

Network Readiness Index 2025

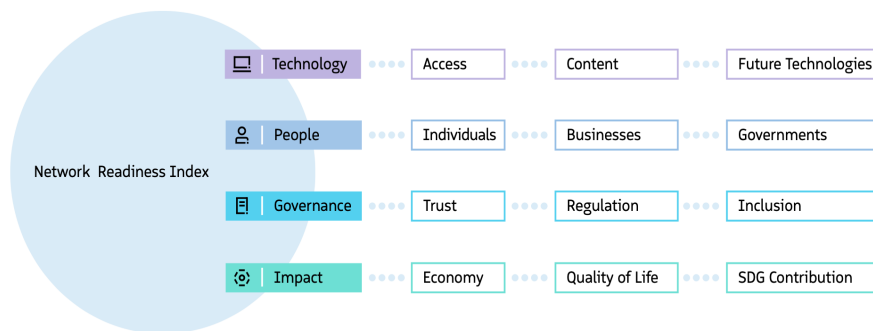
With support from:



Jamaica

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 2025 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 127 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 53 variables.

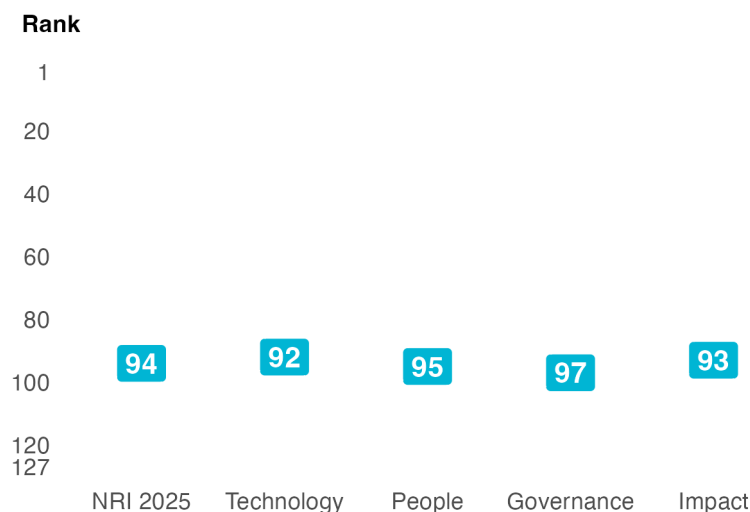
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of Jamaica

Jamaica ranks 94 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Jamaica global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

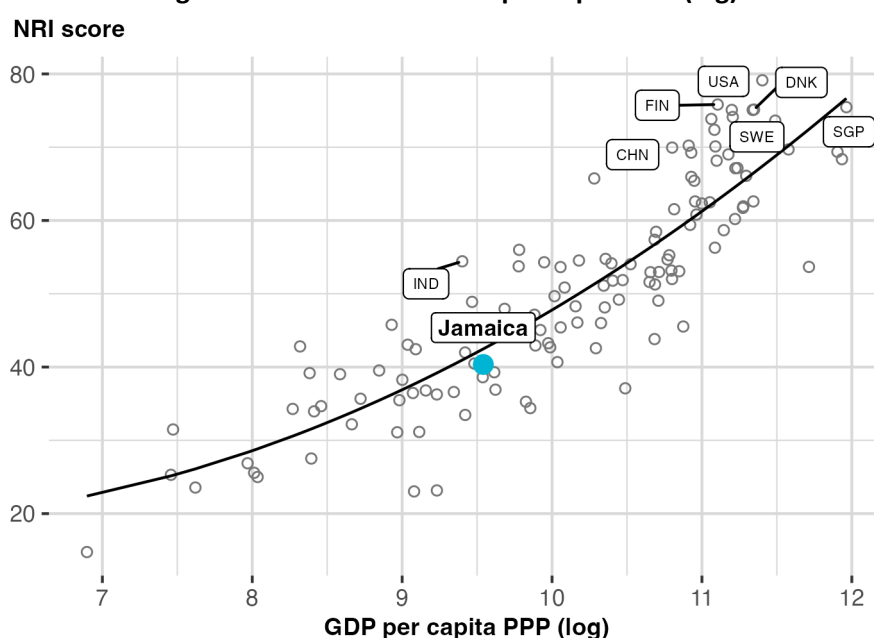
Table 1: Jamaica rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Businesses	65	Future Technologies	89
Quality of Life	65	Inclusion	102
Regulation	66	Content	103
Governments	80	Trust	107
SDG Contribution	85	Individuals	111
Access	86	Economy	123

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Jamaica 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, Jamaica 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: USA = United States of America (rank: 1), FIN =Finland (rank: 2), SGP = Singapore (3), DNK =Denmark (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN =China (24), and IND = India (45).

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Jamaica is ranked 30th in the group of upper-middle-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 outperforms upper-middle-income countries in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Regulation and Quality of Life.

The Americas

Jamaica is ranked 15th within The Americas (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in The Americas in one of the twelve sub-pillars: Regulation.

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

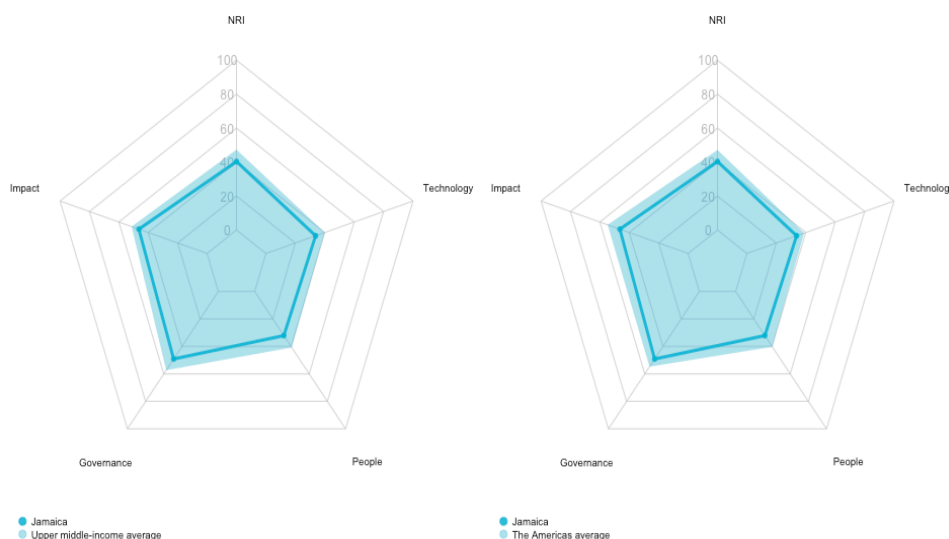


Table 2: Jamaica scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Jamaica	Upper-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	40.35	47.32	47.15
Technology	33.78	39.95	38.91
People	32.09	40.75	40.23
Governance	49.14	57.29	54.75
Impact	46.40	51.31	54.70

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: Jamaica

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 94 (out of 127)

Score: 40.35

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	92	33.78	C. Governance pillar	97	49.14
1st sub-pillar: Access	86	59.08	1st sub-pillar: Trust	107	36.46
2nd sub-pillar: Content	103	13.82	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	66	62.48
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	89	28.45	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	102	48.48
B. People pillar	95	32.09	D. Impact pillar	93	46.40
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	111	30.61	1st sub-pillar: Economy	123	14.49
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	65	30.28	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	65	66.20
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	80	35.39	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	85	58.50

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	92	33.78	C. Governance pillar	97	49.14
1st sub-pillar: Access	86	59.08	1st sub-pillar: Trust	107	36.46
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	115	33.85	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	97	41.93
1.1.2 Handset prices	113	31.99	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	105	49.57
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	71	29.57	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	3.1.4 Internet shopping	76	17.88
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	100	65.42	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	66	62.48
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	39	98.91	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	69	44.68
2nd sub-pillar: Content	103	13.82	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	82	59.69
1.2.1 GitHub commits	98	2.52	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	89	1.48	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	107	50.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	97	50.41	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	6	95.56
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	99	0.84	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	102	48.48
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	89	28.45	3.3.1 E-Participation	92	40.58
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	89	42.13	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	94	49.88
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	69	38.00	3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	3	80.25
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	72	23.22
1.3.4 Computer software spending	96	5.22	D. Impact pillar	93	46.40
B. People pillar	95	32.09	1st sub-pillar: Economy	123	14.49
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	111	30.61	4.1.1 ICT patent applications	59	0.50
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	86	6.69	4.1.2 Domestic market scale	122	31.99
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	95	30.68	4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	n/a	n/a
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	84	54.45	4.1.4 ICT services exports	71	10.97
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	65	66.20
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	4.2.1 Happiness	70	58.31
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	65	30.28	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	41	81.38

Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from:



Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	54	60.25	●
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	22	29.53	●
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	n/a	n/a	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	95	1.05	
<hr/>			
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	80	35.39	
2.3.1 Government online services	93	47.99	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	71	22.15	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	64	36.03	
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

NOTE: ● indicates a strength and ○ indicates a weakness.

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	82	58.93	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	83	58.89	
<hr/>			
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	85	58.50	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	63	86.67	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	63	24.51	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	102	62.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	89	66.09	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	42	74.69	●

Sources

- Escalona Reynoso, R., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2025). *The Network Readiness Index 2025: AI Governance in a Global Context: Policy and Regulatory Approaches*. Washington DC, USA.
- 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>