Global Innovation Index 2021

HONDURAS

108th Honduras ranks 108th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2021.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

The following table shows the rankings of Honduras over the past three years, noting that data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of Honduras in the GII 2021 is between ranks 97 and 110.

Rankings for Honduras (2019–2021)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2021	108	101	106
2020	103	100	102
2019	104	101	104

- Honduras performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2021.
- This year Honduras ranks 101st in innovation inputs, lower than last year but the same as 2019.
- As for innovation outputs, Honduras ranks 106th. This position is lower than both 2020 and 2019.

20th Honduras ranks 20th among the 34 lower middle-income group economies.

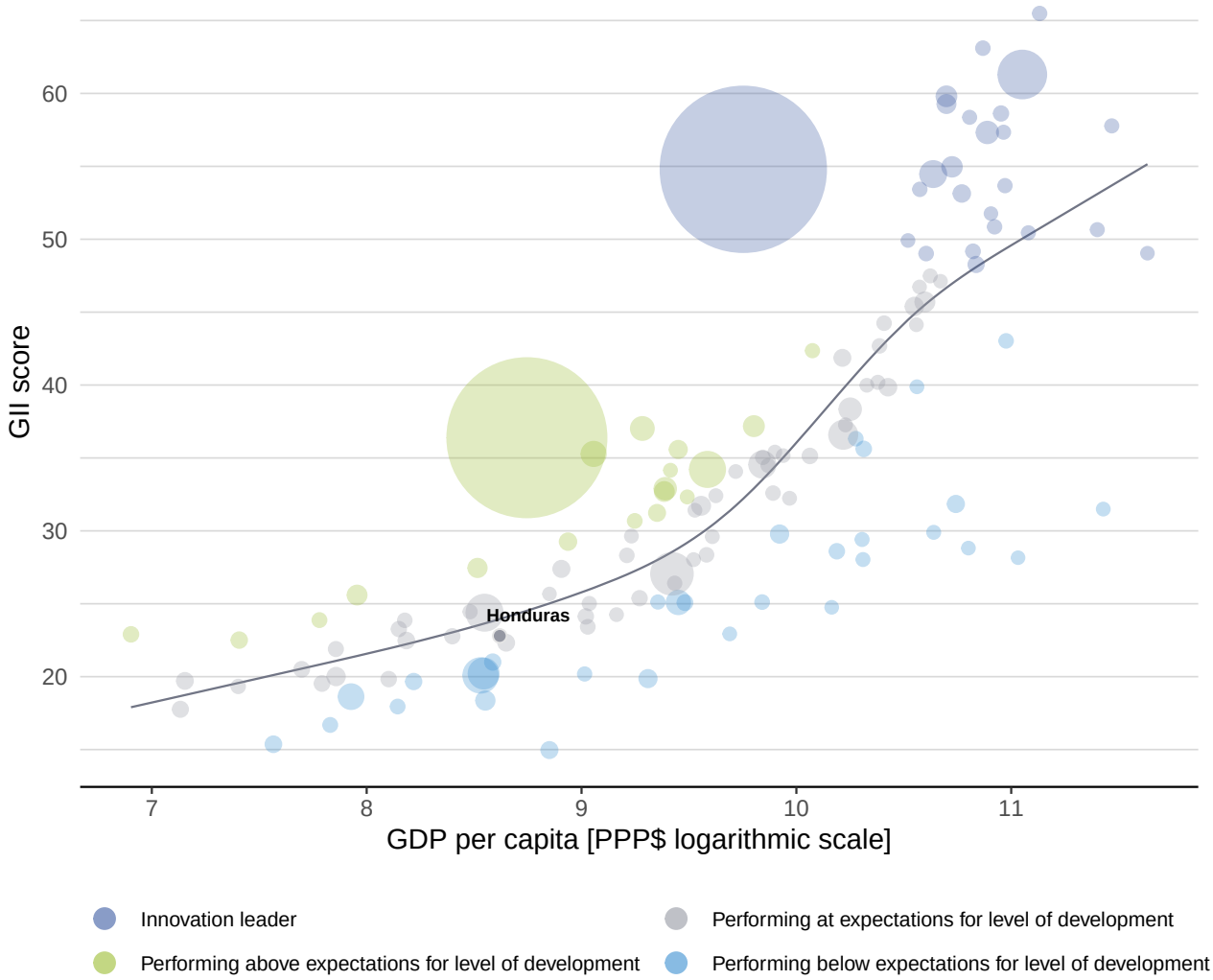
18th Honduras ranks 18th among the 18 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.

Relative to GDP, Honduras's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development

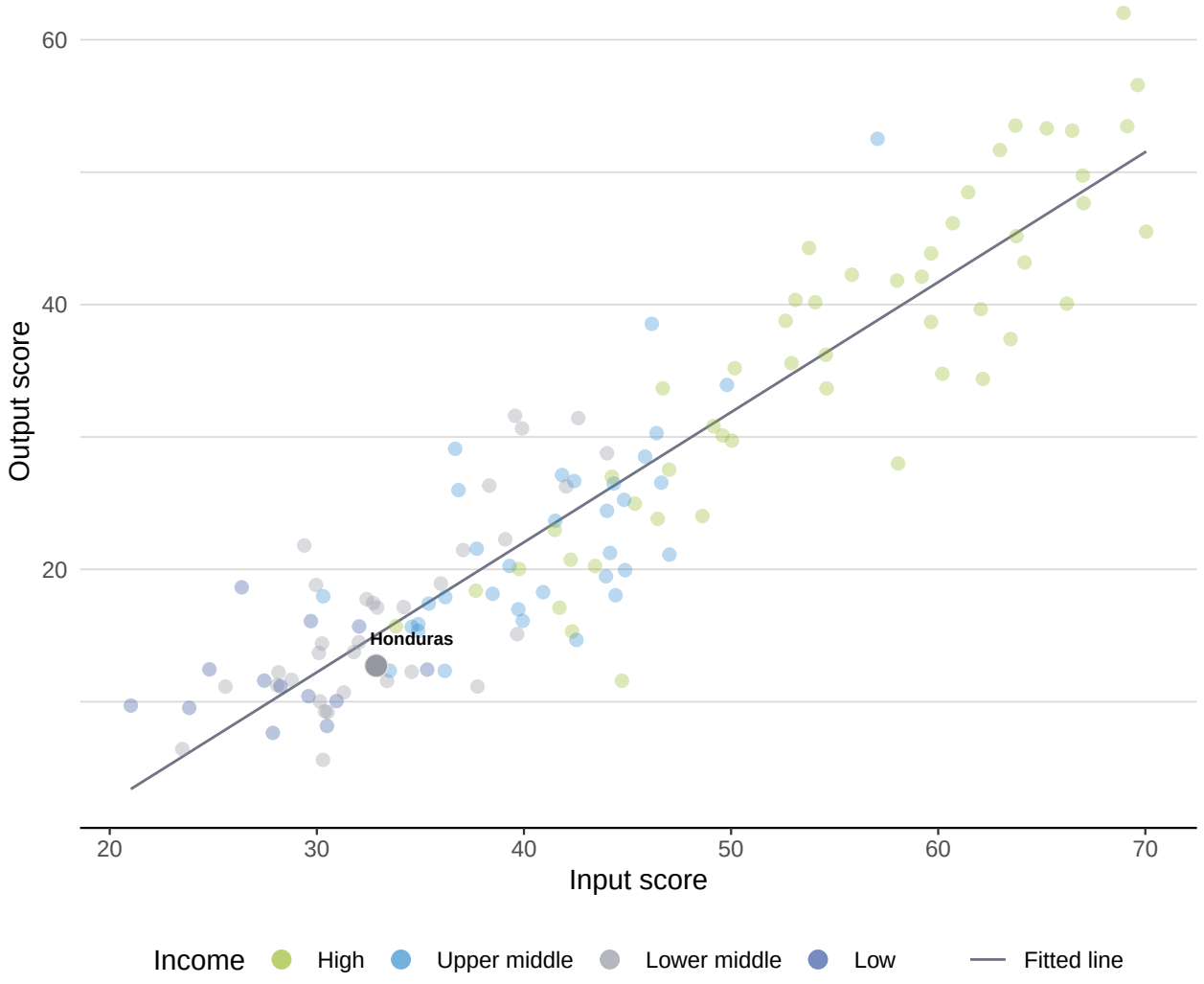


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.

Honduras produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Innovation input to output performance



BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The seven GII pillar scores for Honduras

Lower middle-income group economies

Honduras performs above the lower middle-income group average in two pillars, namely: Market sophistication; and, Business sophistication.

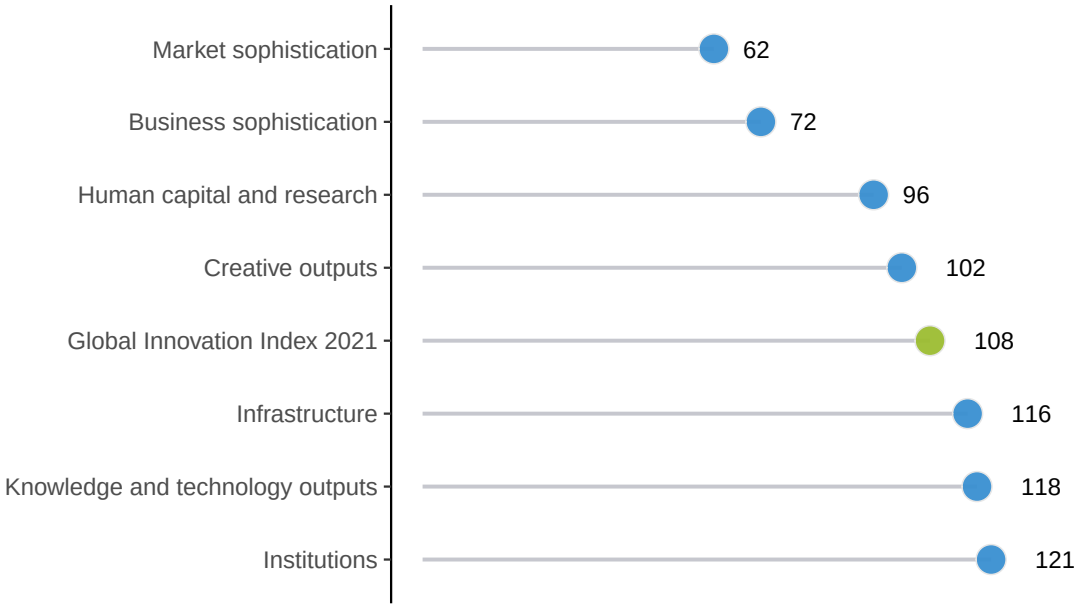
Latin America and the Caribbean

Honduras performs above the regional average in Market sophistication.

OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2021 AREAS

Honduras performs best in Market sophistication and its weakest performance is in Institutions.

The seven GII pillar ranks for Honduras



Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is one.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of Honduras in the GII 2021.

Strengths and weaknesses for Honduras

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	**Indicator name**	**Rank**	**Code**	**Indicator name**	**Rank**
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	15	1.3	Business environment	123
4.1	Credit	38	1.3.1	Ease of starting a business	124
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit	23	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	112
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	52	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$	41
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	14	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	74
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	20	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	95
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	36	6.1	Knowledge creation	129
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	41	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	128
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	22	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	98
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	47	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	76
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	51	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	126
			7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	80

Honduras

GII 2021 rank
108

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$	GII 2020 rank
106	101	Lower middle	LCN	9.9	55.1	5,538	103

		Score/ Value	Rank
Institutions		**45.8**	**121**
1.1	**Political environment**	**44.9**	**104**
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	60.7	97
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	37.1	105
1.2	**Regulatory environment**	**40.6**	**120**
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	30.6	102
1.2.2	Rule of law*	20.1	121 ◇
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	30.3	119
1.3	**Business environment**	**52.0**	**123** ○
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	71.4	124 ○ ◇
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	32.6	116
Human capital and research		**20.7**	**96**
2.1	**Education**	**47.3**	**75**
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.1	15 ● ◆
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ◴	20.3	48
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	10.3	106
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	14.6	70
2.2	**Tertiary education**	**14.7**	**103**
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	25.5	90
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	15.7	95
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.9	88
2.3	**Research and development (R&D)**	**0.2**	**116**
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop. ◴	34.7	98
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP ◴	0.0	112 ○ ◇
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$	0.0	41 ○ ◇
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇
Infrastructure		**25.8**	**116**
3.1	**Information and communication technologies (ICTs)**	**41.2**	**107**
3.1.1	ICT access*	39.2	108
3.1.2	ICT use*	30.2	104
3.1.3	Government's online service*	46.5	111
3.1.4	E-participation*	48.8	105
3.2	**General infrastructure**	**16.1**	**117**
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	993.5	97
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	25.9	89
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	16.9	104
3.3	**Ecological sustainability**	**20.0**	**100**
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	7.8	93
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	37.8	96
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	0.7	74
Market sophistication		**47.9**	**62**
4.1	**Credit**	**48.7**	**38** ●
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	80.0	23 ●
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	63.9	52 ●
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	1.9	14 ●
4.2	**Investment**	**42.0**	**[28]**
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	42.0	102
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3	**Trade, diversification, and market scale**	**53.1**	**112**
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % ◴	3.4	66
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	55.1	100

		Score/ Value	Rank
Business sophistication		**24.0**	**72**
5.1	**Knowledge workers**	**27.3**	**81**
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	13.9	96
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % ◴	47.7	20 ● ◆
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, % ◴	10.4	76
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	4.9	95
5.2	**Innovation linkages**	**14.0**	**113**
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	27.6	118 ◇
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	42.6	89
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP ◴	0.0	95 ○
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP ◴	0.0	71
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	86
5.3	**Knowledge absorption**	**30.9**	**54**
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.1	36 ● ◆
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	7.7	65
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8	41 ● ◆
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	4.6	22 ●
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
Knowledge and technology outputs		**9.8**	**118**
6.1	**Knowledge creation**	**1.5**	**129** ○ ◇
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	128 ○ ◇
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	98 ○ ◇
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	76 ○ ◇
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	3.2	118
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	2.4	126 ○
6.2	**Knowledge impact**	**15.3**	**[116]**
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	n/a	n/a
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	n/a	n/a
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.3	47 ●
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	3.0	76
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a
6.3	**Knowledge diffusion**	**12.7**	**80**
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	28.5	97
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	0.1	115
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2.0	57
Creative outputs		**15.6**	**102**
7.1	**Intangible assets**	**26.6**	**81**
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	46.1	51 ●
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80 ○ ◇
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP ◴	0.1	112
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	55.3	59
7.2	**Creative goods and services**	**1.8**	**[119]**
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade ◴	0.0	102
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.0	68
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	119
7.3	**Online creativity**	**7.6**	**110**
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.5	107
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.4	103
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	32.0	97
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	89

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ◴ indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year; see Appendix IV for details, including the year of the data, at http://globalinnovationindex.org. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The following tables list data that are either missing or outdated for Honduras.

Missing data for Honduras

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2018	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2019	World Federation of Exchanges
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2020	Refinitiv Eikon
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2020	Refinitiv Eikon
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2018	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	n/a	2020	The Conference Board
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	n/a	2018	World Bank
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2018	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	2019	World Trade Organization
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2020	PwC
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	2018	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

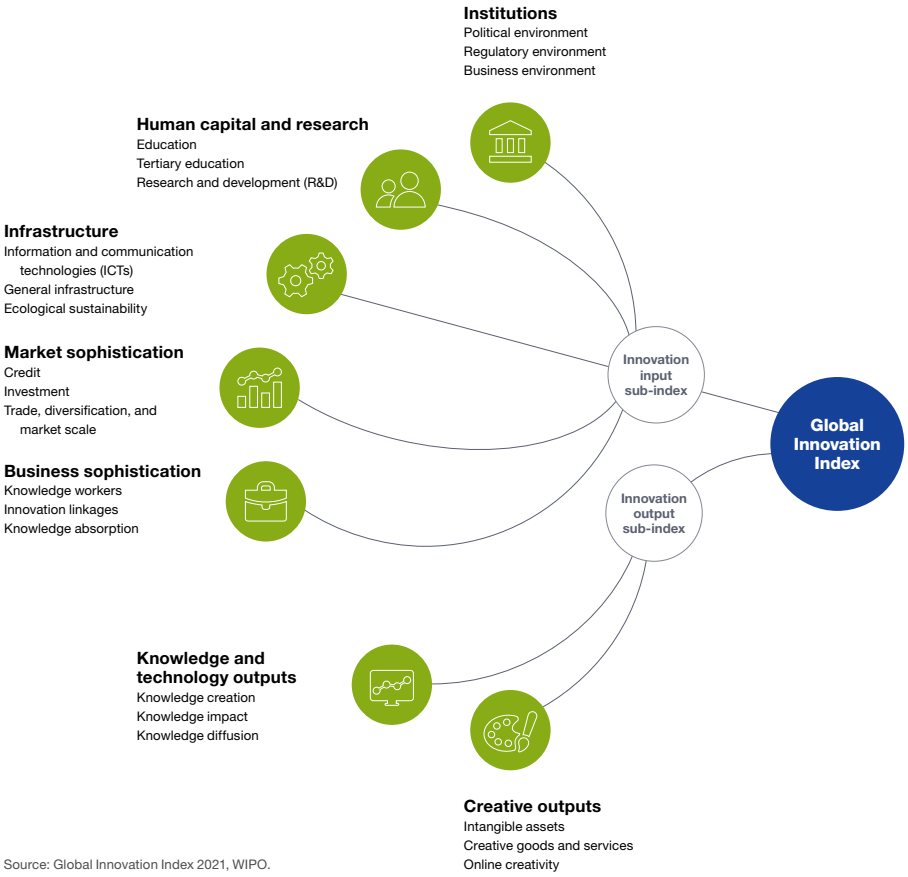
Outdated data for Honduras

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2013	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2018	2019	World Bank
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	2016	2019	World Bank
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP	2019	2020	Refinitiv
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2018	2019	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2018	2019	World Trade Organization

ABOUT THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 130 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



Source: Global Innovation Index 2021, WIPO.

The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages; the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge; and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.