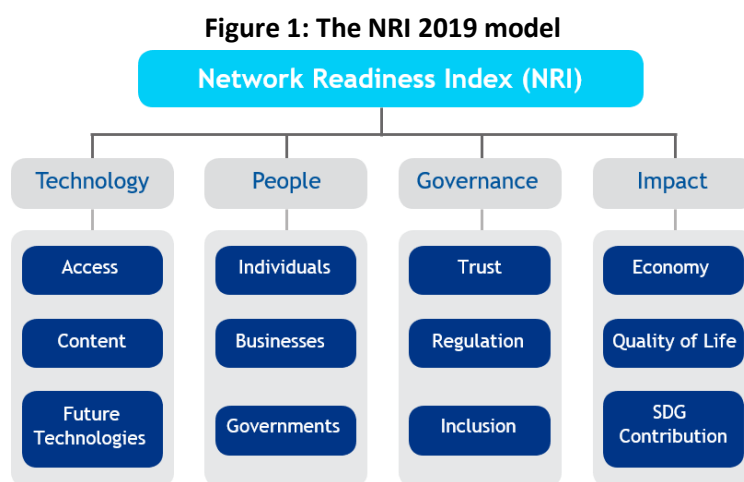


Network Readiness Index 2019

Honduras

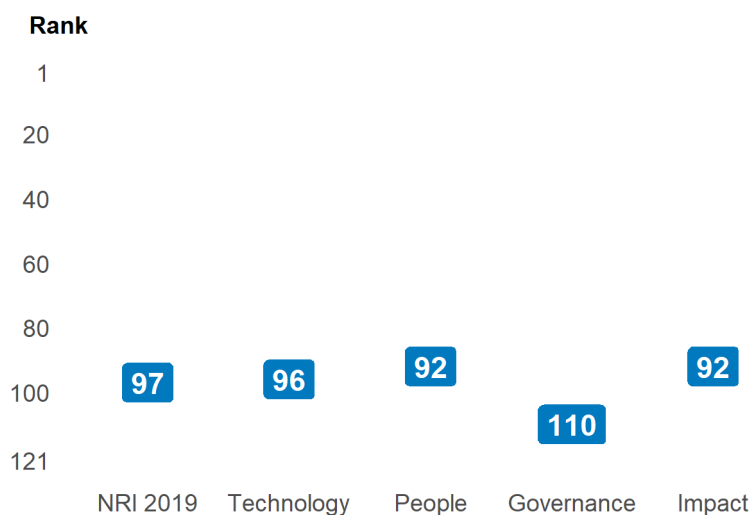
The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2019 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 121 economies based on their 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 62 variables.



Global NRI position of Honduras

Honduras ranks 97th out of the 121 economies included in the NRI 2019 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People and Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Governance.

Figure 2: Honduras global ranking, overall and by pillar



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

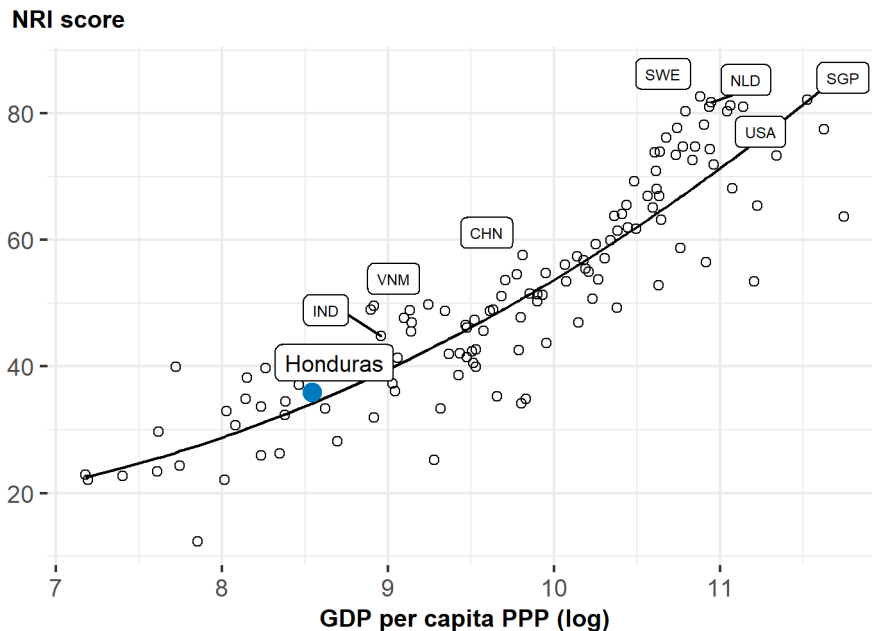
Table 1: Honduras rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Future Technologies	59	Individuals	97
Quality of Life	71	Regulation	100
Governments	81	Inclusion	104
Businesses	84	Access	108
SDG Contribution	85	Economy	109
Content	94	Trust	118

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Honduras 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, Honduras is slightly above the trend line, which suggests that its network readiness is more or less in line with what would be expected given its income level.

Figure 3: NRI score and GDP per capita PPP (log)



Note: SWE = Sweden (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (2), NLD = Netherlands (3), CHN = China (41), IND = India (79). USA is ranked 8th. Honduras belongs to the group of lower-middle-income countries, where the best performer is Vietnam (VNM). The top performer of its region—The Americas—is United States (USA).

Performance against its income group and region

Lower-middle-income countries

Honduras 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 Impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in six of the twelve sub-pillars: Content, Future Technology, Businesses, Governments, Quality of Life and SDG Contribution.

The Americas

Honduras is ranked 19th 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: Future Technology.

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



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

Dimension	Honduras	Lower-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	35.88	37.18	49.08
Technology	30.29	32.15	43.12
People	32.34	30.04	43.32
Governance	37.69	46.17	57.13
Impact	43.19	40.35	52.73

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Honduras performs particularly well include Computer software spending, Freedom to make life choices, and Maths proficiency in schools (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include Cybersecurity, Mobile tariffs, and Rule of law.

Table 3: Top-ranked and bottom-ranked indicators of Honduras

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
Computer software spending	30	Secure Internet servers	101
Freedom to make life choices	41	Professionals	102
Maths proficiency in schools	45	Internet users	103
Extent of staff training	53	Medium and high-tech industry	104
Healthy life expectancy at birth	53	Rural gap in use of digital payments	105
Happiness	54	Ease of doing business	106
Reading proficiency in schools	54	Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	108
Internet access in schools	55	Rule of law	113
Pollution	66	Mobile tariffs	116
Adult literacy rate	68	Cybersecurity	119

NRI 2019 At-A-Glance: Honduras

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 97 (out of 121)

Score: 35.88

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	96	30.29	C. Governance pillar	110	37.69
1st sub-pillar: Access	108	32.34	1st sub-pillar: Trust	118	22.11
2nd sub-pillar: Content	94	26.44	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	100	47.87
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	59	32.08	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	104	43.08
B. People pillar	92	32.34	D. Impact pillar	92	43.19
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	97	34.52	1st sub-pillar: Economy	109	7.39
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	84	23.44	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	71	59.35
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	81	39.06	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	85	62.84

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar			C. Governance pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>		
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	116	19.07	3.1.1 Rule of law	113	30.00
1.1.2 Handset prices	96	31.21	3.1.2 Software piracy rate	79	18.92
1.1.3 Internet access	95	21.56	3.1.3 Secure Internet servers	101	36.76
1.1.4 4G mobile network coverage	91	67.46	3.1.4 Cybersecurity	119	2.74
1.1.5 Fixed-broadband subscriptions	101	3.60	3.1.5 Online trust and safety	NA	NA
1.1.6 International Internet bandwidth	71	67.64	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>		
1.1.7 Internet access in schools	55	15.80	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	97	41.09
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>			3.2.2 Ease of doing business	106	46.05
1.2.1 Digital participation and content creation	*	*	3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models	79	37.49
1.2.2 Mobile apps development	96	40.58	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	100	50.00
1.2.3 Intellectual property receipts	NA	NA	3.2.5 Social safety net protection	89	30.36
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>			3.2.6 ICT regulatory environment	70	82.24
1.3.1 Availability of latest technologies	79	43.24	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>		
1.3.2 Company investment in emerging technology	76	30.48	3.3.1 E-Participation	94	48.40
1.3.3 Government procurement of advanced technology products	98	27.33	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	91	47.39
1.3.4 ICT PCT patent applications	NA	NA	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	85	37.49
1.3.5 Computer software spending	30	27.27	3.3.4 Gender gap in internet use	NA	NA
1.3.6 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	105	39.05
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>		
2.1.1 Internet users	103	24.37	4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry	104	8.86
2.1.2 Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	108	10.71	4.1.2 High-tech exports	89	5.92
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	87	38.67	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	NA	NA
2.1.4 Tertiary enrolment	86	18.66	4.1.4 Labour productivity per employee	NA	NA
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	68	80.20	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>		
2.1.6 ICT skills	NA	NA	4.2.1 Happiness	54	59.39
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>			4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	41	79.56
2.2.1 Firms with website	77	32.32	4.2.3 Income inequality	100	32.89
2.2.2 Internet shopping	96	4.53	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	53	65.57
2.2.3 Professionals	102	9.15	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>		
2.2.4 Technicians and associate professionals	81	24.88	4.3.1 Access to basic services	88	84.22
2.2.5 Extent of staff training	53	46.34	4.3.2 Pollution	66	83.76
2.2.6 R&D expenditure by businesses	NA	NA	4.3.3 Road safety	73	56.25
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>			4.3.4 Reading proficiency in schools	54	54.28
2.3.1 Government online services	99	46.16	4.3.5 Maths proficiency in schools	45	44.07
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	NA	NA	4.3.6 Use of clean fuels and technology	92	54.44
2.3.3 ICT use and government efficiency	92	31.97			
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	NA	NA			

* Confidential data

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