

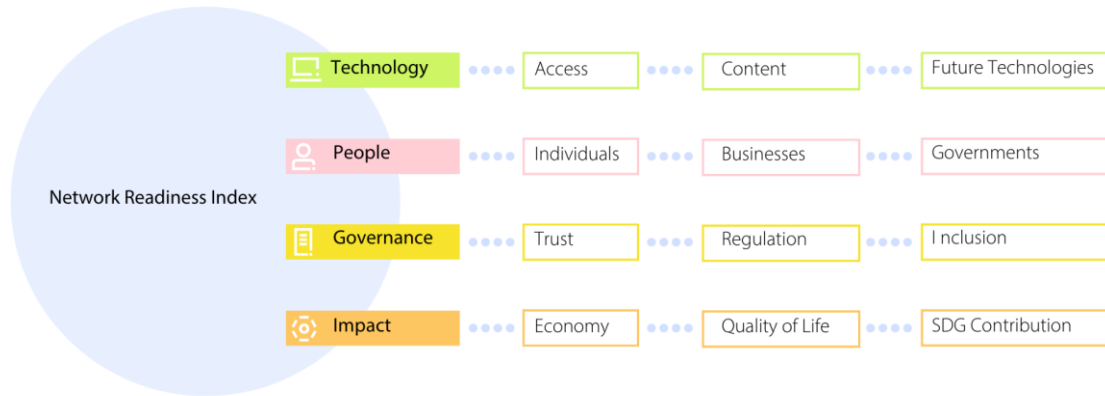
# Network Readiness Index 2024



## United States

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 2024 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 133 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 54 variables.

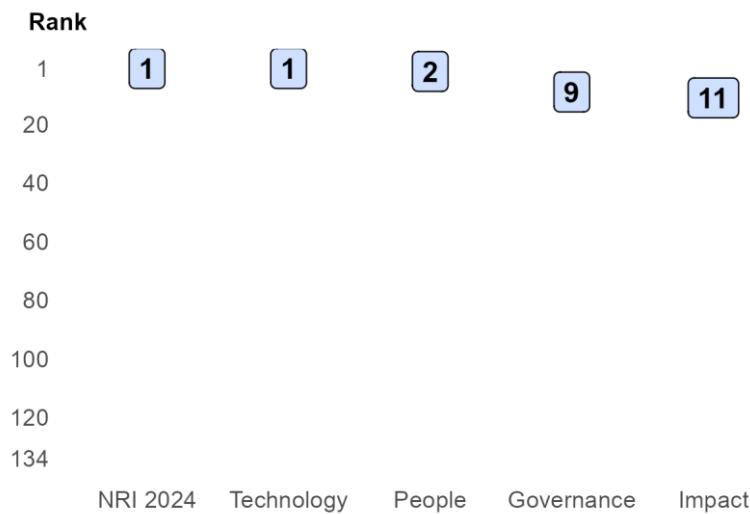
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



### Global NRI position of United States

United States ranks 1st out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

Figure 2: United States global ranking, overall and by pillar



# Network Readiness Index 2024



### Performance at sub-pillar level

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

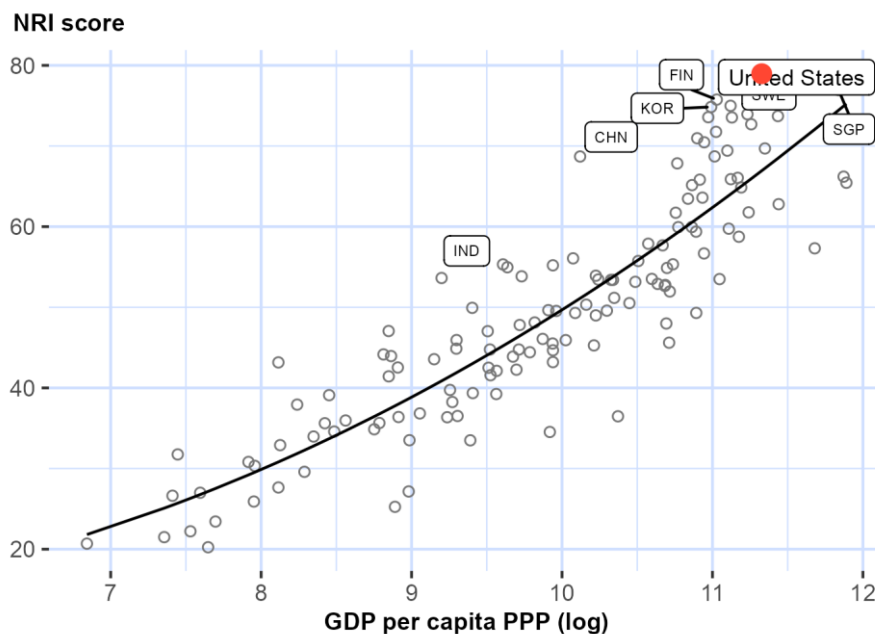
**Table 1: United States rankings by sub-pillar**

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Content	1	Trust	6
Future Technologies	1	Inclusion	9
Businesses	1	Individuals	18
Access	2	Regulation	19
Governments	2	SDG Contribution	29
Economy	2	Quality of Life	73

### NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of United States 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, United States 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), FIN = Finland (3), SWE = Sweden (4), KOR = Republic of Korea (5), CHN = China (17), and IND = India (49). United States belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is United States of America (USA). The top performer of its region-The Americas-is also United States of America (USA).

# Network Readiness Index 2024



## Performance against its income group and region

### High-income countries

United States is ranked 1st in the group of high-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy and SDG Contribution.

### The Americas

United States is ranked 1st within The Americas (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in The Americas in eleven of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy and SDG Contribution.

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

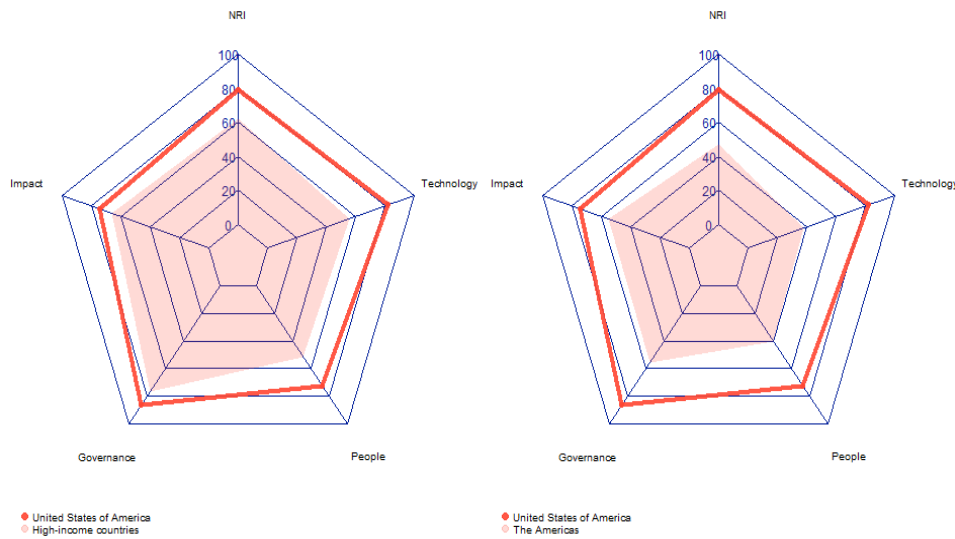


Table 2: United States scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	United States	High-income countries	The Americas
NRI	78.96	62.50	47.17
Technology	82.24	55.84	37.72
People	72.97	51.81	40.44
Governance	86.53	76.61	55.39
Impact	74.12	65.73	55.11

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



#### Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where United States performs particularly well include 1.1.6 Internet access in schools, 1.2.4 AI scientific publications, and 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices, 4.2.3 Income inequality, and 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.

**Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for United States**

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	2.1.5 AI talent concentration	17
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	1	1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	48
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	1	2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	52
1.3.4 Computer software spending	1	4.1.4 ICT services exports	58
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	1	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	78
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	1	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	81
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	1	4.2.3 Income inequality	92
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	107
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1		
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1		
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	2		
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	2		
4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	2		
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	3		
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	3		

Note: For the full list of strengths and weaknesses, see At-A-Glance table.

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



## NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: United States

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 1 (out of 133)

Score: 78.96

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	1	82.24	C. Governance pillar	9	86.53
1st sub-pillar: Access	2	86.46	1st sub-pillar: Trust	6	90.27
2nd sub-pillar: Content	1	76.03	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	19	85.34
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	1	84.24	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	9	83.96
B. People pillar	2	72.97	D. Impact pillar	11	74.12
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	18	62.05	1st sub-pillar: Economy	2	77.34
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	1	76.87	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	73	66.10
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	2	79.98	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	29	78.92

### The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
<b>A. Technology pillar</b>	1	82.24	<b>C. Governance pillar</b>	9	86.53
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	2	86.46	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	6	90.27
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	24	82.70	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	2	94.60
1.1.2 Handset prices	18	93.55	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	1	100.00
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	14	57.42	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	15	80.30
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	48	95.41	3.1.4 Internet shopping	9	86.19
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	7	89.68	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	19	85.34
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	18	81.46
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	1	76.03	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	31	89.88
1.2.1 GitHub commits	14	64.55	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	6	89.11
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	9	65.42	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	23	74.16	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	78	66.26
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	1	100.00	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	9	83.96
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	1	84.24	3.3.1 E-Participation	10	90.70
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	4	98.65	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	35	89.92
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	1	100.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	7	93.51
1.3.3 Robot density	11	38.30	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	18	71.79

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.4 Computer software spending	1	100.00	• 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	34	73.90
<b>B. People pillar</b>	2	72.97	<b>D. Impact pillar</b>	11	74.12
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	18	62.05	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	2	77.34
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	3	81.82	• 4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	100.00
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	12	82.22	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	2	98.08
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	52	60.77	○ 4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	2	95.35
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	NA	NA	4.1.4 ICT services exports	58	15.93
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	17	23.39	○ <i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	73	66.10
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	1	76.87	4.2.1 Happiness	33	73.90
2.2.1 Firms with website	36	69.25	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	107	58.77
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	13	38.25	4.2.3 Income inequality	92	55.78
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	1	100.00	• 4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	42	75.47
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	1	100.00	• <i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	29	78.92
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	2	79.98	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	10	91.94
2.3.1 Government online services	9	92.31	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	17	62.90
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	16	65.46	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	38	88.03
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	1	100.00	• 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	81	76.97
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	3	62.14	• 4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	31	83.60

NOTE: • a strength and ○ a weakness.

# Network

## Readiness Index

### 2024



#### Sources

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2024). *The Network Readiness Index 2024*. Oxford, UK; Washington DC, USA.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2023). *The Network Readiness Index 2023: Trust in Network Society: A Crisis of the Digital Age*. Oxford, UK; Washington DC, USA.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2022). *The Network Readiness Index 2022: Benchmarking the Future of the Network Economy*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

Berry, B. (2019). *berryFunctions: Function Collection Related to Plotting and Hydrology*. R package version 1.18.2. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=berryFunctions>

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2019). *The Network Readiness Index 2019: Towards a Future-Ready Society*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2020). *The Network Readiness Index 2020: Fostering Digital Transformation in a post-COVID Global Economy*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2021). *The Network Readiness Index 2021: Shaping the Global Recovery. How digital technologies can make the post-COVID world more equal*. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

Gohel, D. (2019). *officer: Manipulation of Microsoft Word and PowerPoint Documents*. R package version 0.3.6. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=officer>

Gohel, D. (2019). *flextable: Functions for Tabular Reporting*. R package version 0.5.6. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=flextable>

Milton Bache, S. & Wickham, H. (2014). *magrittr: A Forward-Pipe Operator for R*. R package version 1.5. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=magrittr>

Nakazawa, M. (2019). *fmsb: Functions for Medical Statistics Book with some Demographic Data*. R package version 0.7.0. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=fmsb>

R Core Team (2018). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL: <https://www.R-project.org/>.

Slowikowski, K. (2019). *ggrepel: Automatically Position Non-Overlapping Text Labels with 'ggplot2'*. R package version 0.8.1. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ggrepel>

Wickham, H. (2007). Reshaping Data with the reshape Package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 21(12), 1-20. URL: <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v21/i12/>.

Wickham, H. (2016). *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. Springer-Verlag. New York.

Wickham et al., (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 4(43), 1686, URL: <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>