



GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2019

MAURITIUS

82nd

Mauritius ranks 82nd among the 129 economies featured in the GII 2019.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is a ranking of world economies based on innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

The following table shows the rankings of Mauritius over the past three years, noting that data availability and the GII model influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII ranks. The confidence interval for Mauritius's ranking in the GII 2019 is between 72 and 86.

Mauritius' Rankings, 2017 - 2019

	GII	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2019	82	67	96
2018	75	61	89
2017	64	47	82

- Mauritius performs better in Innovation Inputs than Outputs.
- This year Mauritius ranks 67th in Innovation Inputs, worse than last year and compared to 2017.
- As for Innovation Outputs, Mauritius ranks 96th. This position is worse than last year and compared to 2017.

23rd

Mauritius ranks 23rd among the 34 upper middle-income economies.

3rd

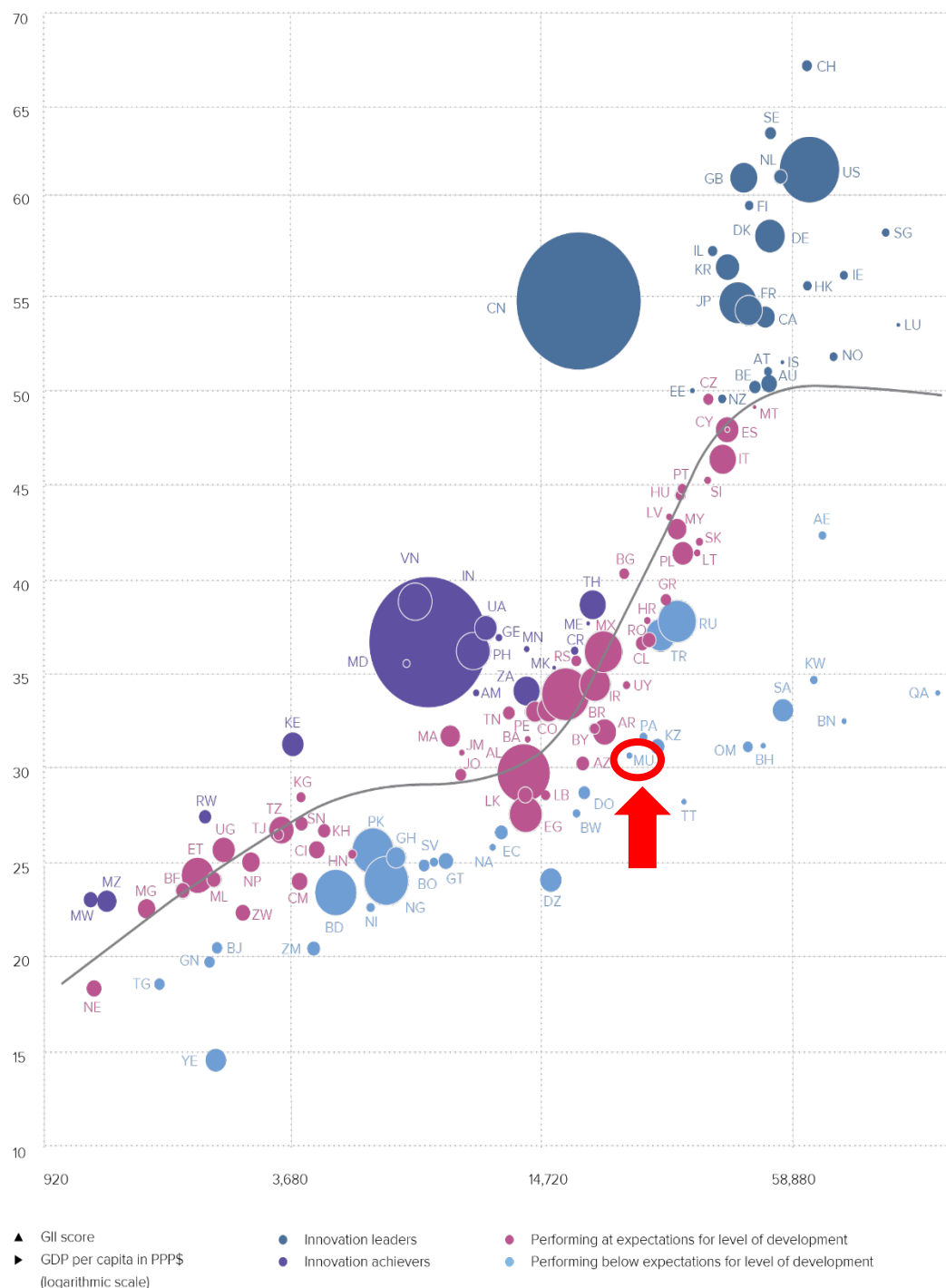
Mauritius ranks 3rd among the 26 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are considered Innovation under-performers relative to GDP.

Relative to GDP, Mauritius performs below its expected level of development.

GII scores and GDP per capita in PPP US\$
(bubbles sized by population)

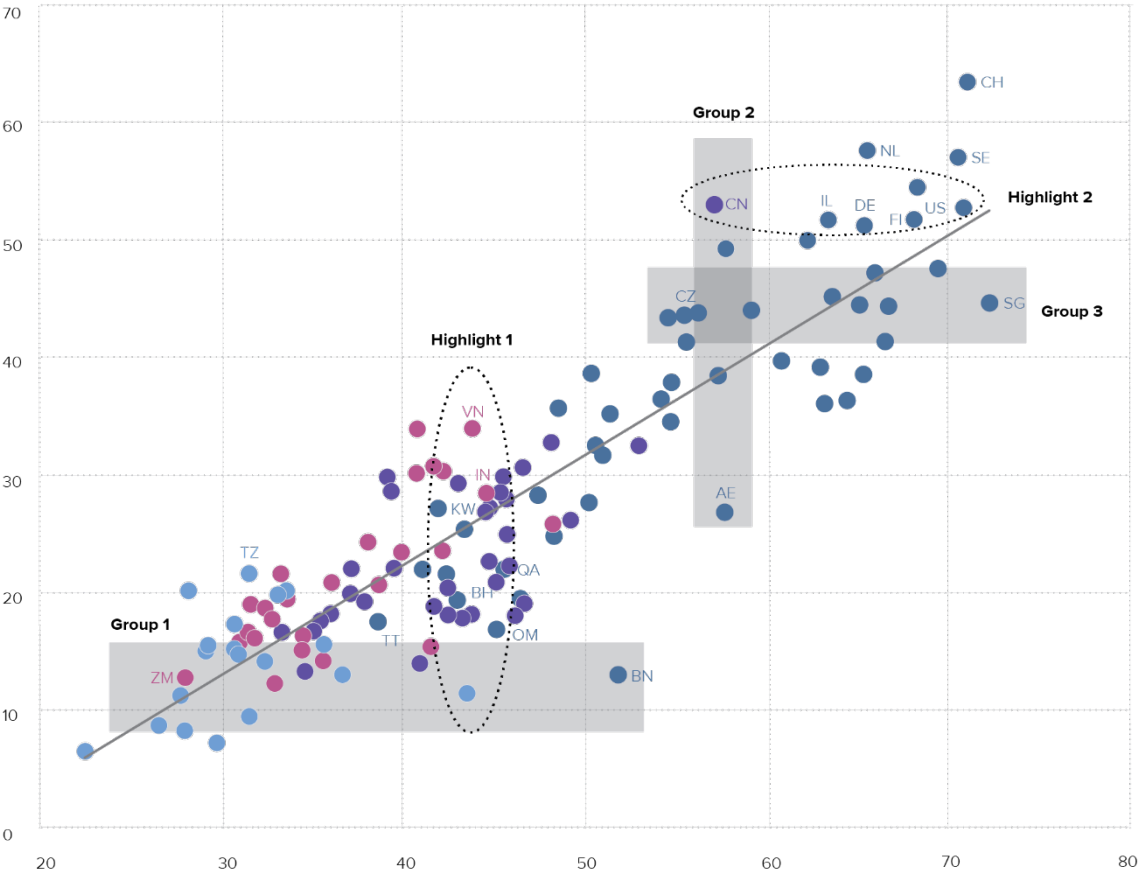


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs, indicating which economies best translate innovation inputs into innovation outputs. Economies appearing above the line are effectively translating their costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs. In contrast, those below the line are not effectively translating innovation inputs into outputs.

Mauritius produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Innovation input/output performance by income group, 2019

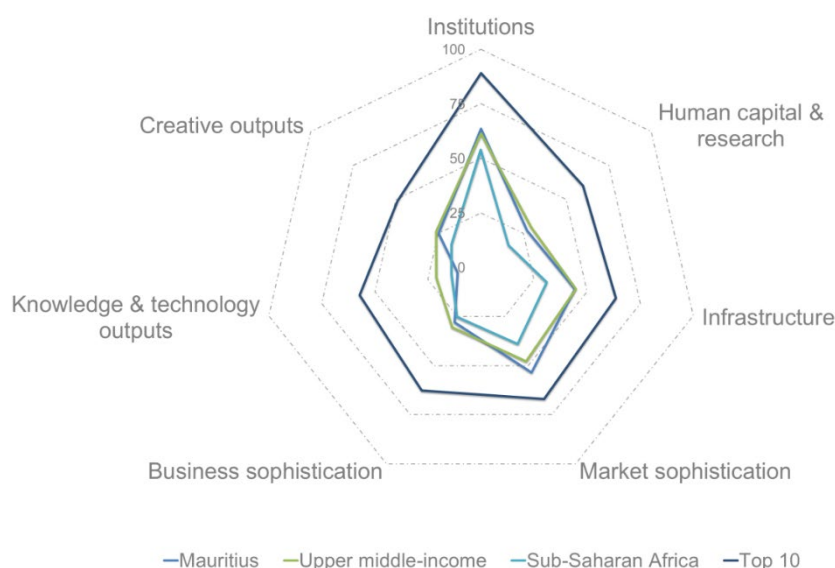


▲ Output score	● High income	● Lower-middle income	— Fitted values
▶ Input score	● Upper-middle income	● Low income	

AE United Arab Emirates	CZ Czech Republic	NL Netherlands	TZ United Republic of Tanzania
BH Bahrain	DE Germany	OM Oman	US United States of America
BN Brunei Darussalam	FI Finland	QA Qatar	VN Viet Nam
CH Switzerland	IL Israel	SE Sweden	ZM Zambia
CN China	IN India	SG Singapore	
	KW Kuwait	TT Trinidad and Tobago	

BENCHMARKING MAURITIUS TO OTHER UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES AND THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION

Mauritius's scores in the seven GII pillars



Upper middle-income economies

Mauritius has high scores in 2 out of the 7 GII pillars: Institutions and Market sophistication, which are above the average of the upper middle-income group.

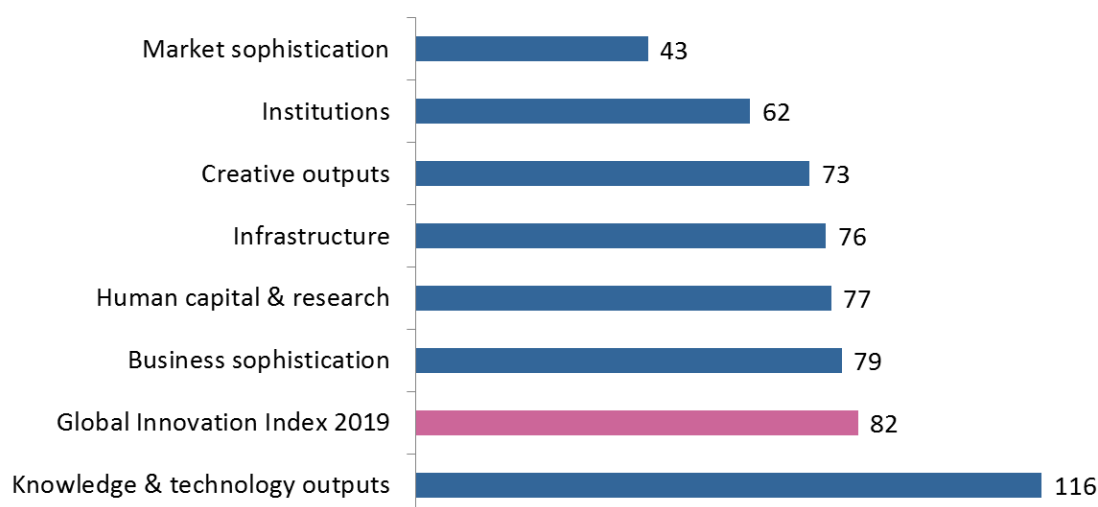
Sub-Saharan Africa Region

Compared to other economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, Mauritius performs above average in 6 out of the 7 GII pillars: Institutions, Human capital & research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, and Creative outputs.

Top ranks are found in sub-pillars Political environment, Business environment, Education, Ecological sustainability, Credit, and Investment where the country ranks in the top 50 worldwide.

OVERVIEW OF MAURITIUS' RANKINGS IN THE 7 GII AREAS

Mauritius performs the best in Market sophistication and its weakest performance is in Knowledge & technology outputs.



*The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

MAURITIUS' INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of Mauritius' strengths and weaknesses in the GII 2019.

Strengths		
Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.1.1	Political & operational stability*	12
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	18
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	10
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	10
4.1	Credit	22
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	25
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	14
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	8
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	14
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	20
7.2.4	Printing & other media, % manufacturing	22

Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.2	Regulatory environment	126
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	127
2.3.3	Global R&D companies, top 3, in mn US\$	43
2.3.4	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	78
3.2	General infrastructure	118
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	117
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	116
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	95
6	Knowledge & technology outputs	116
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	123
6.1.5	Citable documents H index	116
6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	98
6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade	127

STRENGTHS

- GII strengths for Mauritius are found in six of the seven GII pillars.
- Several of these strengths are in Market sophistication (43), where relative strengths are sub-pillar Credit (22) and indicators Domestic credit to private sector (25), Ease of protecting minority investors (14), and Applied tariff rate (8).
- In Institutions (62), Mauritius exhibits strengths in indicators Political & operational stability (12) and Ease of starting a business (18).
- In Human capital & research (77), indicator Government funding per pupil (10) is a GII strength for Mauritius.
- In Infrastructure (76), indicator GDP per unit of energy use (10) is another strength for this country.
- In Knowledge & technology outputs (116), Mauritius shows strength in indicator New businesses (14).
- In Creative outputs (73), Mauritius' strengths are indicators National feature films (20) and Printing & other media (22).

WEAKNESSES

- Mauritius' weaknesses in the GII are found in six of the seven GII pillars.
- Pillar Knowledge & technology outputs (116) is a notable weakness of the country.
- Four important indicators are GII weaknesses of Mauritius in Knowledge & technology outputs (116): Patents by origin (123), Quality of scientific publications (116), High- & medium-high-tech manufactures (98), and High-tech exports (127).
- In Institutions (62), Mauritius's weaknesses are sub-pillar Regulatory environment (126) and indicator Cost of redundancy dismissal (127).
- In Human capital & research (77), Mauritius has weaknesses in two important indicators: Global R&D companies (43) and Quality of universities (78).
- In Infrastructure (76), relative weaknesses are sub-pillar General infrastructure (118) and its indicator Gross capital formation (117).
- In Market sophistication (43), one indicator – Domestic market scale (116) – is another relative weakness of Mauritius.
- In Business sophistication (79), Mauritius has only one weakness: indicator R&D financed by business (95).

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2018 rank
96	67	Upper middle	SSF	1.3	30.1	23,699.5	75
Score/Value Rank				Score/Value Rank			
INSTITUTIONS..... 63.6 62				BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION..... 27.9 79			
1.1	Political environment..... 76.0 29 ◆			5.1	Knowledge workers..... 27.9 87		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*..... 91.2 12 ● ◆			5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %..... 24.0 60		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*..... 68.3 35 ◆			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms..... 25.6 62		
1.2	Regulatory environment..... 33.3 126 ○ ◇			5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP..... n/a n/a		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*..... 68.7 33 ◆			5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %..... 0.3 95 ○ ◇		
1.2.2	Rule of law*..... 64.4 36 ◆			5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %..... 8.4 78		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks..... 73.6 127 ○ ◇			5.2	Innovation linkages..... 24.2 69		
1.3	Business environment..... 81.7 30 ◆			5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration†..... 35.7 90		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*..... 94.3 18 ● ◆			5.2.2	State of cluster development†..... 51.2 45		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*..... 69.1 32 ◆			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %..... 6.4 56		
				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP..... 0.0 29 ◆		
				5.2.5	Patent families 2+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP..... 0.2 45		
HUMAN CAPITAL & RESEARCH..... 27.1 77				5.3	Knowledge absorption..... 31.6 74		
2.1	Education..... 56.5 41			5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade..... 0.3 78		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP..... 5.0 47			5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade..... 5.5 97		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap... 32.0 10 ● ◆			5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade..... 1.6 36		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years..... 15.0 53			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP..... 2.3 76		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science..... n/a n/a			5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise..... n/a n/a		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary..... 12.7 53						
2.2	Tertiary education..... 23.5 84						
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross..... 38.8 71						
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %..... n/a n/a						
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %..... 4.5 45						
2.3	Research & development (R&D)..... 1.4 100						
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop. 181.8 79						
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP..... 0.2 91						
2.3.3	Global R&D companies, avg. exp. top 3, mn US\$..... 0.0 43 ○ ◇						
2.3.4	QS university ranking, average score top 3*..... 0.0 78 ○ ◇						
INFRASTRUCTURE..... 44.2 76							
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs) 66.3 66						
3.1.1	ICT access*..... 74.3 49 ◆						
3.1.2	ICT use*..... 49.0 73						
3.1.3	Government's online service*..... 72.9 63						
3.1.4	E-participation*..... 69.1 70						
3.2	General infrastructure..... 20.8 118 ○ ◇						
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/mn pop..... 2,414.3 72						
3.2.2	Logistics performance*..... 31.3 77						
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP..... 15.8 117 ○ ◇						
3.3	Ecological sustainability..... 45.4 44						
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use..... 15.6 10 ● ◆						
3.3.2	Environmental performance*..... 56.6 78						
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.. 0.8 72						
MARKET SOPHISTICATION..... 53.4 43							
4.1	Credit..... 56.9 22 ● ◆						
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*..... 65.0 54						
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP..... 102.3 25 ● ◆						
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP..... n/a n/a						
4.2	Investment..... 46.4 50						
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*..... 75.0 14 ● ◆						
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP..... 65.7 24						
4.2.3	Venture capital deals/bn PPP\$ GDP..... 0.0 36						
4.3	Trade, competition, & market scale..... 56.8 82						
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %..... 0.9 8 ●						
4.3.2	Intensity of local competition†..... 70.5 54						
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$..... 30.1 116 ○ ◇						

NOTES: ◆ indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ① indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year; see Appendix II for details, including the year of the data, at <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The following tables list data that are missing or are outdated for Mauritius.

Missing data

Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths & science	n/a	2015	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a	2016	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	2017	Microfinance Information Exchange
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise	n/a	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2018	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2017	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %, 3-year average	n/a	2018	The Conference Board
7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2017	PwC
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2018	App Annie

Outdated data

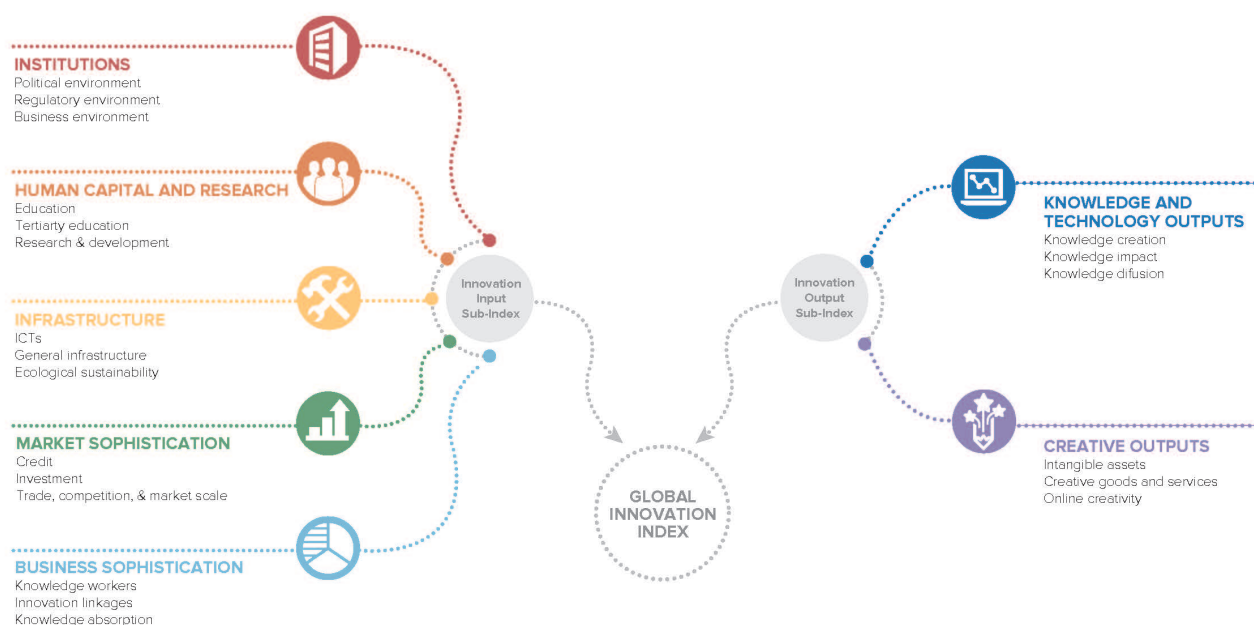
Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2012	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2012	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	2009	2013	World Bank
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2012	2016	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %	2012	2016	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade	2016	2017	United Nations, COMTRADE
7.1.2	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2013	2017	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	2014	2017	Wikimedia Foundation

ABOUT THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. In 2019, the GII presents its 12th edition devoted to the theme **Creating Healthy Lives—The Future of Medical Innovation**.

Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide a rich innovation ranking and analysis referencing around 130 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a “tool for action” for countries that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.

Framework of the Global Innovation Index 2019



The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that includes institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages; the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge; and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each containing three sub-pillars.



www.globalinnovationindex.org



GII app for iOS



GII app for android