

# Global Innovation Index 2023

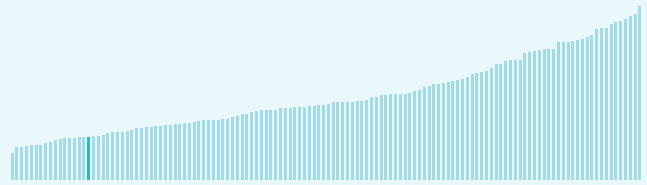


The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities.

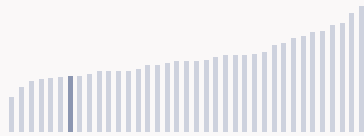
Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

## Honduras ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

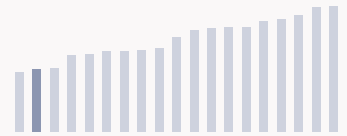
> Honduras ranks **116th** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.



> Honduras ranks **31st** among the 37 lower-middle-income group economies.



> Honduras ranks **18th** among the 19 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.



### > Honduras GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Honduras over the past four years. 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 2023 is between ranks 109 and 118.

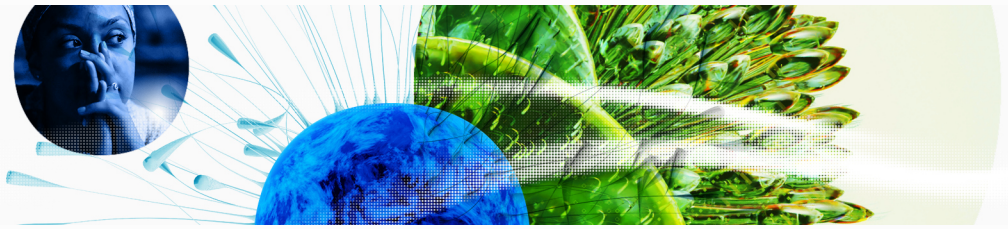
	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	103rd	100th	102nd
2021	108th	101st	106th
2022	113rd	108th	116th
2023	116th	115th	114th

Honduras performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year Honduras ranks 115th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Honduras ranks 114th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Expected vs. observed innovation performance

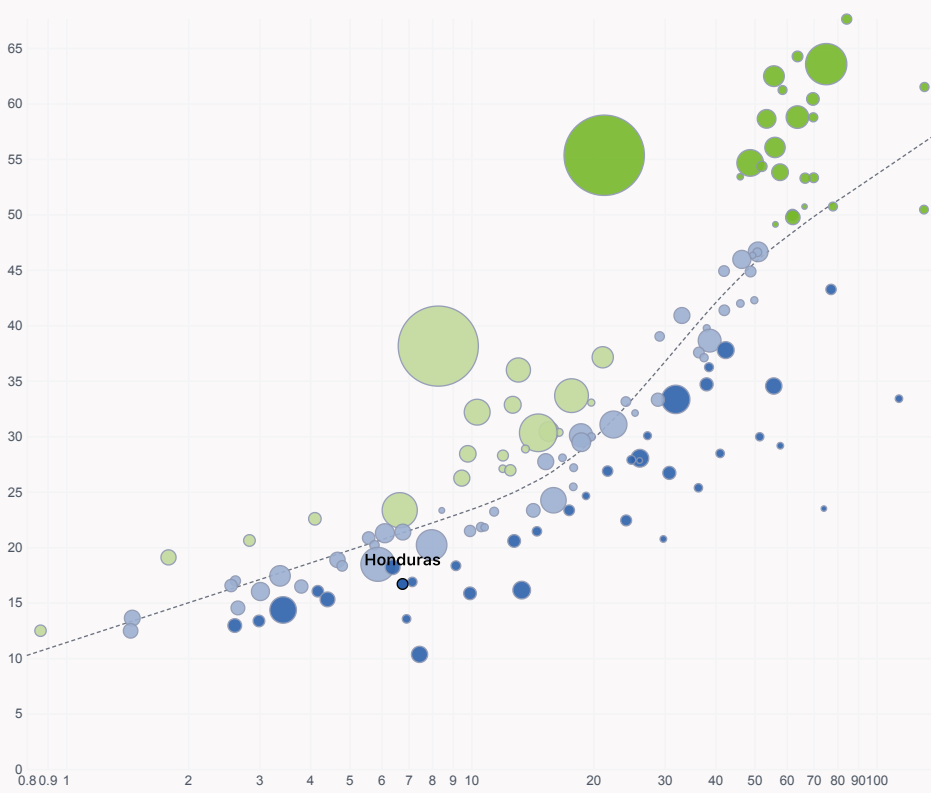
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected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



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

## > Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ **GII Score**



- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)



→ GDP per capita, PPP logarithmic scale (thousands of \$)

# Global Innovation Index 2023



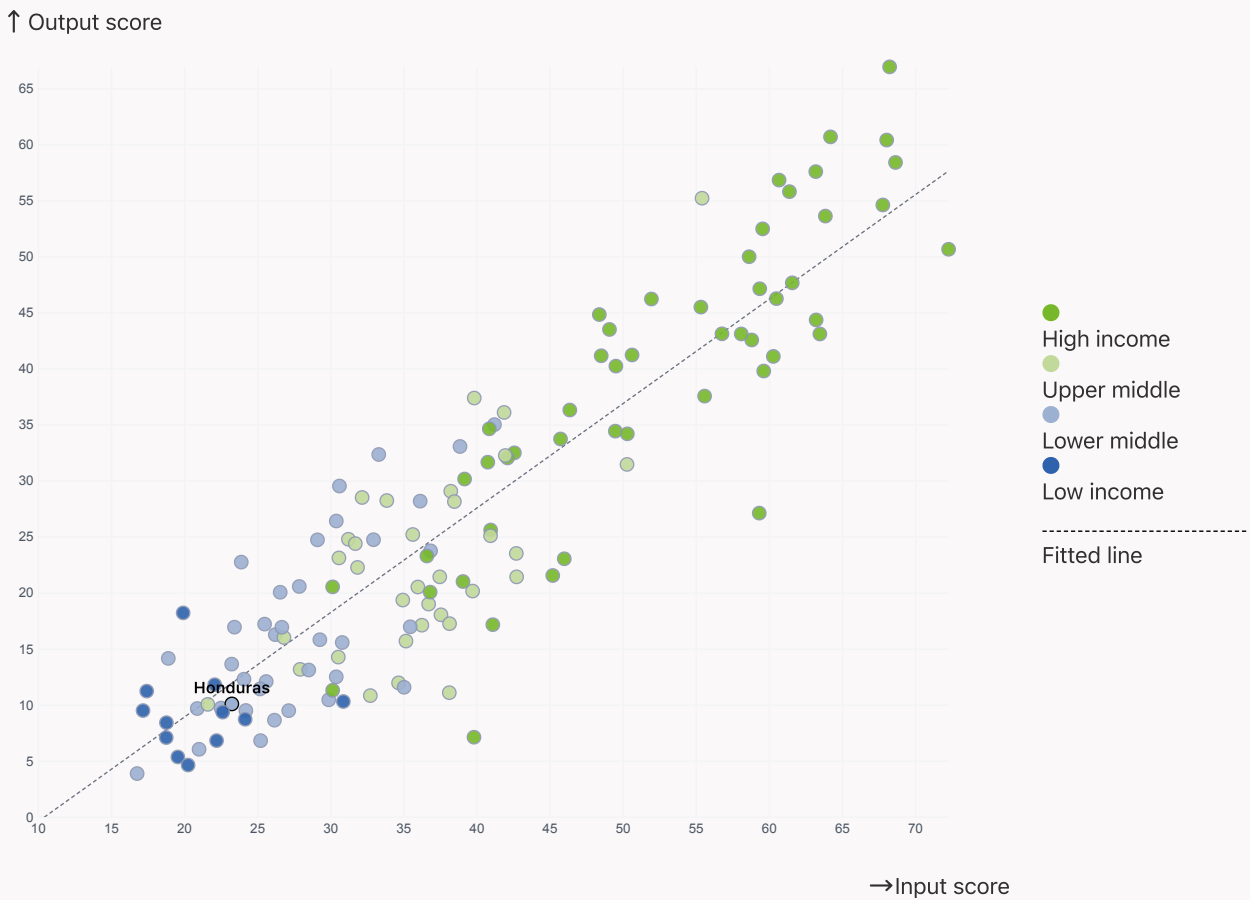
## → Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.

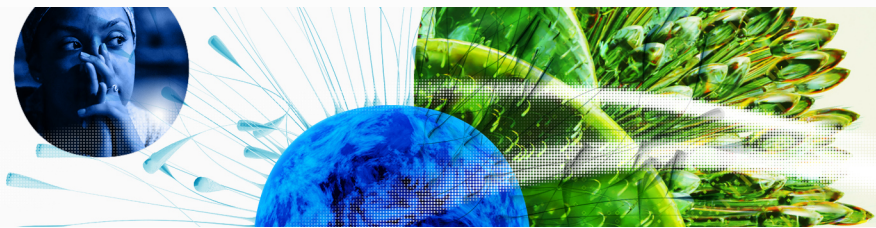


> Honduras produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

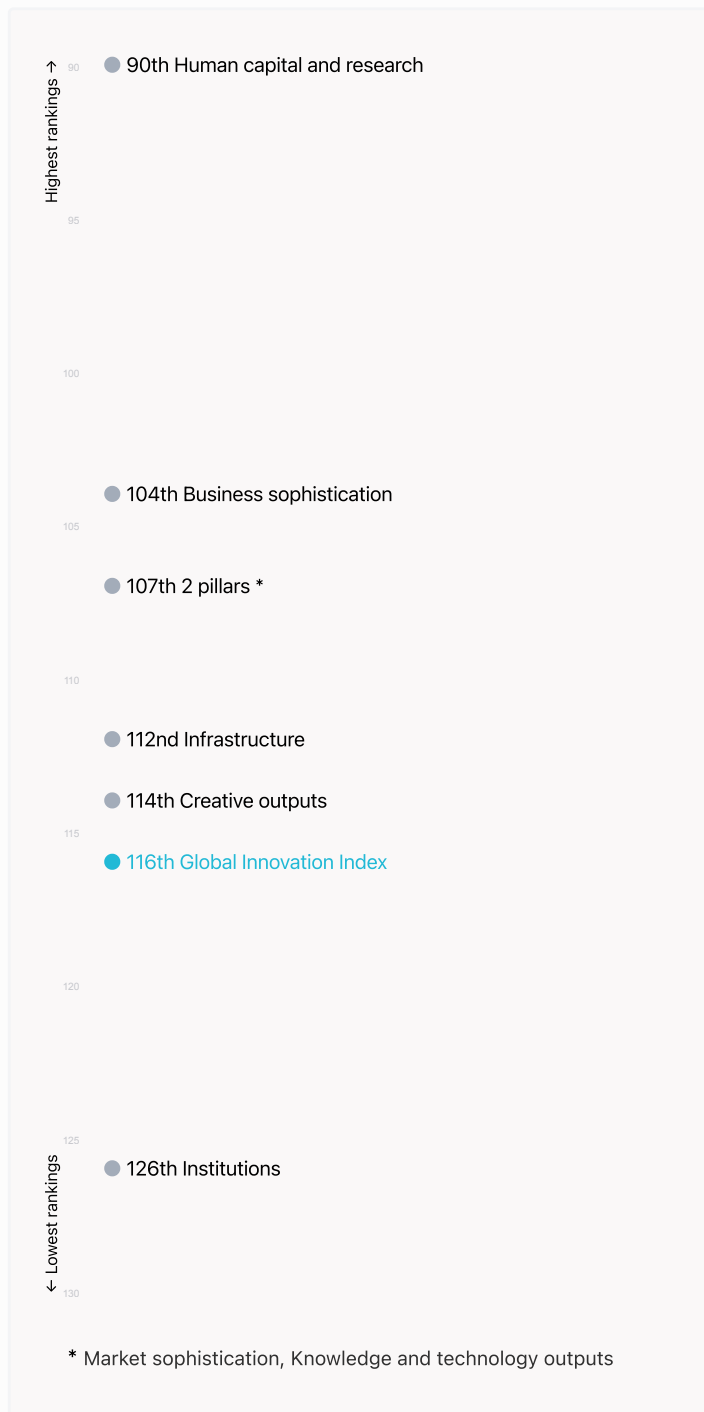


# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Overview of Honduras's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2023

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Honduras are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.




### > Highest rankings

Honduras ranks highest in Human capital and research (90th), Business sophistication (104th), Market sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs (107th), Infrastructure (112nd) and Creative outputs (114th).

### > Lowest rankings

Honduras ranks lowest in Institutions (126th), Creative outputs (114th) and Infrastructure (112nd).

 The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Honduras can be found on [this link](#).

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Benchmark of Honduras against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

The charts show the relative position of Honduras (blue bar) against other country groupings (grey bars), for each of the seven areas of the GII Index.

### > Lower-Middle-Income economies

Honduras performs below the lower-middle-income group average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs, Business sophistication, Market sophistication, Infrastructure, Institutions.

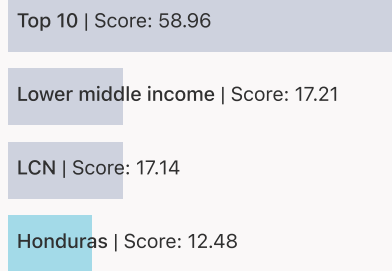


### > Latin America And The Caribbean

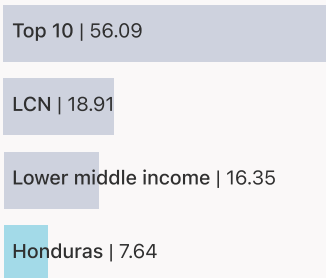
Honduras performs below the regional average in all the pillars.



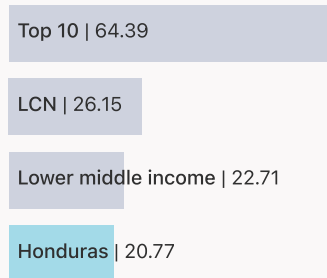
### Knowledge and technology outputs



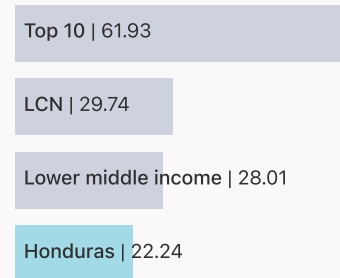
### Creative outputs



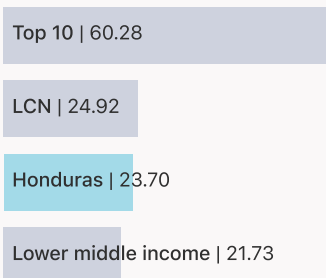
### Business sophistication



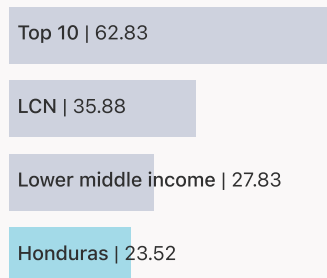
### Market sophistication



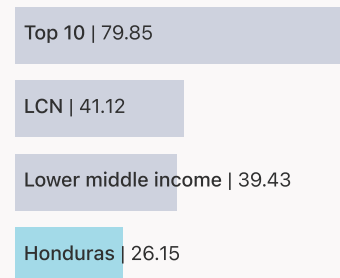
### Human capital and research



### Infrastructure



### Institutions



# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Honduras

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Honduras in the GII 2023.



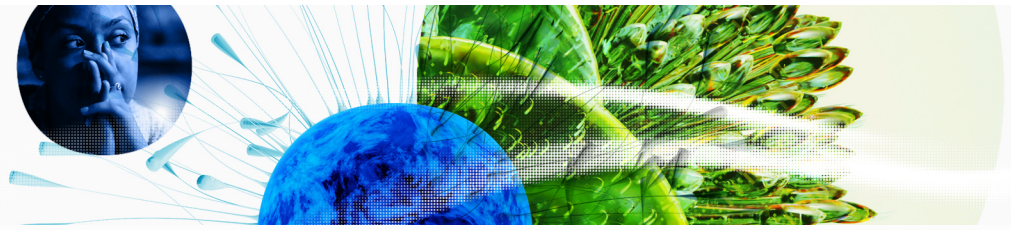
> Honduras's main innovation strengths are **Expenditure on education, % GDP (rank 18)**, **Firms offering formal training, % (rank 22)** and **Gross capital formation, % GDP (rank 32)**.

### Strengths

### Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name
18	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	132	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
22	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	130	3.1.4	E-participation
32	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	130	3.1.3	Government's online service
47	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	114	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
49	2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	95	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP
53	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	75	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
56	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	74	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000
59	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	71	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3
64	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	48	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
			40	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$

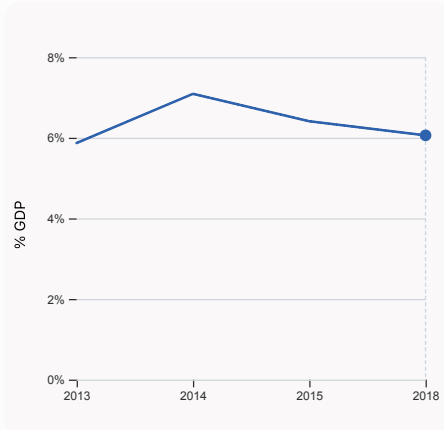
# Global Innovation Index 2023



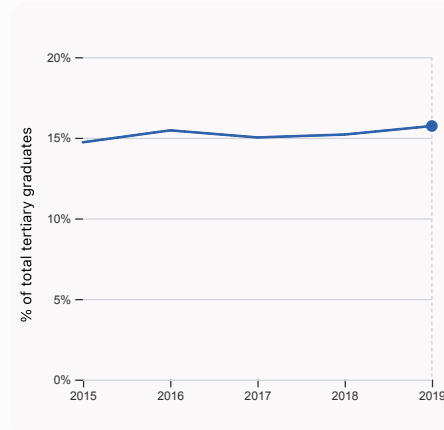
## → Honduras's innovation system

As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

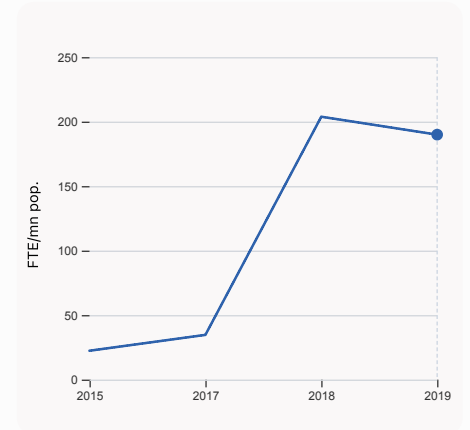
### > Innovation inputs in Honduras



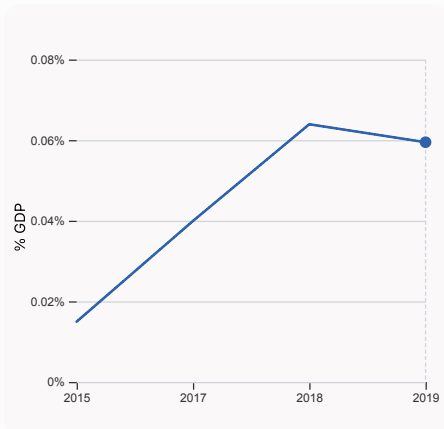
**2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP** was equal to 6.06% GDP in 2018, down by 0.35 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



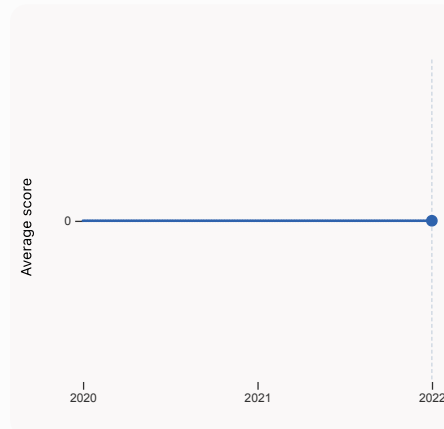
**2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %** was equal to 15.73% of total tertiary graduates in 2019, up by 0.53 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 97.



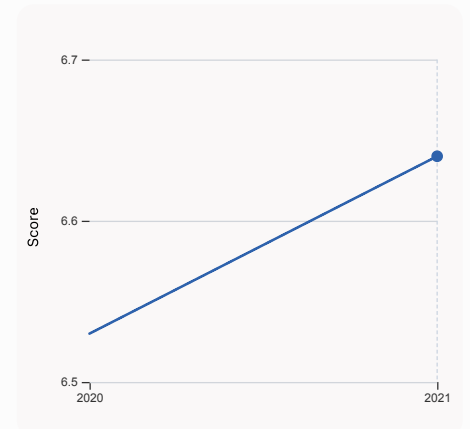
**2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.** was equal to 189.92 FTE/mn pop. in 2019, down by 6.82% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.



**2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP** was equal to 0.059% GDP in 2019, down by 0.0045 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 109.

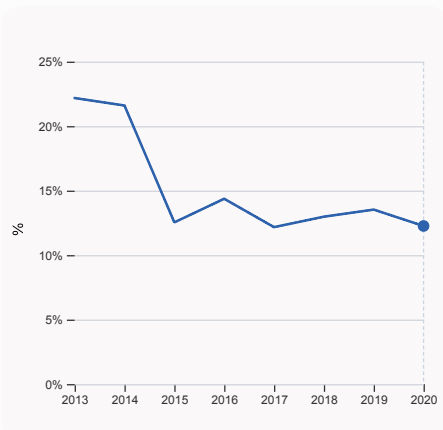
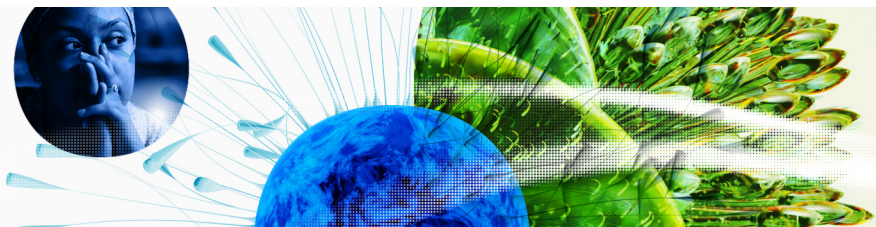


**2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3** was equal to an average score of 0 for the top 3 universities in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



**3.1.1 ICT access** was equal to a score of 6.64 in 2021, up by 1.68% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 108.

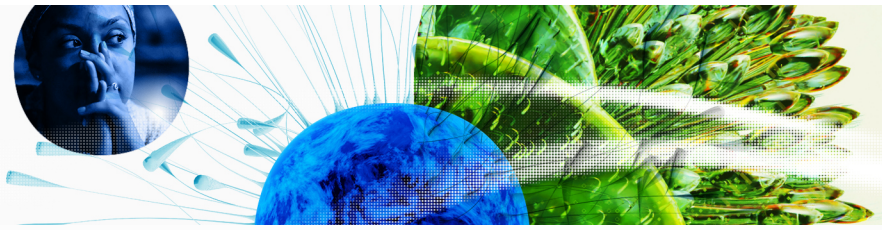
# Global Innovation Index 2023



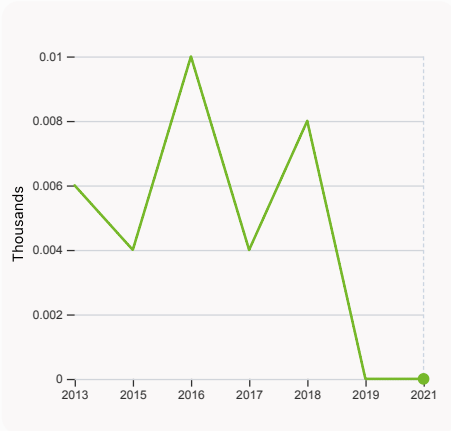
## 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %

was equal to 12.26% in 2020, down by 1.27 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.

# Global Innovation Index 2023

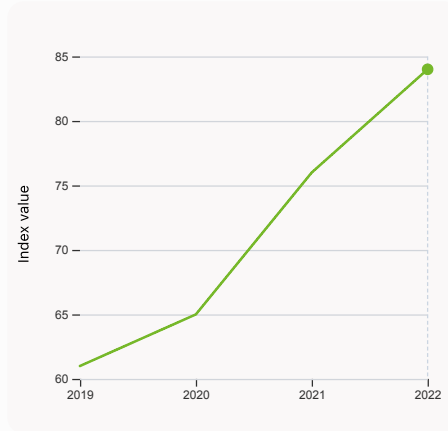


## > Innovation outputs in Honduras



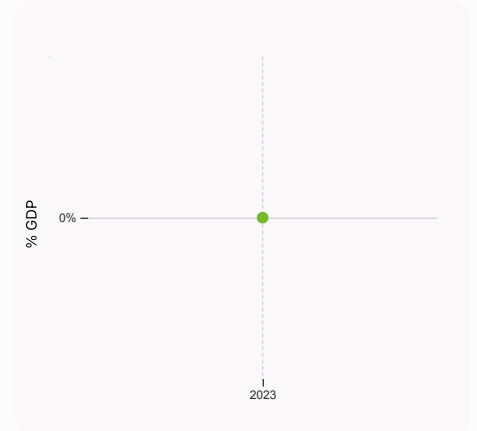
### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 0 Thousands in 2021 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 132.



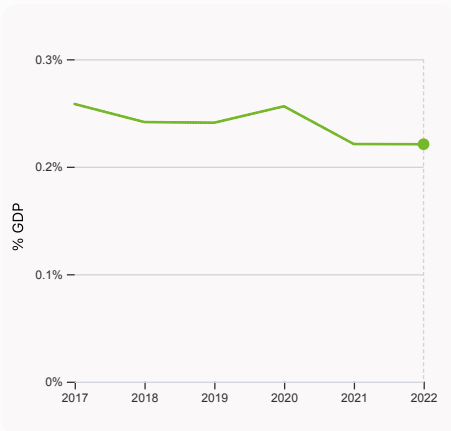
### 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 84 in 2022, up by 10.53% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 124.



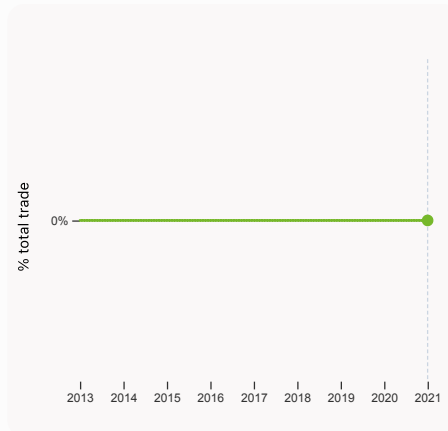
### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

was equal to 0 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



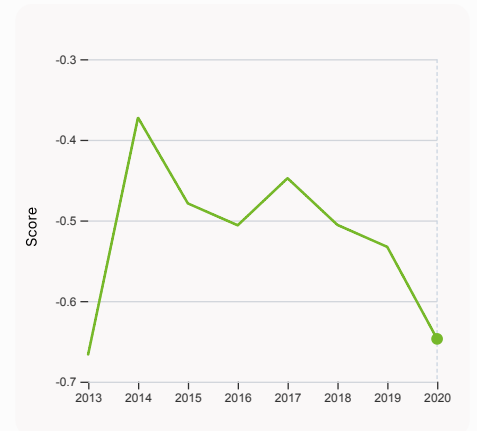
### 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.221% GDP in 2022, down by 0.00015 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



### 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

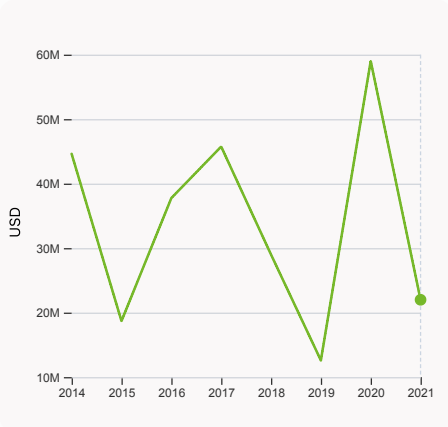
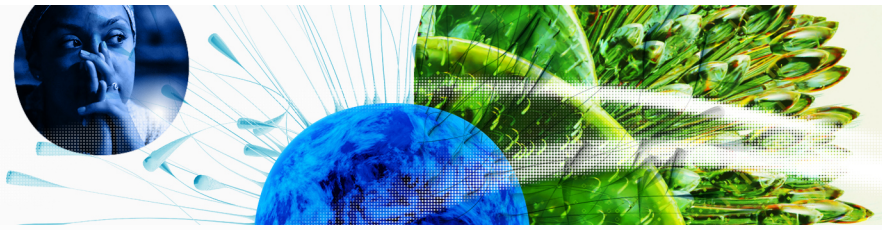
was equal to 0% total trade in 2021 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 114.



### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

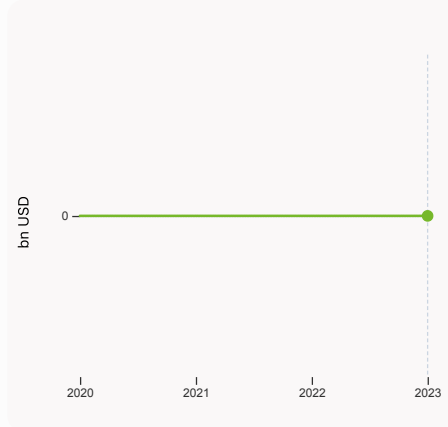
was equal to a score of -0.647 in 2020, down by 21.42% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 94.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



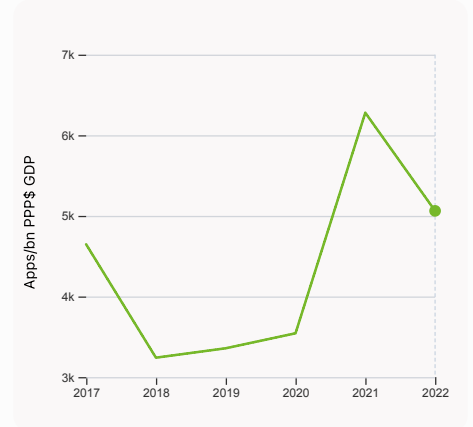
### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 21,992,469 USD in 2021, down by 62.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 108.



### 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

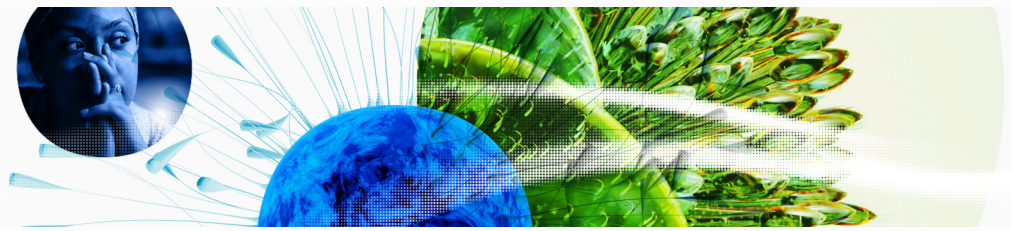
was equal to 0 bn USD in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



### 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP

was equal to 5,062.14 Apps/bn PPP\$ GDP in 2022, down by 19.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 104.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



GII 2023 rank

# 116

## Honduras

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
114	115	Lower middle	LCN	10.4	69.7	6,769.1

Score / Value Rank

Score / Value Rank

Institutions		26.1	126	◇
<b>1.1 Institutional environment</b>		24.6	115	
1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*	34.0	112	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	15.2	118	
<b>1.2 Regulatory environment</b>		37.1	123	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	28.6	100	
1.2.2	Rule of law*	8.3	121	◇
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	30.3	119	
<b>1.3 Business environment</b>		16.7	[125]	
1.3.1	Policies for doing business*	16.7	123	◇
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture*	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research		23.7	90	
<b>2.1 Education</b>		58.4	[43]	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.1	18	◆◆
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	20.7	47	Ⓛ
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	11.6	49	◆◆
<b>2.2 Tertiary education</b>		12.0	108	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	25.5	91	Ⓛ
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	15.7	97	Ⓛ
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.8	95	Ⓛ
<b>2.3 Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>		0.7	106	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	189.9	82	Ⓛ
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	109	Ⓛ
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	40	○◇
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	71	○◇
Infrastructure		23.5	112	
<b>3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>		30.2	119	◇
3.1.1	ICT access*	49.3	108	
3.1.2	ICT use*	47.2	105	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	16.2	130	○◇
3.1.4	E-participation*	8.1	130	○◇
<b>3.2 General infrastructure</b>		22.6	80	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,019.7	96	Ⓛ
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	36.4	65	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	28.0	32	◆◆
<b>3.3 Ecological sustainability</b>		17.8	91	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	8.7	83	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	29.8	88	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	78	
Market sophistication		22.2	[107]	
<b>4.1 Credit</b>		25.4	[77]	
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups*	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	69.8	53	◆◆
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
<b>4.2 Investment</b>		1.3	[105]	
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	78	
4.2.3	VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
<b>4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale</b>		40.0	104	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.3	76	
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	69.7	97	

Business sophistication		20.8	104	
<b>5.1 Knowledge workers</b>		23.5	85	
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	12.3	101	Ⓛ
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	47.7	22	◆◆
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	88	Ⓛ
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	21.1	66	Ⓛ
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	4.8	95	Ⓛ
<b>5.2 Innovation linkages</b>		10.6	117	
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration*	24.0	106	
5.2.2	State of cluster development*	27.0	101	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	82	Ⓛ
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	120	Ⓛ
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	95	○◇
<b>5.3 Knowledge absorption</b>		28.2	87	
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.8	47	◆◆
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	7.9	71	
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.6	56	◆◆
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.6	59	◆◆
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	3.4	74	Ⓛ
Knowledge and technology outputs		12.5	107	
<b>6.1 Knowledge creation</b>		1.2	129	◇
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	132	○◇
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	95	
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	75	○◇
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	2.3	124	
<b>6.2 Knowledge impact</b>		24.4	77	
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	0.9	71	
6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0.0	48	○◇
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.2	66	
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a	
<b>6.3 Knowledge diffusion</b>		11.9	99	
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	114	○◇
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	39.0	94	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	0.2	108	
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	1.2	78	
6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.5	81	
Creative outputs		7.6	114	
<b>7.1 Intangible assets</b>		8.5	111	
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	36.4	64	◆◆
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000	0.0	74	○◇
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	117	Ⓛ
<b>7.2 Creative goods and services</b>		1.0	[116]	
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	101	
<b>7.3 Online creativity</b>		12.5	105	
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	0.6	108	
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	0.3	104	
7.3.3	GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69	1.6	104	
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	47.6	104	

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 appendices for details, including the year of the data, at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking>. 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 indicators that are either missing or outdated for Honduras.



> Honduras has missing data for fourteen indicators and outdated data for eighteen indicators.

## > Missing data for Honduras

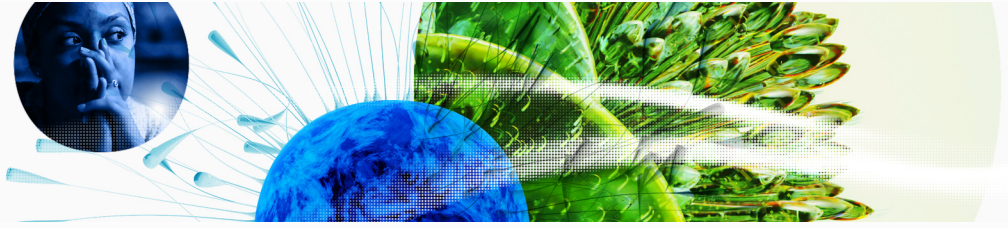
Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2018	OECD, PISA
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2021	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2020	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.3	VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund
4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP	n/a	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2020	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2020	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2022	Brand Finance
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	2021	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	n/a	2021	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	2022	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund



## > Outdated data for Honduras

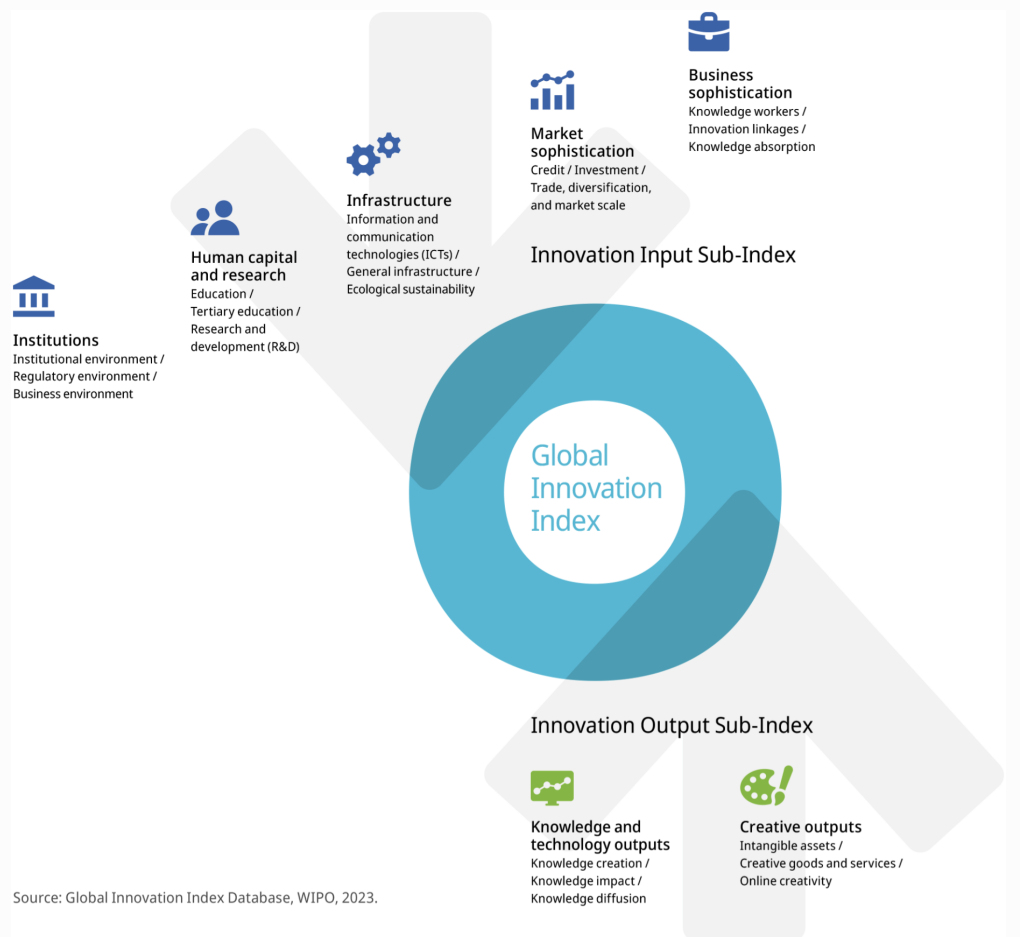
Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2018	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2013	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2019	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2019	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2020	2021	International Energy Agency
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2020	2022	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	2016	2019	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2019	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2022	International Labour Organization
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	2021	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2019	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2019	2021	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2018	2021	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → 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.



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.