

Network Readiness Index 2020 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 2020 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 134 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 60 variables.

Figure 1: The NRI 2020 model **Network Readiness Index (NRI) Technology** People Governance **Impact** Individuals Trust Access **Economy** Quality of Life Content **Businesses** Regulation **SDG Future Inclusion** Governments Contribution Technologies

Global NRI position of Honduras

Honduras ranks 102nd out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2020 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Impact. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns People.

Rank 1 20 40 60 80 92 100 100 102 103 108 120 134 NRI 2020 Technology People Governance Impact

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 Regulation, Future Technologies and SDG Contribution, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Governments, Trust and Economy sub-pillars.

Table 1: Honduras rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Regulation	43	Businesses	104
Future Technologies	63	Inclusion	110
SDG Contribution	65	Access	113
Quality of Life	88	Governments	115
Content	102	Trust	127
Individuals	104	Economy	132

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.

NRI score

80
60
VNM

ND

ND

Honduras

7

8

9

10

11

GDP per capita PPP (log)

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

Note: SWE = Sweden (rank: 1), DNK = Denmark (2), SGP = Singapore (3), CHN = China (40), IND = India (88). 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 19th 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: governance and impact. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms lower-middle-income countries in four of the twelve sub-pillars: Future Technologies, Regulation, 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 two of the twelve sub-pillars: Future Technologies and Regulation.

Honduras
 Lower-middle-income countries

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

HondurasThe Americas

Dimension	Honduras	Lower-middle-income countries	The Americas
NRI	36.23	36.72	47.67
Technology	26.02	27.72	38.26
People	30.02	33.88	45.24
Governance	44.10	43.15	54.59
Impact	44.77	42.15	52.61



Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Honduras performs particularly well include e-commerce legislation, Internet access in schools, and Freedom to make life choices (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include Cybersecurity, Mobile tariffs, Active mobile-broadband subscriptions, and Income inequality.

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

Strongest indicators .	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
e-commerce legislation	1	Medium and high-tech industry	108
Internet access in schools	55	Fixed-broadband subscriptions	109
Freedom to make life choices	57	Government online services	109
Healthy life expectancy at birth	57	Ease of doing business	110
Computer software spending	60	R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	111
Happiness	61	Rural gap in use of digital payments	113
SDG 5: Gender Equality	62	Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	114
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	68	Income inequality	114
Adult literacy rate	69	Mobile tariffs	127
International Internet bandwidth	72	Cybersecurity	131



NRI 2020 At-A-Glance: Honduras

Rank: 102 (out of 134) Score: 36.23 Network Readiness Index

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	103	26.02	C. Governance pillar	100	44.10
1st sub-pillar: Access	113	33.07	1st sub-pillar: Trust	127	13.64
2nd sub-pillar: Content	102	16.62	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	43	74.44
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	63	28.36	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	110	44.20
B. People pillar	108	30.02	D. Impact pillar	92	44.77
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	104	36.65	1st sub-pillar: Economy	132	7.39
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	104	30.76	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	88	60.04
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	115	22.66	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	65	66.88

The Network Readiness Index in detail

The N	etwork Readiness Index in detail			
Indica	tor	Rank	Score	In
A. Te	chnology pillar	103	26.02	(
1st su	b-pillar: Access	113	33.07	1
1.1.1	Mobile tariffs	127	19.07	3
1.1.2	Handset prices	100	31.21	3
1.1.3	Internet access	99	26.28	3
1.1.4	4G mobile network coverage	94	67.46	3
1.1.5	Fixed-broadband subscriptions	109	3.60	2
1.1.6	International Internet bandwidth	72	67.69	3
1.1.7	Internet access in schools	55	16.14	3
2nd s	ub-pillar: Content	102	16.62	3
1.2.1	GitHub commits	97	1.19	3
1.2.2	Wikipedia edits	101	18.71	3
1.2.3	Internet domain registrations	*	*	3
1.2.4	Mobile apps development	99	46.12	3
3rd su	b-pillar: Future Technologies	63	28.36	3
1.3.1	Adoption of emerging technologies	NA	NA	3
1.3.2	Investment in emerging technologies	78	35.90	3
1.3.3	ICT PCT patent applications	NA	NA	3
1.3.4	Computer software spending	60	20.82	
1.3.5	Robot density	NA	NA	1
B. Pe	ople pillar	108	30.02	4
1st su	b-pillar: Individuals	104	36.65	4
2.1.1	Internet users	107	29.94	4
2.1.2	Active mobile-broadband subscriptions	114	11.45	4
2.1.3	Use of virtual social networks	91	41.24	4
2.1.4	Tertiary enrollment	87	18.66	2
2.1.5	Adult literacy rate	69	83.56	4
2.1.6	ICT skills	104	35.04	4
2nd si	ıb-pillar: Businesses	104	30.76	4
2.2.1	Firms with website	79	39.47	4
2.2.2	Ease of doing business	110	46.05	3
2.2.3	Professionals	107	11.63	4
2.2.4	Technicians and associate professionals	78	25.90	4
2.2.5	Business use of digital tools	NA	NA	4
2.2.6	R&D expenditure by businesses	NA	NA	4
3rd su	b-pillar: Governments	115	22.66	
2.3.1	Government online services	109	44.85	
2.3.2	Publication and use of open data	NA	NA	
2.3.3	Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	NA	NA	
2.3.4	R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	111	0.46	
* Confide	ntial data			

Indicator	Rank	Score
C. Governance pillar	100	44.10
1st sub-pillar: Trust	127	13.64
3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	103	36.23
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	131	3.90
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	108	9.92
3.1.4 Internet shopping	98	4.53
2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	43	74.44
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	102	41.09
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	72	82.24
3.2.3 Legal framework's adaptability to emerging technologies	NA	NA
3.2.4 e-commerce legislation	1	100.00
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	NA	NA
3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	110	44.20
3.3.1 E-Participation	102	46.91
3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	97	47.39
3.3.3 Availability of local online content	97	43.45
3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	NA	NA
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	113	39.05
D. Impact pillar	92	44.77
1st sub-pillar: Economy	132	7.39
4.1.1 Medium and high-tech industry	108	8.86
4.1.2 High-tech exports	95	5.93
4.1.3 PCT patent applications	NA	NA
4.1.4 Labor productivity per employee	NA	NA
4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	NA	NA
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	88	60.04
4.2.1 Happiness	61	63.63
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	57	80.11
4.2.3 Income inequality	114	28.09
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	57	68.32
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	65	66.88
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	88	60.66
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA
4.3.3 SDG 5: Gender Equality	62	75.39
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	100	66.98



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