Comparative Summary: Societal Readiness Index (SRI) vs. Other AI Readiness Indices

Index & Sponsor	Scope & Focus	Key Pillars/Dimensions	Notable Indicators	Distinct Strengths
Societal Readiness Index (SRI) Proposed by SafeHaven (Sendagi), 2025	Holistic societal capacity to adapt to AI (ethically and inclusively).	6 Pillars: Governance Agility; Citizen Empowerment; Ethical Infrastructure; Economic Adaptability; Technological Infrastructure; Inclusive Foresight	E.g. time to update AI laws, AI literacy rates, bias audit mechanisms, reskilling investment, open-source AI adoption, diversity in AI policy-making	Broad societal lens: Combines tech, policy, ethics, and social inclusion. Emphasizes proactive adaptation (agility) and public participation. New concept, not yet fully implemented (illustrative data only).
Oxford Insights Government AI Readiness Oxford Insights/IDRC, annual	Government and public sector readiness for AI deployment.	3 Pillars: Government; Technology Sector; Data & Infrastructure	E.g. existence of national AI strategy, AI startups per capita, % households with internet, open data portals	Policy focus: Comprehensive view of government strategy and digital capacity. Established methodology and global coverage (180+ countries).
Stanford Global AI Vibrancy Index Stanford HAI, 2023/24	Overall AI ecosystem vibrancy and activity (innovation and societal impact).	8 Pillars: R&D; Economy; Education; Infrastructure; Diversity; Policy & Governance; Public Opinion; Responsible AI	E.g. AI publications & citations, private AI investment $, AI skills penetration, GPU/cloud availability, AI regulations count, AI ethics initiatives	Data-rich & balanced: 42 indicators capturing both outputs and inputs, including ethics and public sentiment. Allows deep dives and trend analysis.
WEF Global Competitiveness	Broad economic competitiveness	12 Pillars (selected):	E.g. mobile broadband	Macro-economic

Index (4IR-related) World Economic Forum, 2019	(innovation capacity in Fourth Industrial Revolution).	Institutions; Infrastructure; ICT Adoption; Skills; Innovation Capability	subscriptions, quality of research institutions, critical thinking in teaching, company investment in emerging tech	overview: Indicates foundational readiness. Aligns with development level. Not AI-specific but highly contextual.
OECD AI Policy Observatory Index (planned) OECD, expected ~2024/25	Trustworthy AI development and use (alignment with OECD AI Principles).	Aligned to 5 OECD AI Principles + enablers (compute, data, R&D)	E.g. inclusive AI initiatives, AI ethics policies, AI compute per capita, adoption of OECD guidelines (expected)	Principle-based & authoritative: Focus on quality of AI governance and ethical alignment. Will use government-endorsed metrics.
Digital Readiness Indices (ICT) ITU IDI, UNESCO DRI, etc.	Core digital infrastructure, access, and skills readiness (pre-condition for AI).	E.g. ICT Access; ICT Use; ICT Skills	E.g. internet penetration %, mobile network coverage, digital literacy rate, student-to-computer ratio	Foundational measures: Provide concrete benchmarks for digital divide. Often tied to SDGs. Not AI-specific but essential.