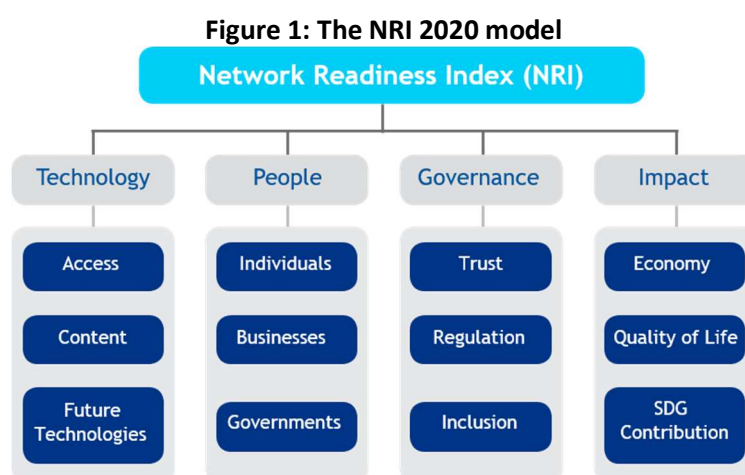


Network Readiness Index 2020 Nigeria

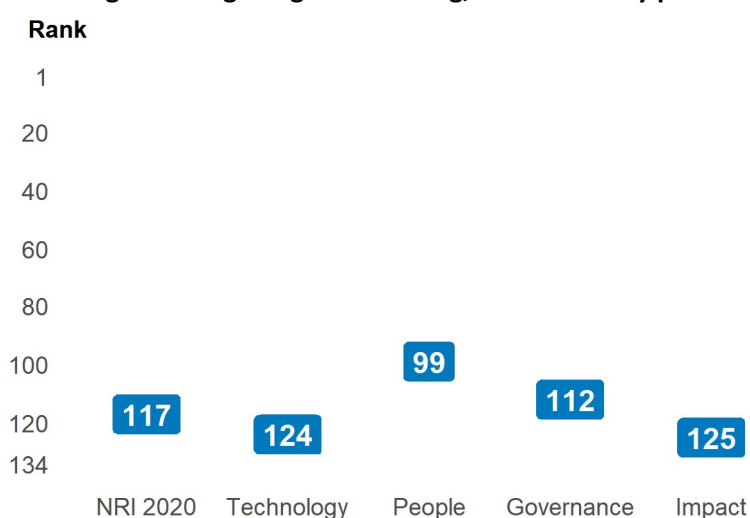
The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2020 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 134 economies based on their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

Nigeria ranks 117th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2020 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

Figure 2: Nigeria global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

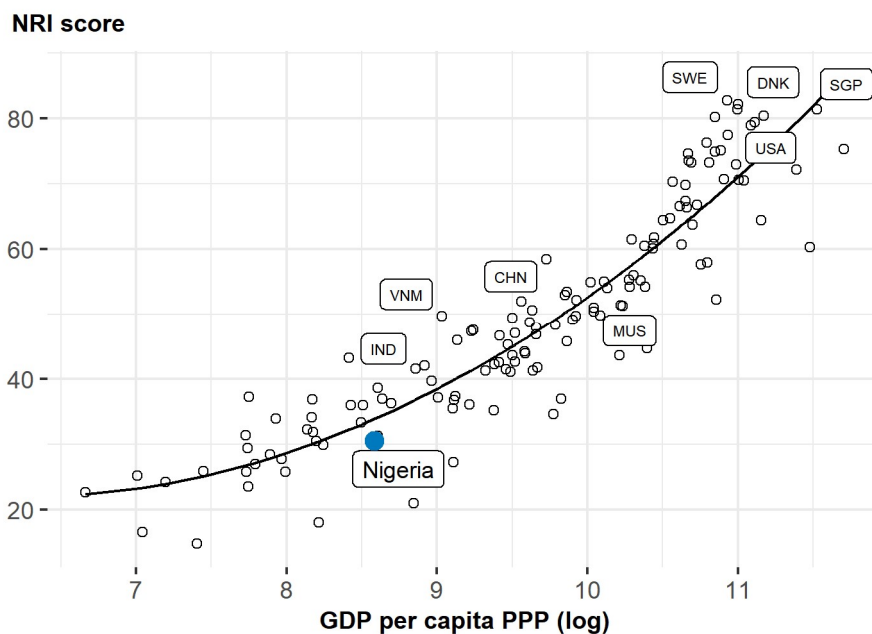
Table 1: Nigeria rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Businesses	53	Individuals	117
Trust	83	Access	119
Governments	99	Content	119
Economy	100	SDG Contribution	120
Future Technologies	104	Inclusion	122
Regulation	113	Quality of Life	125

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Nigeria 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, Nigeria 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. Nigeria belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Vietnam (VNM). The top performer of its region-Africa-is Mauritius (MUS).

Performance against its income group and region

Lower-middle-income countries

Nigeria is ranked 29th in the group of lower-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in one of the four pillars: people. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Businesses and Trust.

Africa

Nigeria is ranked 15th within Africa (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in one of the four pillars: people. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Africa in four of the twelve sub-pillars: Businesses, Governments, Trust and Economy.

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

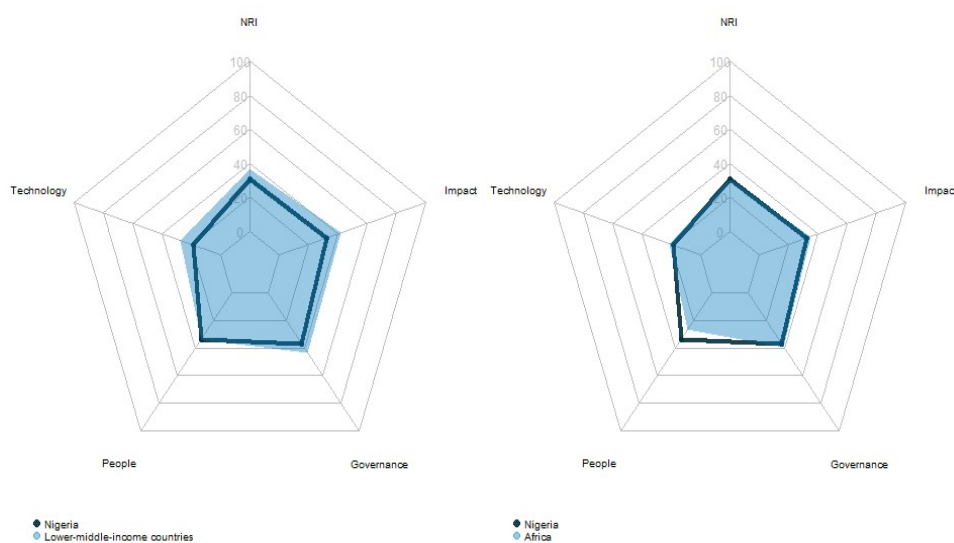


Table 2: Nigeria scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Nigeria	Lower-middle-income countries	Africa
NRI	30.44	36.72	30.62
Technology	18.52	27.72	21.47
People	33.91	33.88	26.75
Governance	37.18	43.15	39.31
Impact	32.15	42.15	34.94

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Nigeria performs particularly well include Technicians and associate professionals, Medium and high-tech industry, and Business use of digital tools (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include International Internet bandwidth, Healthy life expectancy at birth, and Internet access.

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

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
Technicians and associate professionals	4	Wikipedia edits	118
Medium and high-tech industry	43	Availability of local online content	118
Business use of digital tools	50	Rural gap in use of digital payments	118
Cybersecurity	59	4G mobile network coverage	120
Publication and use of open data	69	SDG 5: Gender Equality	120
Adoption of emerging technologies	74	Regulatory quality	121
Privacy protection by law content	75	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	122
ICT PCT patent applications	77	Internet access	129
e-commerce legislation	77	International Internet bandwidth	130
Online access to financial account	80	Healthy life expectancy at birth	130

NRI 2020 At-A-Glance: Nigeria

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 117 (out of 134)

Score: 30.44

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	124	18.52	C. Governance pillar	112	37.17
1st sub-pillar: Access	119	26.11	1st sub-pillar: Trust	83	32.23
2nd sub-pillar: Content	119	10.51	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	113	46.10
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	104	18.94	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	122	33.20
B. People pillar	99	33.91	D. Impact pillar	125	32.15
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	117	24.94	1st sub-pillar: Economy	100	17.12
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	53	47.20	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	125	38.12
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	99	29.58	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	120	41.22

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	124	18.52	C. Governance pillar	112	37.17
1st sub-pillar: Access	119	26.11	1st sub-pillar: Trust	83	32.23
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	86	51.96	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	105	34.46
1.1.2 Handset prices	117	20.01	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	59	69.56
1.1.3 Internet access	129	7.27	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	80	19.70
1.1.4 4G mobile network coverage	120	22.34	3.1.4 Internet shopping	94	5.21
1.1.5 Fixed-broadband subscriptions	102	8.16	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	113	46.10
1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth	130	46.89	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	121	31.98
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	87	77.99
2nd sub-pillar: Content	119	10.51	3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to emerging technologies	99	22.70
1.2.1 GitHub commits	101	1.00	3.2.4 e-commerce legislation	77	75.00
1.2.2 Wikipedia edits	118	5.94	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	75	22.81
1.2.3 Internet domain registrations	*	*	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	122	33.20
1.2.4 Mobile apps development	115	34.73	3.3.1 E-Participation	102	46.91
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	104	18.94	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	110	40.81
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	74	43.17	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	118	27.51
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	113	22.87	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	84	22.17
1.3.3 ICT PCT patent applications	77	0.24	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	118	28.59
1.3.4 Computer software spending	84	9.49	D. Impact pillar	125	32.15
1.3.5 Robot density	NA	NA	1st sub-pillar: Economy	100	17.12
B. People pillar	99	33.91	4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry	43	42.61
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	117	24.94	4.1.2 High-tech exports	107	3.51
2.1.1 Internet users	98	40.56	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	88	0.00
2.1.2 Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	115	10.86	4.1.4 Labor productivity per employee	96	8.30
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	116	11.34	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	91	31.17
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	107	6.89	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	125	38.12
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	97	51.12	4.2.1 Happiness	114	32.69
2.1.6 ICT skills	117	28.86	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	97	60.26
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	53	47.20	4.2.3 Income inequality	94	51.55
2.2.1 Firms with website	113	14.86	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	130	7.99
2.2.2 Ease of doing business	109	47.13	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	120	41.22
2.2.3 Professionals	97	14.24	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	122	22.95
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	4	91.41	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA
2.2.5 Business use of digital tools	50	68.38	4.3.3 SDG 5: Gender Equality	120	40.74
2.2.6 R&D expenditure by businesses	NA	NA	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	102	66.11
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	99	29.58			
2.3.1 Government online services	100	50.30			
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	69	20.97			
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	109	17.46			
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA			

* Confidential data

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