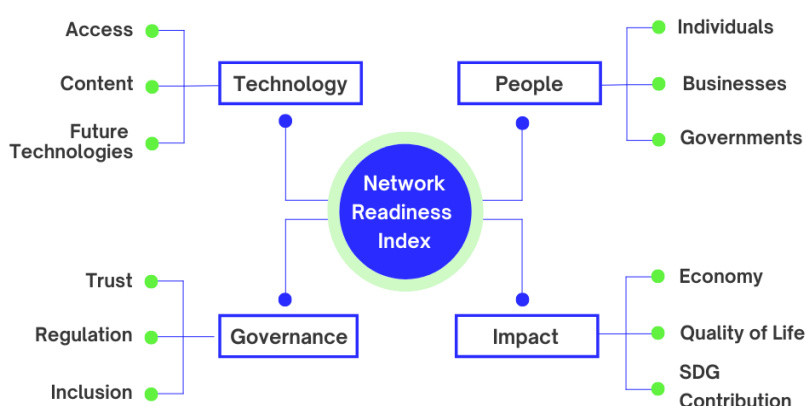


# Network Readiness Index 2022 Uganda

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.

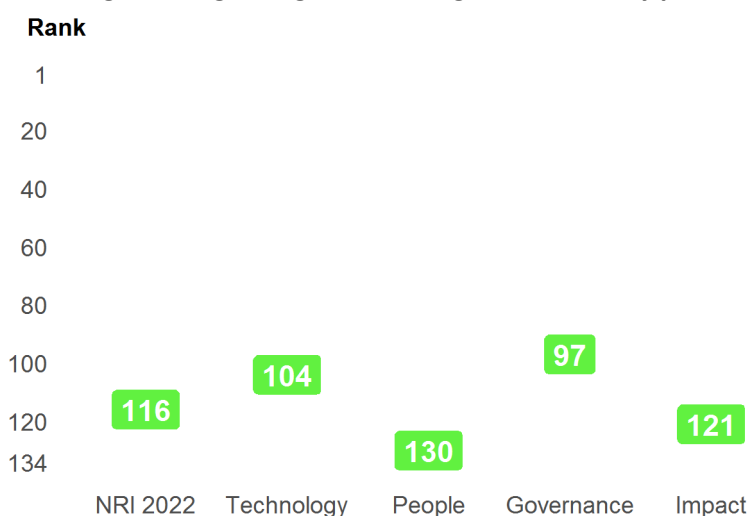
**Figure 1: The NRI 2022 model**



## Global NRI position of Uganda

Uganda ranks 116th 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 People.

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



### Performance at sub-pillar level

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

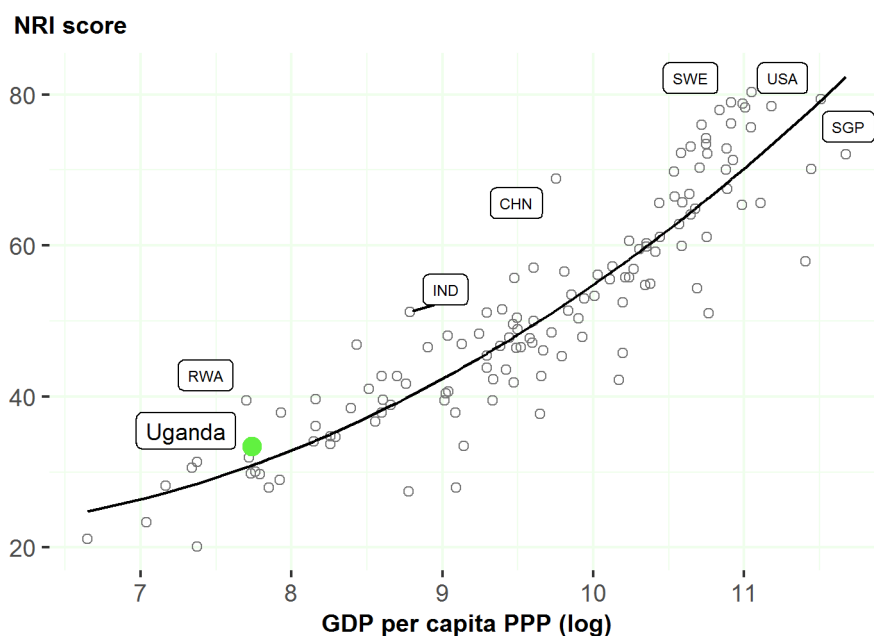
**Table 1: Uganda rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Trust	87	Inclusion	104
Regulation	92	Economy	110
Content	100	Quality of Life	113
Governments	102	Individuals	118
Access	103	SDG Contribution	123
Future Technologies	103	Businesses	131

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Uganda 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, Uganda is well above the trend line, which suggests that it has a greater network readiness than 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), SWE = Sweden (3), CHN = China (23), IND = India (61). Netherlands (NLD) is ranked 4th. Uganda belongs to the group of low-income countries, where the best performer is Rwanda (RWA). The top performer of its region-Africa-is South Africa (ZAF).

## Performance against its income group and region

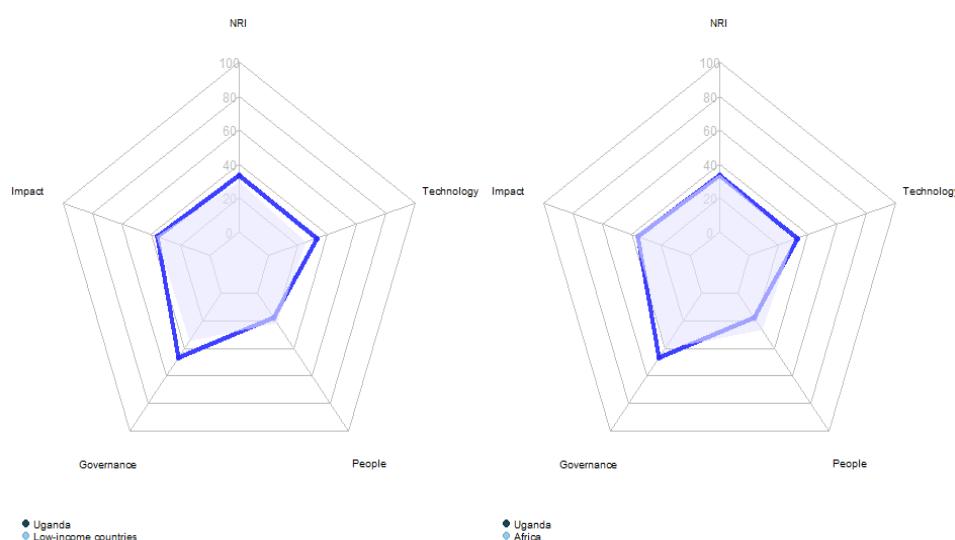
### Low-income countries

Uganda is ranked 3rd in the group of low-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in two of the four pillars: nri.score, technology and governance. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms low-income countries in nine of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and Quality of Life.

### Africa

Uganda is ranked 16th within Africa (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in two of the four pillars: technology and governance. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Africa in six of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and Quality of Life.

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



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

Dimension	Uganda	Low-income countries	Africa
NRI	33.33	29.49	33.77
Technology	32.95	25.43	29.96
People	17.69	21.74	26.81
Governance	46.78	34.28	40.37
Impact	35.89	36.50	37.94

### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Uganda performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth, and 1.2.4 AI scientific publications (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks, 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, and 2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment.

**Table 3: Strongest and weakest indicators of Uganda**

<b>Strongest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Weakest indicators</b>	<b>Rank</b>
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	2.2.1 Firms with website	113
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	34	1.3.4 Computer software spending	118
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	52	2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	122
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	58	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	125
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	62	2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	127
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	69		
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	77		
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	78		
4.1.4 Domestic market size	79		
2.3.1 Government online services	87		

# NRI 2022 At-A-Glance: Uganda

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 116 (out of 131)

Score: 33.33

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	104	32.95	C. Governance pillar	97	46.78
1st sub-pillar: Access	103	50.12	1st sub-pillar: Trust	87	34.55
2nd sub-pillar: Content	100	26.47	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	92	57.69
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	103	22.26	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	104	48.11
B. People pillar	130	17.69	D. Impact pillar	121	35.89
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	118	20.88	1st sub-pillar: Economy	110	17.40
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	131	5.66	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	113	47.78
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	102	26.53	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	123	42.50

## The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	104	32.95	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	97	46.78
1st sub-pillar: Access	103	50.12	1st sub-pillar: Trust	87	34.55
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	105	36.87	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	116	28.14
1.1.2 Handset prices	108	36.23	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	78	69.45 ●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	93	6.20	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	62	30.31 ●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	109	94.53	3.1.4 Internet shopping	81	10.31
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	34	76.77 ●	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	92	57.69
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	97	29.60
2nd sub-pillar: Content	100	26.47	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	58	84.71 ●
1.2.1 GitHub commits	107	0.98	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	100	22.63
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	119	0.16	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00 ●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	113	53.37	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	94	51.49
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	52	51.35 ●	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	104	48.11
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	103	22.26	3.3.1 E-Participation	89	55.55
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	100	29.80	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	96	51.47
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	77	36.00 ●	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	121	23.56
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	NA	NA
1.3.4 Computer software spending	118	0.99 ○	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	69	61.87 ●

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>B. People pillar</b>	130	17.69	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	121	35.89
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	118	20.88	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	110	17.40
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	81	4.92	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	NA	NA
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	112	24.85	4.1.2 High-tech exports	103	3.85
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	127	2.53	○ 4.1.3 PCT patent applications	81	1.38
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	122	2.27	○ 4.1.4 Domestic market size	79	46.33
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	86	69.81	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	102	25.29
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	4.1.6 ICT services exports	102	10.16
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	131	5.66	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	113	47.78
2.2.1 Firms with website	113	11.21	○ 4.2.1 Happiness	112	36.43
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	88	4.16	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	102	56.91
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	120	7.11	4.2.3 Income inequality	92	51.01
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	NA	NA	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	105	46.78
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	87	0.16	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	123	42.50
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	102	26.53	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	108	36.40
2.3.1 Government online services	87	56.98	● 4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	87	11.76	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	101	62.28
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	97	27.06	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	125	27.65
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	89	10.30	○ 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	104	43.67

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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