WORLD GOVERNMENTS SUMMIT

PORTULANS INSTITUTE

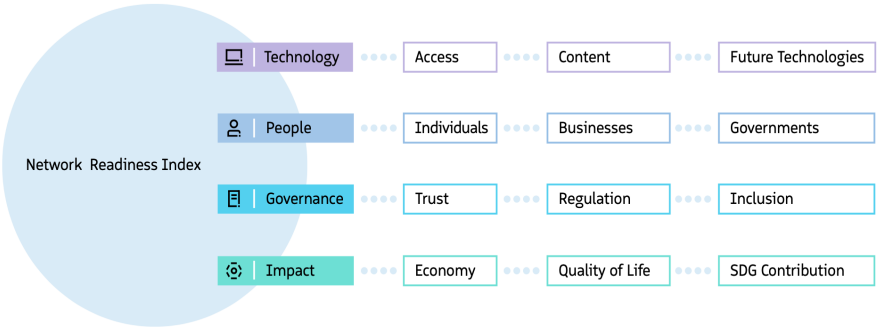
Network Readiness Index 2025

With support from: aws CNI

United States of America

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.

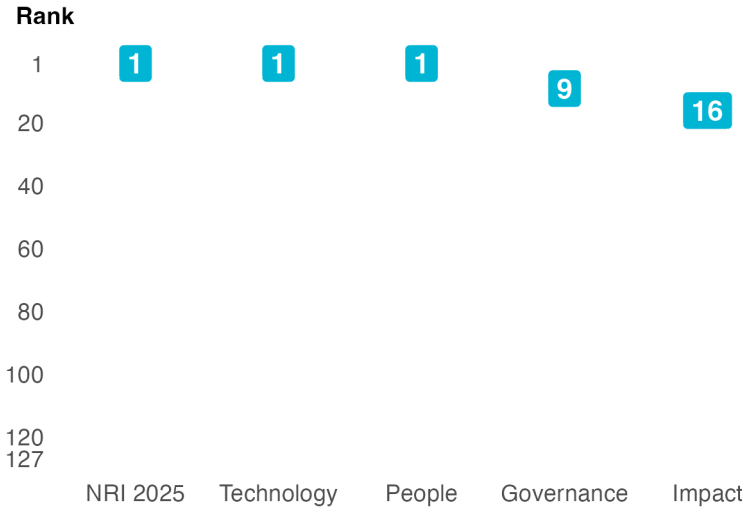
Figure 1: The NRI 2025 model



Global NRI position of United States of America

United States of America ranks 1 out of the 127 economies included in the NRI 2025 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Technology and People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

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



Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of United States of America 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.

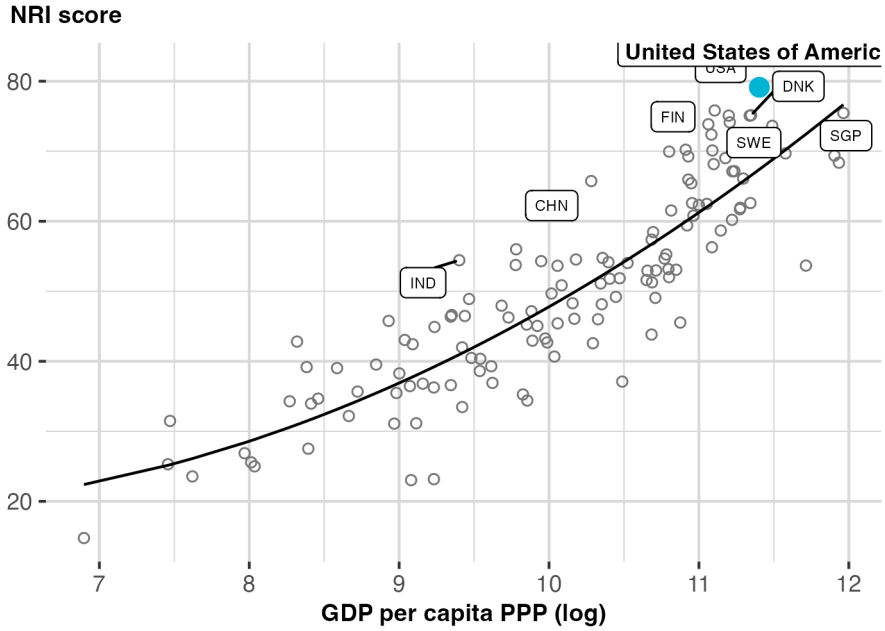
Table 1: United States of America rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Content	1	Economy	3
Future Technologies	1	Inclusion	12
Businesses	1	Individuals	14
Access	2	Regulation	18
Governments	2	SDG Contribution	34
Trust	3	Quality of Life	73

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of United States of America 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 of America 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

High-income countries

United States of America 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 of America 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 of America against its income group and region, overall and by pillar

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

Dimension	United States of America	High-income countries	The Americas
NRI	79.13	62.71	47.15
Technology	82.47	55.47	38.91
People	76.16	52.36	40.23
Governance	86.48	77.18	54.75
Impact	71.42	65.84	54.70

NRI 2025 At-A-Glance: United States of America

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 1 (out of 127)

Score: 79.13

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	1	82.47
1st sub-pillar: Access	2	87.23
2nd sub-pillar: Content	1	76.14
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	1	84.03
B. People pillar	1	76.16
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	14	67.07
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	1	84.06
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	2	77.34

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
C. Governance pillar	9	86.48
1st sub-pillar: Trust	3	94.73
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	18	80.60
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	12	84.11
D. Impact pillar	16	71.42
1st sub-pillar: Economy	3	73.51
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	73	63.25
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	34	77.50

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	1	82.47	
1st sub-pillar: Access	2	87.23	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	28	84.54	
1.1.2 Handset prices	17	95.96	
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	13	58.48	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	63	94.74	○
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	6	89.68	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	1	100.00	●
2nd sub-pillar: Content	1	76.14	
1.2.1 GitHub commits	16	61.66	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	8	68.93	
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	19	73.98	
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	1	84.03	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	4	98.65	●
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	1	100.00	●
1.3.3 Robot density	10	37.47	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	1	100.00	●
B. People pillar	1	76.16	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	14	67.07	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	3	83.00	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	12	80.52	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	55	73.45	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	25	31.32	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	1	84.06	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
C. Governance pillar	9	86.48	
1st sub-pillar: Trust	3	94.73	
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	5	98.17	●
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	13	99.83	
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	n/a	n/a	
3.1.4 Internet shopping	8	86.19	
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	18	80.60	
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	18	77.11	
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	61	74.69	
3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	6	88.21	
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	63	63.02	
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	12	84.11	
3.3.1 E-Participation	11	94.20	
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	33	88.50	
3.3.3 Gender gap in Internet use	19	69.62	
3.3.4 Rural gap in use of digital payments	n/a	n/a	
D. Impact pillar	16	71.42	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	3	73.51	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	1	100.00	●
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	2	97.72	●
4.1.3 Technology-Enabled Work Flexibility	7	81.24	
4.1.4 ICT services exports	59	15.07	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	73	63.25	
4.2.1 Happiness	24	77.39	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	103	52.08	○

Indicator	Rank	Score	
2.2.1 Firms with website	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	8	58.06	
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	2	94.12	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	1	100.00	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	2	77.34	
2.3.1 Government online services	17	89.60	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	16	65.46	
2.3.3 Government promotion of emerging technologies	1	100.00	●
2.3.4 Gross expenditure on R&D	4	54.28	●

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

Indicator	Rank	Score	
4.2.3 Income inequality	87	54.08	○
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	63	66.46	
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	34	77.50	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	1	100.00	●
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	17	62.90	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	37	87.27	
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	83	69.11	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	31	81.42	

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