United Republic of Tanzania

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

Network Readiness Index	Technology	Access	Content	Future Technologies
	People	Individuals	Businesses	Governments
	Governance	Trust	Regulation	Inclusion
	Impact	Economy	Quality of Life	SDG Contribution

Global NRI position of United Republic of Tanzania

United Republic of Tanzania ranks 97 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Governance. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

Figure 2: United Republic of Tanzania global ranking, overall and by pillar

Rank

	NRI 2025	Technology	People	Governance	Impact
	97	100	96	91	103
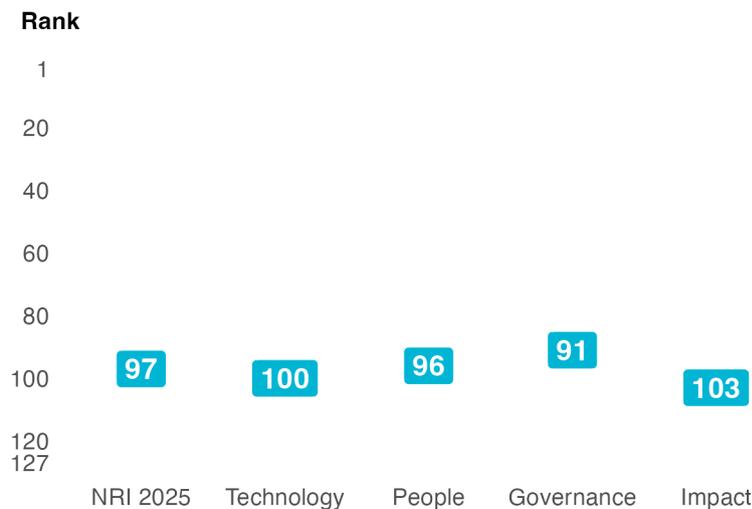
Performance at sub-pillar level

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

Table 1: United Republic of Tanzania rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Governments	53	Inclusion	100
Economy	69	SDG Contribution	103
Regulation	73	Access	105
Future Technologies	76	Individuals	106
Trust	91	Content	108
Quality of Life	98	Businesses	118

NRI score and income

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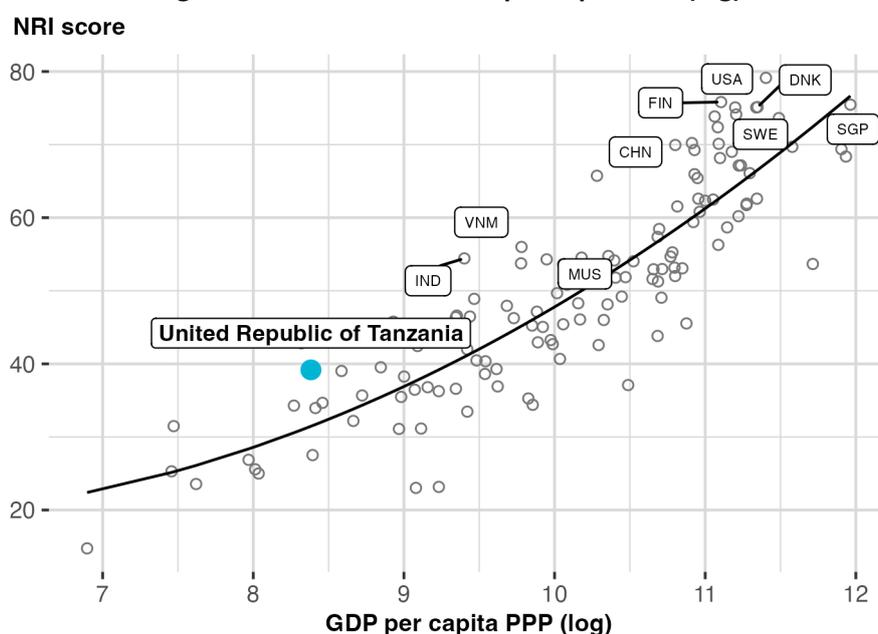
Note: USA = United States of America (rank: 1), FIN =Finland (rank: 2), SGP = Singapore (3), DNK =Denmark (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN =China (24), and IND = India (45).

Performance against its income group and region

Lower-middle-income countries
United Republic of Tanzania is ranked 15th 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 two of the four pillars: People and Governance. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in six of the twelve sub-pillars: Future Technologies, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and Economy.

Africa
United Republic of Tanzania is ranked 7th within Africa (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Africa in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion, Economy and Quality of Life.

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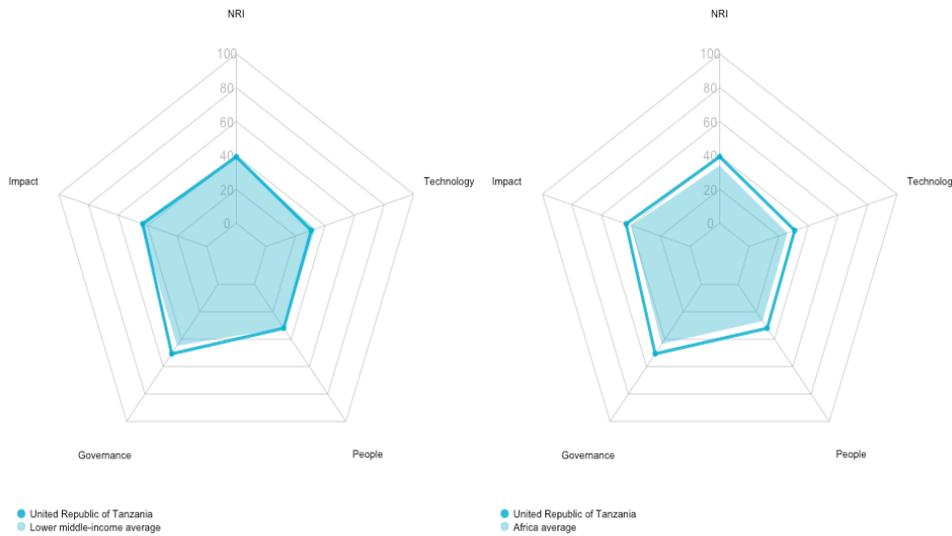

Table 2: United Republic of Tanzania scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	United Republic of Tanzania	Lower-middle-income countries	Africa
NRI	39.18	38.70	34.00
Technology	30.73	33.29	25.85
People	31.99	31.73	26.78
Governance	50.65	44.79	43.45
Impact	43.33	45.00	39.92

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: United Republic of Tanzania

Network Readiness Index   Rank: 97 (out of 127)   Score: 39.18

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	100	30.73
1st sub-pillar: Access	105	48.44
2nd sub-pillar: Content	108	12.15
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	76	31.62
B. People pillar	96	31.99
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	106	33.57
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	118	16.94
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	53	45.45

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
C. Governance pillar	91	50.65
1st sub-pillar: Trust	91	43.54
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	73	59.13
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	100	49.29
D. Impact pillar	103	43.33
1st sub-pillar: Economy	69	31.19
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	98	47.96
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	103	50.86

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	100	30.73	
1st sub-pillar: Access	105	48.44	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	116	30.03	
1.1.2 Handset prices	97	39.77	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	19	50.84	●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	109	52.63	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	78	68.94	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	n/a	n/a	
2nd sub-pillar: Content	108	12.15	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	118	0.37	○
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	115	0.20	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	113	39.91	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	51	8.11	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	76	31.62	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	75	52.84	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	57	41.50	●
1.3.3 Robot density	n/a	n/a	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	124	0.51	○
B. People pillar	96	31.99	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	106	33.57	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	55	18.34	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	75	45.46	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	121	3.99	○
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	76	66.48	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	91	50.65	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	91	43.54	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	115	30.26	
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	20	99.12	●
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	116	1.24	○
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	73	59.13	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	101	27.50	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	76	65.62	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	78	34.86	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	52	67.69	●
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	100	49.29	
3.3.1 E-Participation	110	24.64	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	76	64.00	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	n/a	n/a	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	47	59.23	
D. Impact pillar	103	43.33	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	69	31.19	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	65	53.03	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	63	38.40	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	112	2.13	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	98	47.96	
4.2.1 Happiness	119	12.06	○

Indicator	Rank	Score	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	118	16.94	
2.2.1 Firms with website	99	27.28	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	76	2.74	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	87	35.75	
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	80	2.00	
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	53	45.45	
2.3.1 Government online services	105	37.33	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	31	53.56	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	n/a	n/a	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	46	79.95	●
4.2.3 Income inequality	85	57.40	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	105	46.32	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	103	50.86	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	116	17.78	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	78	72.73	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	106	54.36	
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	108	33.20	

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

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