius ranks 61st out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2020 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns People.

**Figure 2: Mauritius global ranking, overall and by pillar**



### Performance at sub-pillar level

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

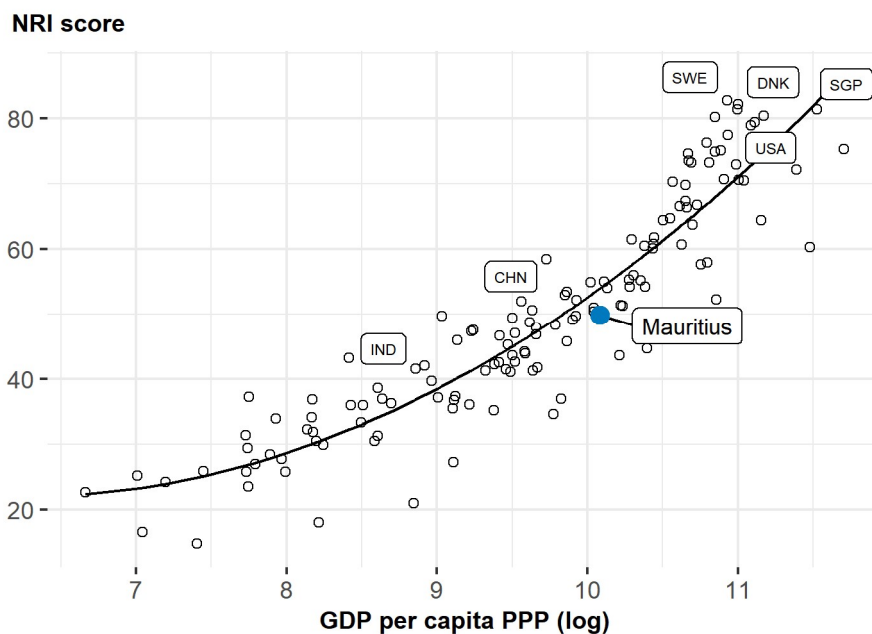
**Table 1: Mauritius rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Quality of Life	43	Inclusion	68
Content	56	Individuals	71
Future Technologies	58	Businesses	72
SDG Contribution	59	Regulation	73
Trust	61	Governments	74
Access	64	Economy	79

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Mauritius 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, Mauritius 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: SWE = Sweden (rank: 1), DNK = Denmark (2), SGP = Singapore (3), CHN = China (40), IND = India (88). USA is ranked 8th. Mauritius belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is Sweden (SWE). It is the top performer of its region, Africa.

## Performance against its income group and region

### *High-income countries*

Mauritius is ranked 48th 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 trails high-income countries in all of them.

### *Africa*

Mauritius is ranked 1st within Africa (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it has a higher score than the regional average in each of the twelve sub-pillars.

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



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

Dimension	Mauritius	High-income countries	Africa
NRI	49.83	66.82	30.62
Technology	42.81	62.51	21.47
People	45.18	62.72	26.75
Governance	57.68	75.41	39.31
Impact	53.63	66.63	34.94

### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Mauritius performs particularly well include SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Ease of doing business, and Cybersecurity (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include High-tech exports, Medium and high-tech industry, and Firms with website.

**Table 3: Top-ranked and bottom-ranked indicators of Mauritius**

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	9	R&D expenditure by businesses	83
Ease of doing business	13	Online access to financial account	83
Cybersecurity	15	Legal framework's adaptability to emerging technologies	84
International Internet bandwidth	22	Prevalence of gig economy	84
4G mobile network coverage	24	Business use of digital tools	85
Use of virtual social networks	31	Adoption of emerging technologies	86
Regulatory quality	31	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	92
Freedom to make life choices	32	Firms with website	95
Happiness	42	Medium and high-tech industry	102
GitHub commits	45	High-tech exports	105

# NRI 2020 At-A-Glance: Mauritius

## Network Readiness Index

Rank: 61 (out of 134)

Score: 49.83

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	56	42.81	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	61	57.68
1st sub-pillar: Access	64	65.61	1st sub-pillar: Trust	61	45.22
2nd sub-pillar: Content	56	33.59	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	73	64.58
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	58	29.23	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	68	63.25
<b>B. People pillar</b>	73	45.18	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	61	53.63
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	71	54.15	1st sub-pillar: Economy	79	21.06
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	72	40.67	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	43	72.58
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	74	40.74	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	59	67.26

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	56	42.81	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	61	57.68
1st sub-pillar: Access	64	65.61	1st sub-pillar: Trust	61	45.22
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	68	60.96	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	70	49.83
1.1.2 Handset prices	58	47.59	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	15	94.47
1.1.3 Internet access	65	69.65	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	83	18.11
1.1.4 4G mobile network coverage	24	99.00	3.1.4 Internet shopping	62	18.46
1.1.5 Fixed-broadband subscriptions	46	80.82	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	73	64.58
1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth	22	74.22	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	31	74.04
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	52	27.04	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	78	80.89
2nd sub-pillar: Content	56	33.59	3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to emerging technologies	84	30.79
1.2.1 GitHub commits	45	12.83	3.2.4 e-commerce legislation	77	75.00
1.2.2 Wikipedia edits	59	47.16	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	49	62.18
1.2.3 Internet domain registrations	*	*	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	68	63.25
1.2.4 Mobile apps development	63	65.49	3.3.1 E-Participation	79	62.97
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	58	29.23	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	53	73.97
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	86	38.18	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	77	54.02
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	81	34.96	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	70	53.85
1.3.3 ICT PCT patent applications	NA	NA	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	50	71.42
1.3.4 Computer software spending	74	14.55	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	61	53.63
1.3.5 Robot density	NA	NA	1st sub-pillar: Economy	79	21.06
<b>B. People pillar</b>	73	45.18	4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry	102	12.23
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	71	54.15	4.1.2 High-tech exports	105	4.06
2.1.1 Internet users	82	57.67	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	NA	NA
2.1.2 Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	83	24.92	4.1.4 Labor productivity per employee	54	32.10
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	31	68.04	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	84	35.85
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	70	29.29	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	43	72.58
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	64	88.86	4.2.1 Happiness	42	69.74
2.1.6 ICT skills	57	56.09	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	32	88.08
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	72	40.67	4.2.3 Income inequality	65	67.53
2.2.1 Firms with website	95	30.65	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	72	64.96
2.2.2 Ease of doing business	13	90.63	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	59	67.26
2.2.3 Professionals	69	23.20	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	92	57.38
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	45	47.68	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	55	35.64
2.2.5 Business use of digital tools	85	51.57	4.3.3 SDG 5: Gender Equality	56	76.47
2.2.6 R&D expenditure by businesses	83	0.29	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	9	92.12
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	74	40.74			
2.3.1 Government online services	68	69.09			
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	59	26.30			
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	59	39.15			
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	60	28.41			

\* Confidential data

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