

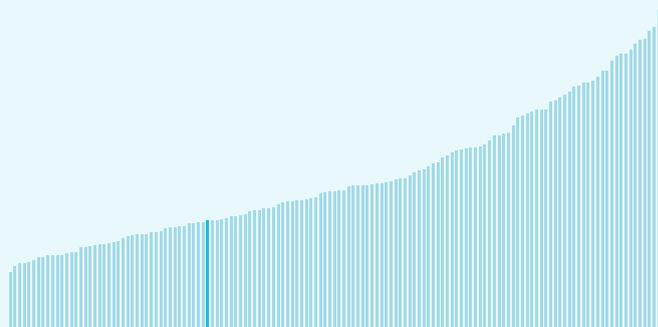
Global Innovation Index 2025



Dominican Republic ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Dominican Republic ranks **97th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

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.



Dominican Republic ranks **31st** among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.



Dominican Republic ranks **12th** among the 21 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.



> Dominican Republic GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Dominican Republic over the past six 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 Dominican Republic in the GII 2025 is between ranks 93 and 105.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	90th	94th	85th
2021	93rd	93rd	98th
2022	90th	90th	92nd
2023	94th	89th	96th
2024	97th	94th	99th
2025	97th	84th	102nd

Dominican Republic performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Dominican Republic ranks 84th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Dominican Republic ranks 102nd in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Dominican Republic has no clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2025



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2025 shows what is the current state of innovation in Dominican Republic, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Dominican Republic, 4 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 6.3 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	0 % 2022 - 2023	0 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 15.9 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	0 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▼ -0.9% 2023 - 2024	▲ 5.2% 2022 - 2023	▲ 4.2% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.9% 2014 - 2024	▲ 9.1% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	43 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	11.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	54.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1.9 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -0.7 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.5 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.9 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.1 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.9 °C 2014
Level	56,248.9 USD in 2024	73.7 years in 2023	n/a

Notes: Not all indicators of the Global Innovation Tracker are used to calculate the Global Innovation Index. Long-term annual growth refers to the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the indicated period. For each variable, a one-year growth rate is set for the short run, and ten-year CAGR is set for the long run; time windows might differ when gaps exist in data availability. The end period corresponds to the most recent available observation, which may differ among countries. Temperature change is an exception: it indicates the change in degrees Celsius with respect to the average temperature in the countries. from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

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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.

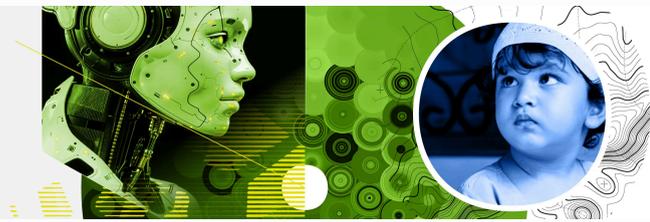


Relative to GDP Dominican Republic performs below expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



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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.



Dominican Republic produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

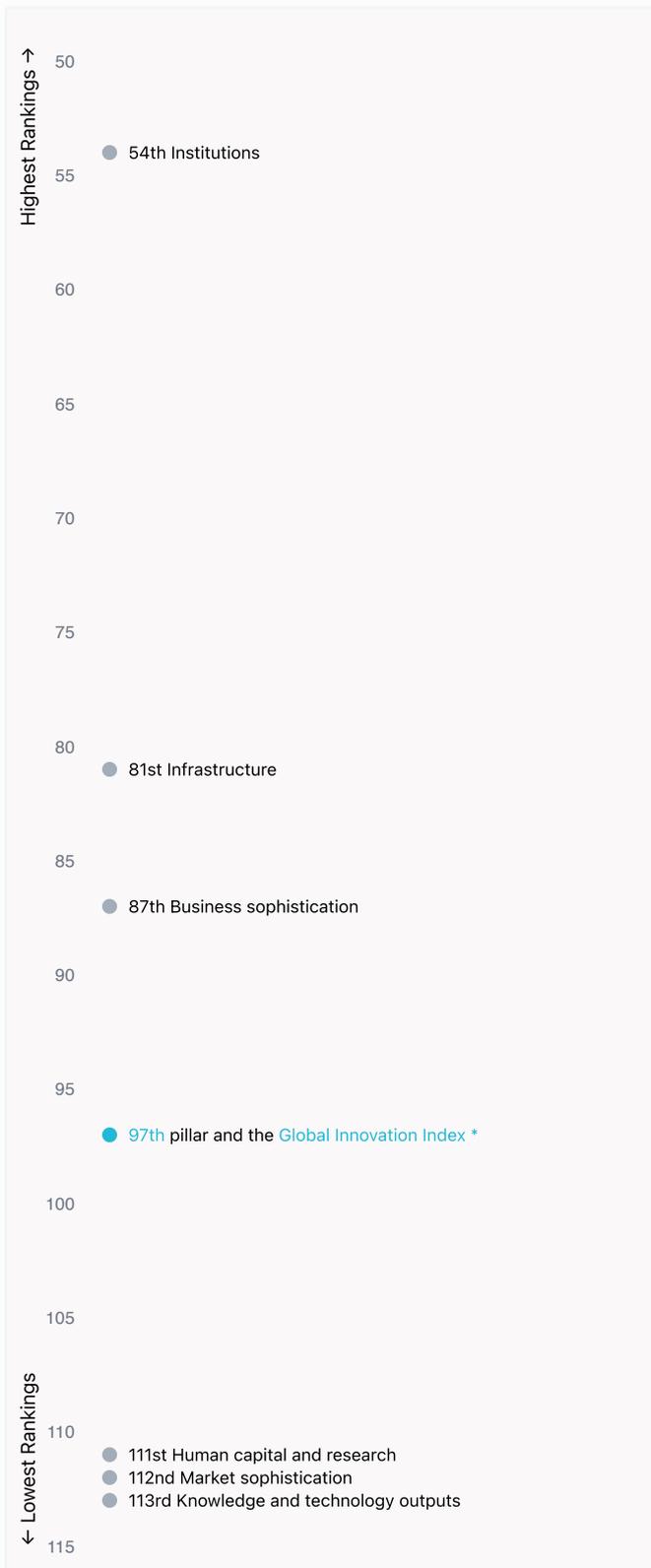


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Overview of Dominican Republic's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Dominican Republic ranks highest in Institutions (54th), Infrastructure (81st), Business sophistication (87th) and Creative outputs (97th).



Lowest Rankings

Dominican Republic ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (113rd), Market sophistication (112nd) and Human capital and research (111st).

* Creative outputs



The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Dominican Republic can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/do.pdf>

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Benchmark of Dominican Republic against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index



Upper middle-income economies

Dominican Republic performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Institutions.



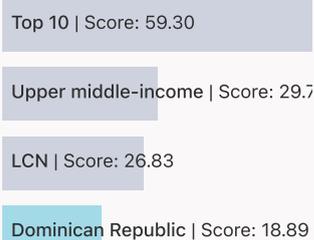
Latin America and the Caribbean

Dominican Republic performs above the regional average in Institutions, Infrastructure, Business sophistication.

Institutions



Human capital and research



Infrastructure



Market sophistication



Business sophistication



Knowledge and technology outputs



Creative outputs



Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Dominican Republic

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Dominican Republic in the GII 2025.



Dominican Republic's best-ranked innovation strengths are **National feature films/mn pop. 15–69** (rank 10), **GDP/unit of energy use** (rank 14) and **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 20).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
10	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
14	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
20	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
23	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business ⁺
25	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
28	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
40	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
41	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
47	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
48	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
138	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP
135	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
128	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
125	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
106	2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
85	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

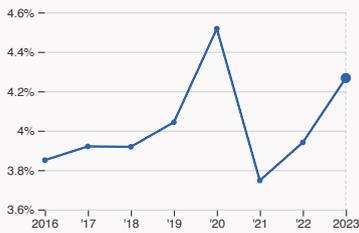
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Dominican Republic's innovation system

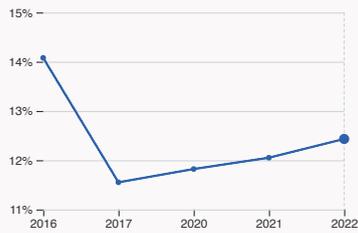
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Dominican Republic



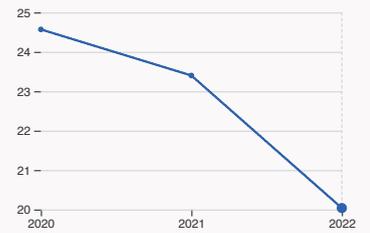
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.27 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



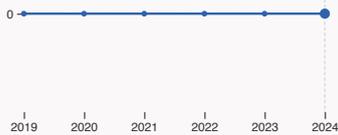
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 12.43 % of total graduates in 2022, up by 0.38 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 111.



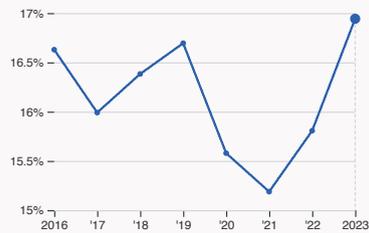
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 20.04 FTE per million population in 2022, down by 14.37% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2024.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 16.94 % of total workforce in 2023, up by 1.14 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.

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> Innovation outputs in Dominican Republic



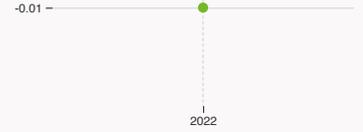
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 4 patents in 2023, down by 50% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 132.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



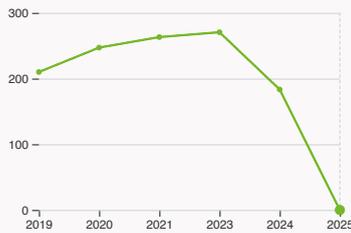
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.01 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.



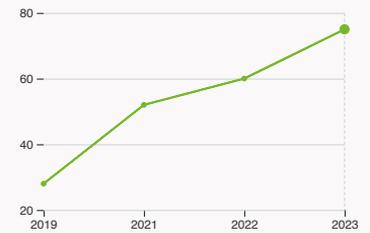
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 458.06 million USD in 2023, up by 12.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2025.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 75 films in 2023, up by 25% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 2.81 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 36.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.

Dominican Republic

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
102	84	Upper middle	Latin America and the Caribbean	11.4	312.6	28,949.6
			Score / Value Rank	Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				54.3	54	
1.1 Institutional environment				59.1	53	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				72	41	●
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				46.2	65	
1.2 Regulatory environment				49.9	67	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				50.7	64	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				49.1	72	
1.3 Business environment				53.9	54	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business*				70.3	23	●◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture*				37.4	49	●
Human capital and research				18.9	111	◇
2.1 Education				40.9	103	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				4.3	63	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				13.7	73	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				13.6	74	●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				350.3	85	○◇
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				10.6	40	●
2.2 Tertiary education				15.8	108	◇
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				55.2	65	●
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				12.4	111	◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				2.5	74	●
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				0.05	122	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				20	106	○◇
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0	44	○◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0	80	○◇
Infrastructure				38.4	81	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				66.3	88	
3.1.1 ICT access*				69.5	97	
3.1.2 ICT use*				72.5	83	
3.1.3 Government's online service*				56.7	84	
3.2 General infrastructure				30.4	81	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				1,907.4	84	●
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				22.7	82	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				31.6	20	●◆
3.3 Ecological sustainability				18.6	77	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				19.6	14	●◆
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				8.4	99	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	121	
Market sophistication				24.8	112	◇
4.1 Credit				12.4	113	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups*				15.5	89	◇
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				30.6	95	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				0.3	[125]	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.007	125	○◇
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	107	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.007	110	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				61.7	88	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				4	86	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				312.6	62	
Business sophistication				26	87	
5.1 Knowledge workers				35.5	[68]	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				16.9	84	●
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				10.1	73	●
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				43.1	48	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages				20.9	88	
5.2.1 Public research-industry co-publications, %				0.4	128	
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†				25.6	99	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				n/a	n/a	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				55.6	49	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.004	95	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				21.6	96	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.6	64	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				6.3	96	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.5	118	◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				3.7	47	●
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs				11	113	
6.1 Knowledge creation				0.9	137	◇
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.01	132	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.01	91	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	67	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	138	○◇
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				2.5	128	
6.2 Knowledge impact				20.5	92	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				2	28	●
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	53	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.02	131	◇
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				n/a	n/a	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				11.6	96	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.0008	120	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				48.6	62	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				1.5	68	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.2	126	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	114	
Creative outputs				14.3	97	
7.1 Intangible assets				0.2	138	◇
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0	135	○◇
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0	81	○◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	128	○◇
7.2 Creative goods and services				37.7	[17]	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				n/a	n/a	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69				9.7	10	●◆
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69				n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				2.3	25	●
7.3 Online creativity				19.2	100	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69				2	85	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69				4.4	86	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				51.1	105	

NOTES: ● indicates a strength ○ a weakness ◆ an income group strength ◇ an income group weakness * an index † a survey question ● that the economy's data is outdated. Square brackets [] indicate the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level, n/a represents missing values, a dash - indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Data Availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Dominican Republic.



Dominican Republic has missing data for thirteen indicators and outdated data for ten indicators.

Missing data for Dominican Republic

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2025	Times Higher Education, World University Rankings 2025
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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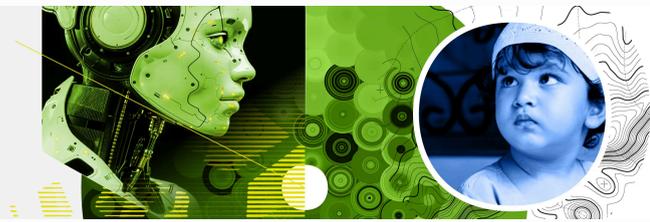


Outdated data for Dominican Republic

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]	2021	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	2021	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP	2023	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization

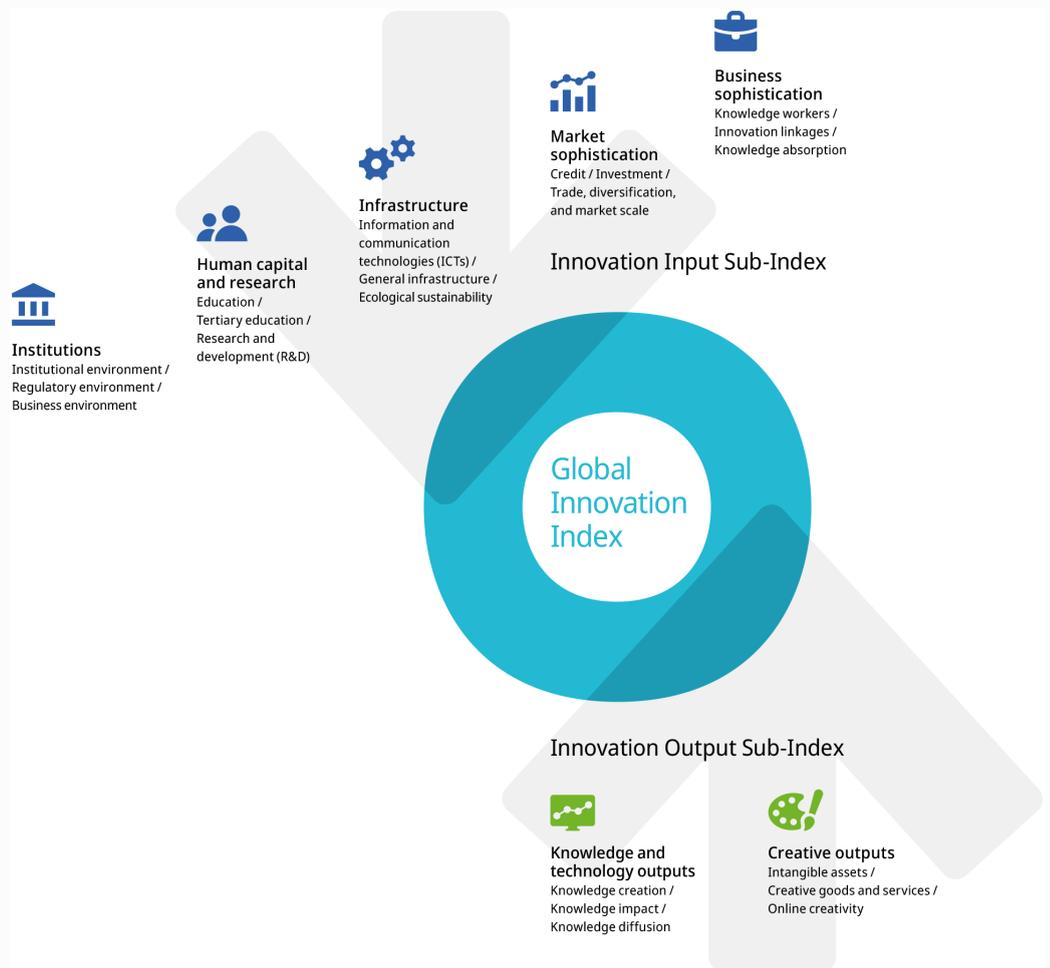
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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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 140 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.