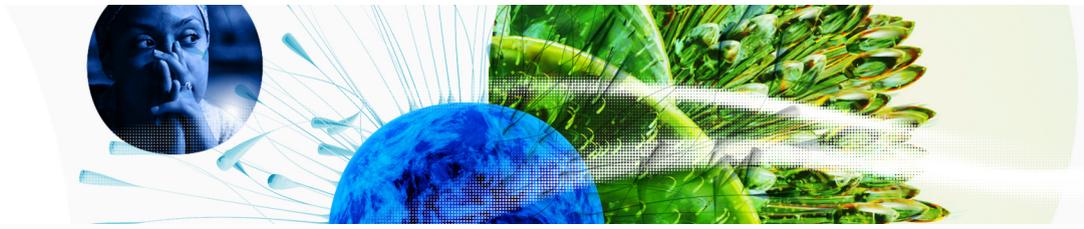


Global Innovation Index 2023

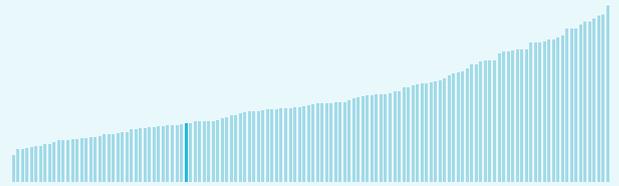


The Global Innovation Index (GII) **ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities.**

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

Dominican Republic ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

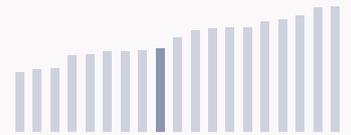
> Dominican Republic ranks **94th** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.



> Dominican Republic ranks **29th** among the 33 upper-middle-income economies.



> Dominican Republic ranks **11th** among the 19 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.



> Dominican Republic GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Dominican Republic 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 Dominican Republic in the GII 2023 is between ranks 90 and 95.

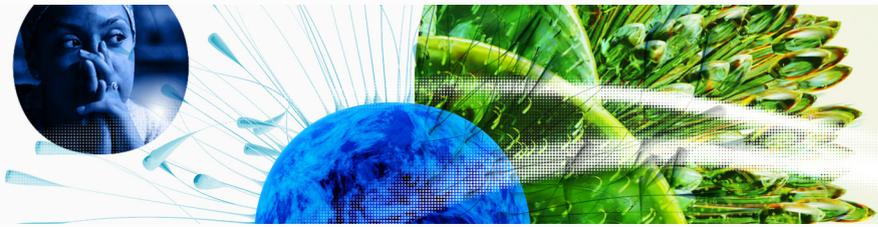
| | GII Position | Innovation Inputs | Innovation Outputs |
|------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2020 | 90th | 94th | 85th |
| 2021 | 93rd | 93rd | 98th |
| 2022 | 90th | 90th | 92nd |
| 2023 | 94th | 89th | 96th |

Dominican Republic performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year Dominican Republic ranks 89th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Dominican Republic ranks 96th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Expected vs. observed innovation performance

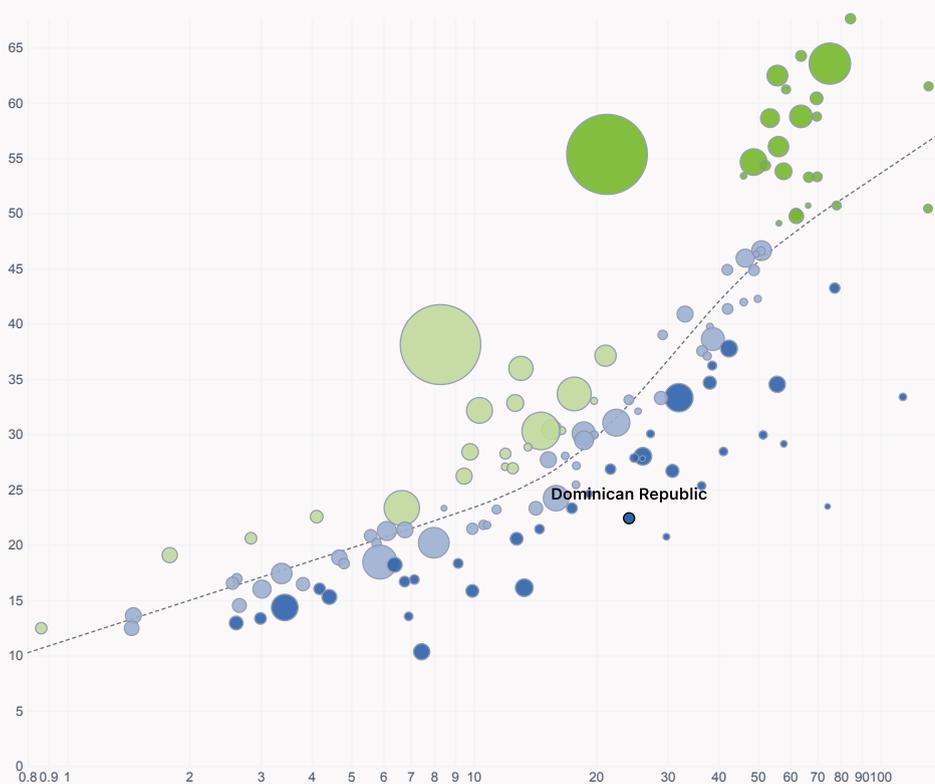
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected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



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

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ **GII Score**



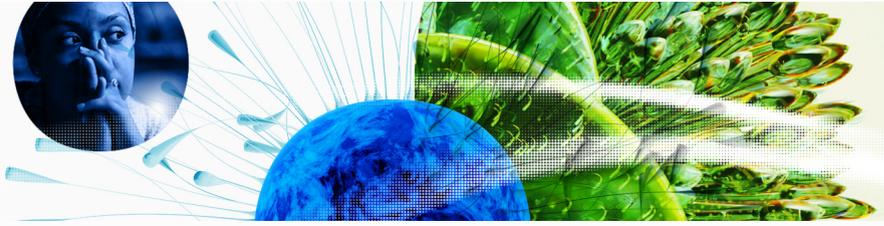
- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)



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

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

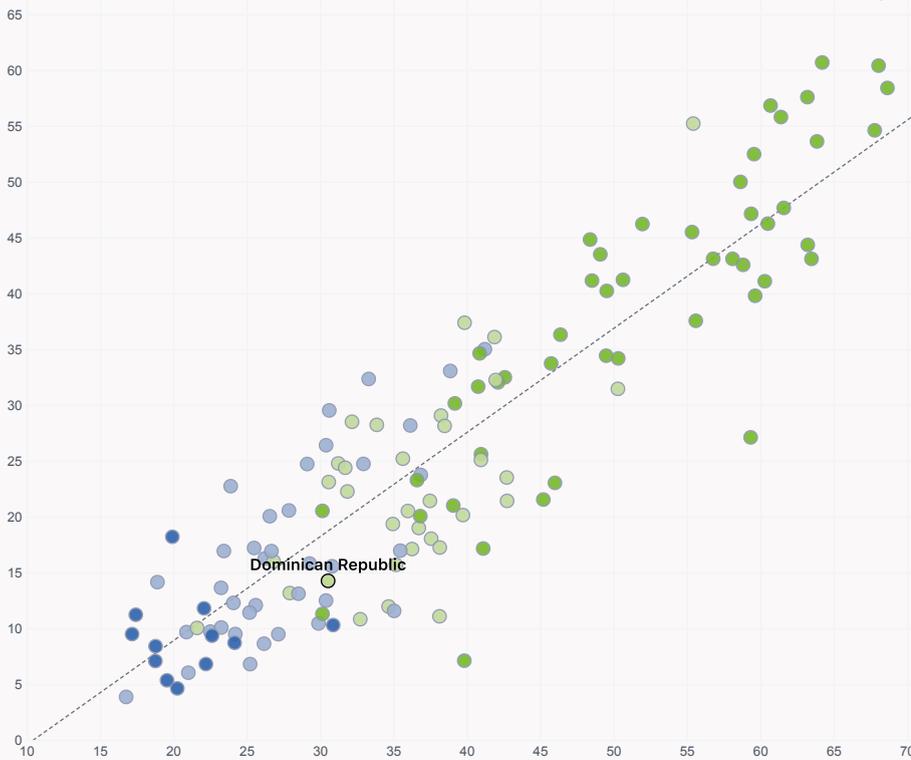
The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.



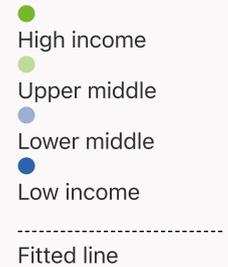
> Dominican Republic produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

↑ Output score



→ Input score

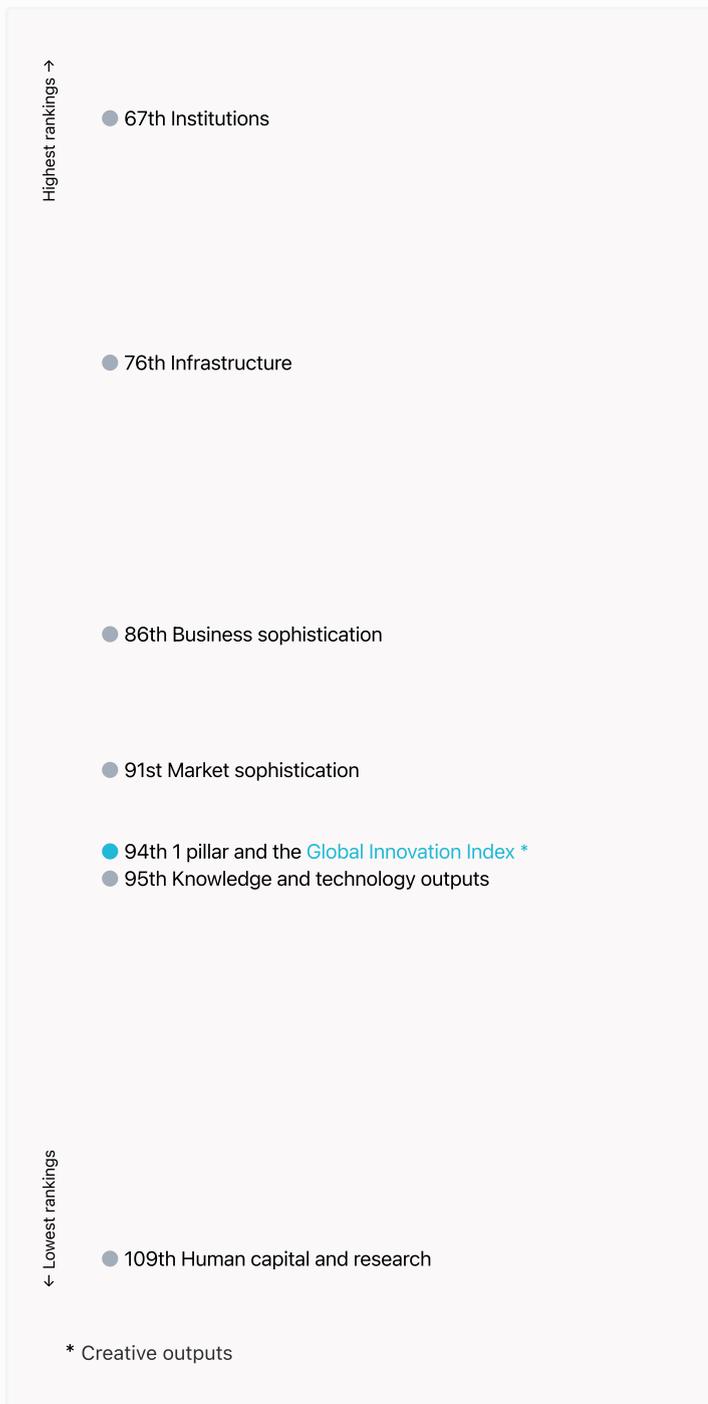


Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Overview of Dominican Republic'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 Dominican Republic are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



> Highest rankings

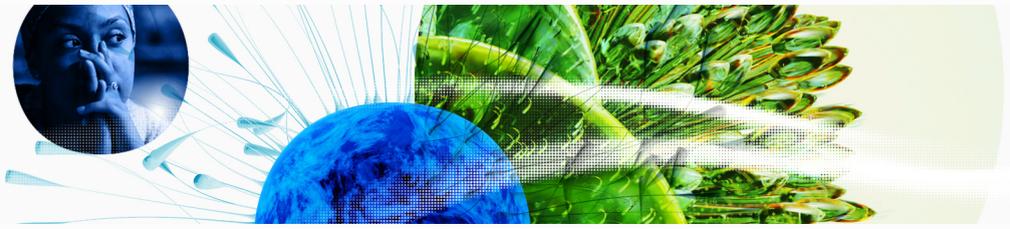
Dominican Republic ranks highest in Institutions (67th), Infrastructure (76th), Business sophistication (86th), Market sophistication (91st) and Creative outputs (94th).

> Lowest rankings

Dominican Republic ranks lowest in Human capital and research (109th), Knowledge and technology outputs (95th) and Creative outputs, GII Index (94th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2023



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

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

> Upper-Middle-Income economies

Dominican Republic performs below the upper-middle-income group average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs, Business sophistication, Market sophistication, Human capital and research, Infrastructure.

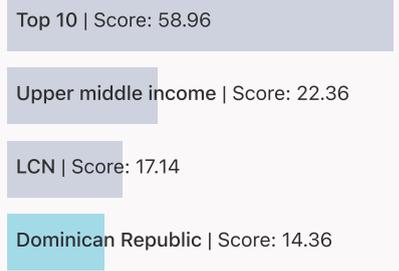


> Latin America And The Caribbean

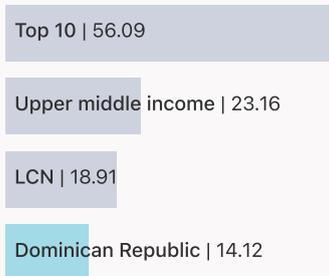
Dominican Republic performs below the regional average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs, Business sophistication, Market sophistication, Human capital and research.



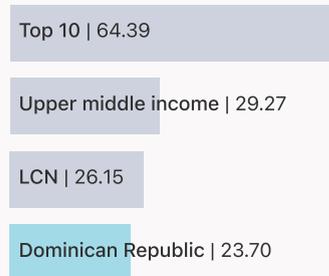
Knowledge and technology outputs



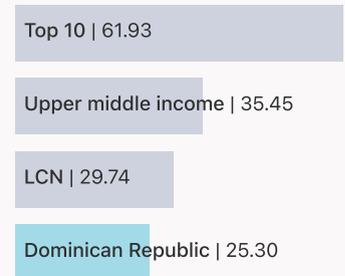
Creative outputs



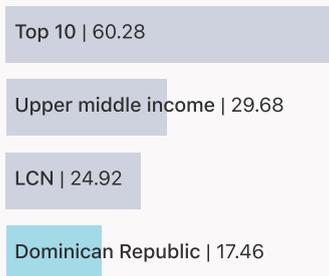
Business sophistication



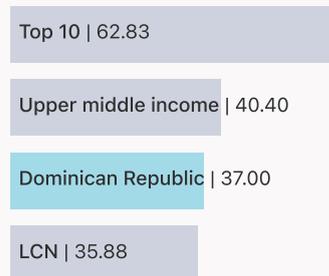
Market sophistication



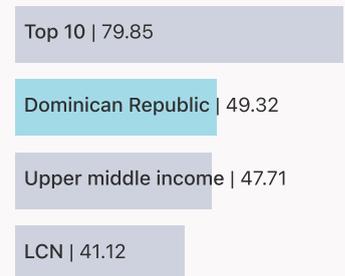
Human capital and research



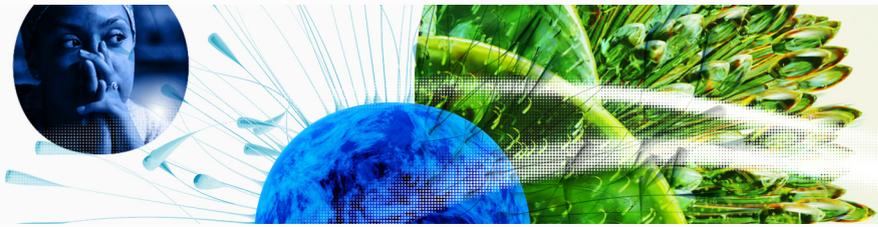
Infrastructure



Institutions



Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Dominican Republic

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



> Dominican Republic's main innovation strengths are **GDP/unit of energy use (rank 7)**, **Labor productivity growth, % (rank 16)** and **Gross capital formation, % GDP (rank 20)**.

Strengths

Weaknesses

| Rank | Code | Indicator name | Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|------|-------|---------------------------------------|------|-------|---|
| 7 | 3.3.1 | GDP/unit of energy use | 130 | 6.1.4 | Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 16 | 6.2.1 | Labor productivity growth, % | 126 | 6.1.1 | Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 20 | 3.2.3 | Gross capital formation, % GDP | 123 | 5.2.4 | Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 21 | 7.2.4 | Creative goods exports, % total trade | 119 | 7.1.4 | Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 41 | 1.3.1 | Policies for doing business | 114 | 6.3.1 | Intellectual property receipts, % total trade |
| 42 | 5.3.4 | FDI net inflows, % GDP | 83 | 4.1.1 | Finance for startups and scaleups |
| 52 | 5.3.2 | High-tech imports, % total trade | 79 | 2.1.4 | PISA scales in reading, maths and science |
| 53 | 6.3.3 | High-tech exports, % total trade | 71 | 2.3.4 | QS university ranking, top 3 |
| 53 | 2.2.1 | Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 48 | 6.2.2 | Unicorn valuation, % GDP |
| 53 | 7.1.2 | Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 40 | 2.3.3 | Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$ |
| 55 | 1.1.1 | Operational stability for businesses | | | |

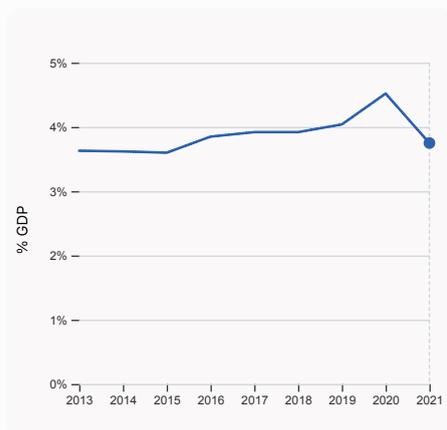
Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Dominican Republic's innovation system

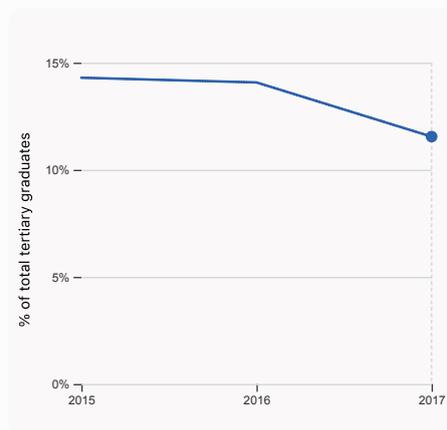
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Dominican Republic



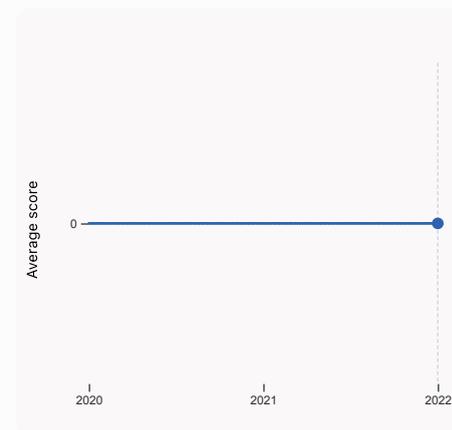
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP

was equal to 3.75% GDP in 2021, down by 0.77 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



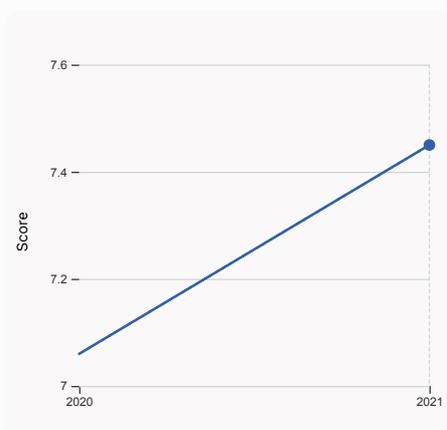
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %

was equal to 11.55% of total tertiary graduates in 2017, down by 2.53 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.



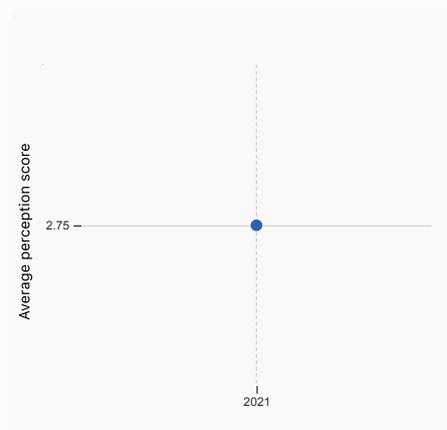
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3

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



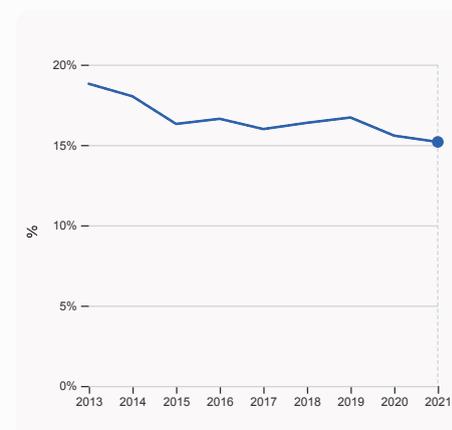
3.1.1 ICT access

was equal to a score of 7.45 in 2021, up by 5.52% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 97.



4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups

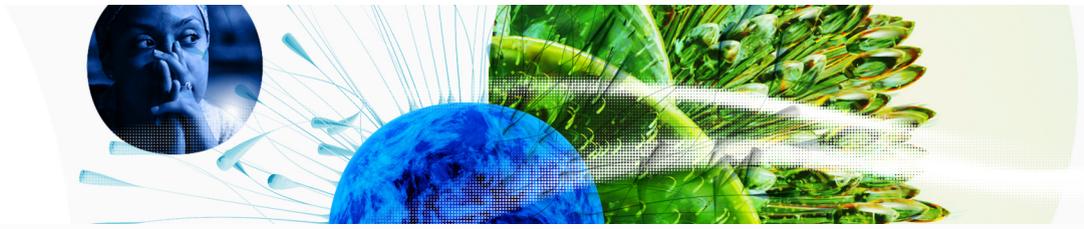
was equal to an average perception score of 2.75 in 2021, equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.



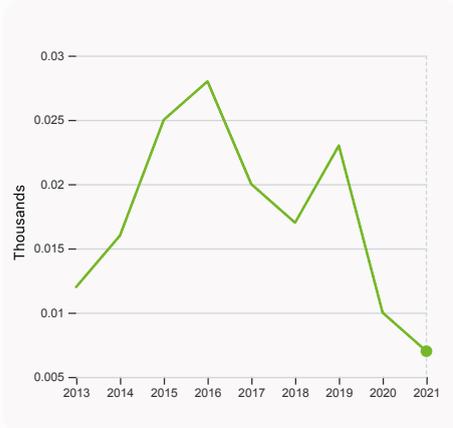
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %

was equal to 15.19% in 2021, down by 0.39 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.

Global Innovation Index 2023

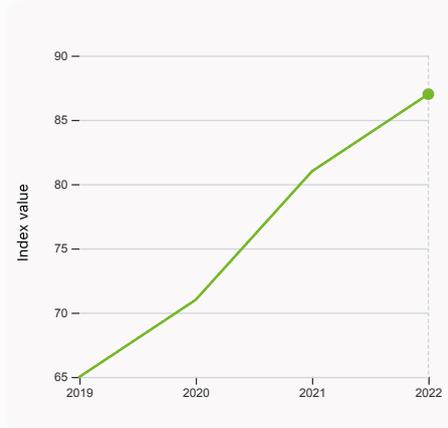


> Innovation outputs in Dominican Republic



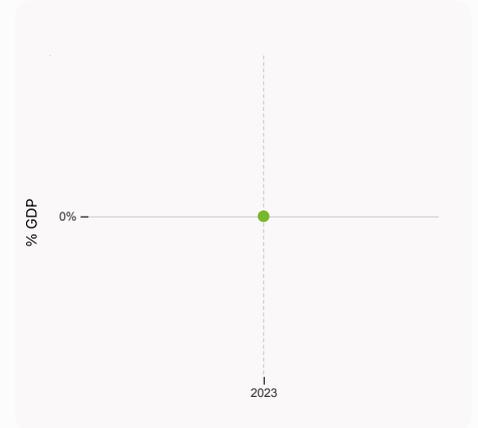
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 0.007 Thousands in 2021, down by 30% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 126.



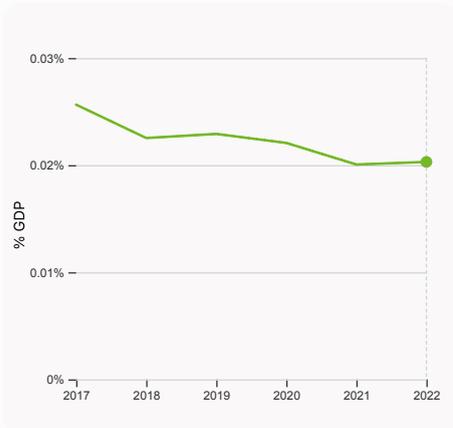
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 87 in 2022, up by 7.41% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.



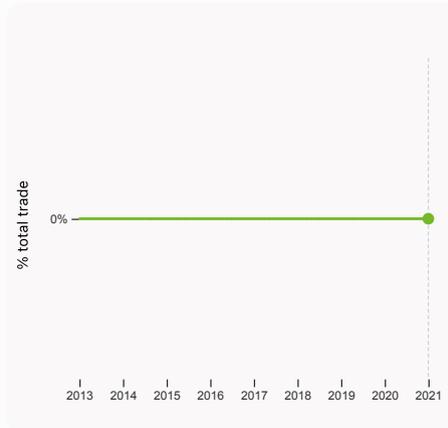
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

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



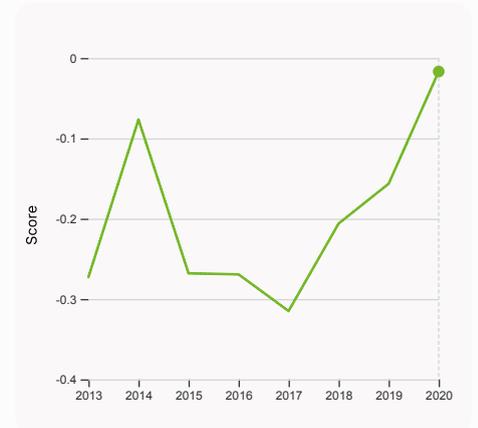
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.02% GDP in 2022, up by 0.00024 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 122.



6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

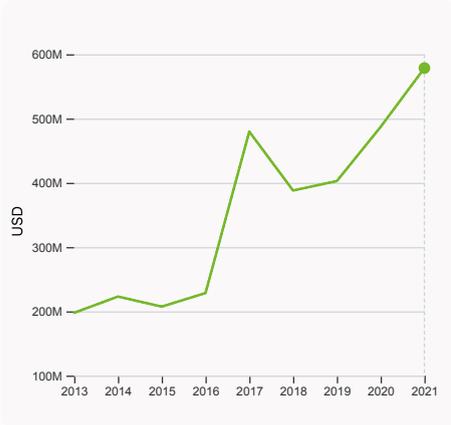
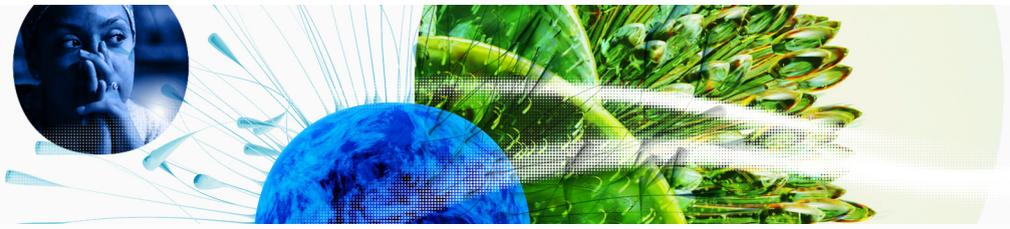
was equal to 0% total trade in 2021 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 114.



6.3.2 Production and export complexity

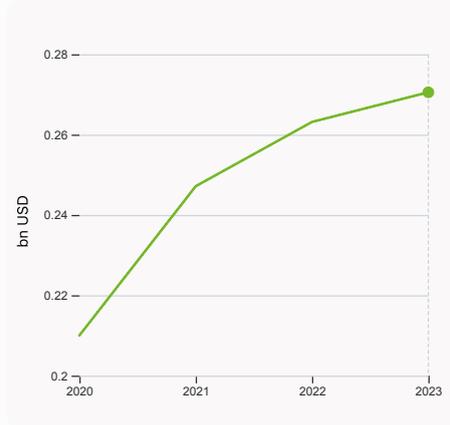
was equal to a score of -0.017 in 2020, up by 89.31% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.

Global Innovation Index 2023



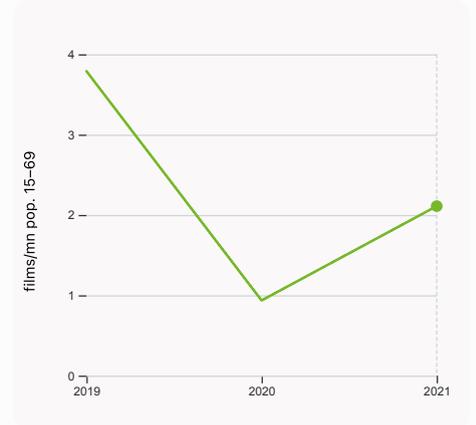
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 578,606,999 USD in 2021, up by 18.79% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



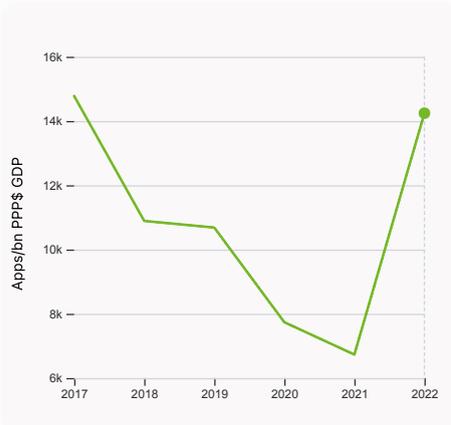
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 0.271 bn USD in 2023, up by 2.81% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69

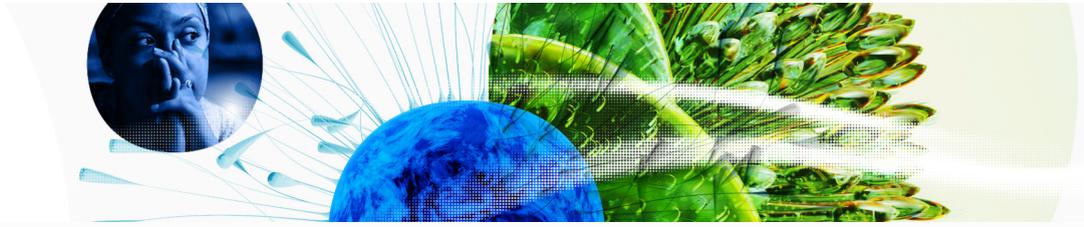
was equal to 2.11 films/mn pop. 15-69 in 2021, up by 125.46% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP

was equal to 14,244.56 Apps/bn PPP\$ GDP in 2022, up by 111.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Dominican Republic's innovation top performers

> 7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Dominican Republic with highest global brand value

| Rank | Brand | Industry | Brand Value, mn USD |
|------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | BRUGAL | Spirits | 270.6 |

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

Global Innovation Index 2023



GII 2023 rank

94

Dominican Republic

| Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP\$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP\$ |
|--|------------|--------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 96 | 89 | Upper middle | LCN | 11.2 | 256.4 | 24,119.5 |
| Score / Value Rank | | | | Score / Value Rank | | |
| Institutions | | | | 49.3 | 67 | |
| 1.1 Institutional environment | | | | 47.3 | 59 | |
| 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* | | | | 56.9 | 55 ● | |
| 1.1.2 Government effectiveness* | | | | 37.6 | 68 | |
| 1.2 Regulatory environment | | | | 52.3 | 93 | |
| 1.2.1 Regulatory quality* | | | | 44.4 | 67 | |
| 1.2.2 Rule of law* | | | | 36.9 | 70 | |
| 1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal | | | | 26.2 | 107 | |
| 1.3 Business environment | | | | 48.4 | 61 | |
| 1.3.1 Policies for doing business† | | | | 58.8 | 41 ● | |
| 1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture† | | | | ● 37.9 | 50 | |
| Human capital and research | | | | 17.5 | 109 ◇ | |
| 2.1 Education | | | | 35.8 | 110 ◇ | |
| 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP | | | | 3.7 | 80 | |
| 2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | | | | 13.6 | 80 | |
| 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years | | | | ● 14.2 | 70 | |
| 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science | | | | 334.1 | 79 ○ ◇ | |
| 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | | | | 13.5 | 66 | |
| 2.2 Tertiary education | | | | 16.6 | 97 ◇ | |
| 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross | | | | ● 59.9 | 53 ● | |
| 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % | | | | ● 11.6 | 106 ◇ | |
| 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % | | | | ● 1.7 | 80 | |
| 2.3 Research and development (R&D) | | | | 0.0 | 119 | |
| 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 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 | | | | 37.0 | 76 | |
| 3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) | | | | 58.2 | 85 | |
| 3.1.1 ICT access* | | | | 61.6 | 97 ◇ | |
| 3.1.2 ICT use* | | | | 69.3 | 74 | |
| 3.1.3 Government's online service* | | | | 57.8 | 79 | |
| 3.1.4 E-participation* | | | | 44.2 | 83 | |
| 3.2 General infrastructure | | | | 20.8 | 88 | |
| 3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | | | | ● 1,533.0 | 91 ◇ | |
| 3.2.2 Logistics performance* | | | | 22.7 | 82 | |
| 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP | | | | 31.5 | 20 ● | |
| 3.3 Ecological sustainability | | | | 31.9 | 49 | |
| 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use | | | | 21.2 | 7 ● | |
| 3.3.2 Environmental performance* | | | | 39.5 | 65 | |
| 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 0.1 | 120 | |
| Market sophistication | | | | 25.3 | 91 ◇ | |
| 4.1 Credit | | | | 10.5 | 111 ◇ | |
| 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups† | | | | ● 11.1 | 83 ○ ◇ | |
| 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | | | | 30.5 | 95 | |
| 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.2 Investment | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale | | | | 40.1 | 103 ◇ | |
| 4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | | | | 3.9 | 81 | |
| 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ | | | | 256.4 | 62 | |
| Business sophistication | | | | 23.7 | 86 | |
| 5.1 Knowledge workers | | | | 25.0 | 78 | |
| 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % | | | | ● 15.2 | 88 ◇ | |
| 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % | | | | ● 23.4 | 70 | |
| 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | | | | ● 9.6 | 77 | |
| 5.2 Innovation linkages | | | | 19.2 | 78 | |
| 5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration† | | | | 31.1 | 94 | |
| 5.2.2 State of cluster development† | | | | 43.9 | 59 | |
| 5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 0.0 | 123 ○ | |
| 5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 0.0 | 65 | |
| 5.3 Knowledge absorption | | | | 26.9 | 94 | |
| 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade | | | | 0.4 | 78 | |
| 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade | | | | 8.9 | 52 ● | |
| 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade | | | | 0.4 | 112 ◇ | |
| 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP | | | | 3.3 | 42 ● | |
| 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| Knowledge and technology outputs | | | | 14.4 | 95 | |
| 6.1 Knowledge creation | | | | 1.0 | 130 ◇ | |
| 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 0.0 | 126 ○ | |
| 6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 0.0 | 84 | |
| 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 0.0 | 66 | |
| 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index | | | | 2.4 | 123 | |
| 6.2 Knowledge impact | | | | 24.4 | 76 | |
| 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % | | | | 3.0 | 16 ● | |
| 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP | | | | 0.0 | 48 ○ ◇ | |
| 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP | | | | 0.0 | 122 ◇ | |
| 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 6.3 Knowledge diffusion | | | | 17.7 | 85 | |
| 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | | | | 0.0 | 114 ○ ◇ | |
| 6.3.2 Production and export complexity | | | | 52.2 | 61 | |
| 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade | | | | 2.4 | 53 ● | |
| 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade | | | | 0.3 | 114 | |
| 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 1.0 | 107 | |
| Creative outputs | | | | 14.1 | 94 | |
| 7.1 Intangible assets | | | | 9.8 | 108 ◇ | |
| 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 43.1 | 53 ● | |
| 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000 | | | | 0.2 | 70 | |
| 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 0.0 | 119 ○ ◇ | |
| 7.2 Creative goods and services | | | | 22.3 | 46 | |
| 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 | | | | 2.1 | 46 | |
| 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade | | | | 2.7 | 21 ● | |
| 7.3 Online creativity | | | | 14.6 | 99 | |
| 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 | | | | 2.7 | 76 | |
| 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 | | | | 1.4 | 79 | |
| 7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 | | | | 3.2 | 87 | |
| 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 51.0 | 101 | |

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 Dominican Republic.

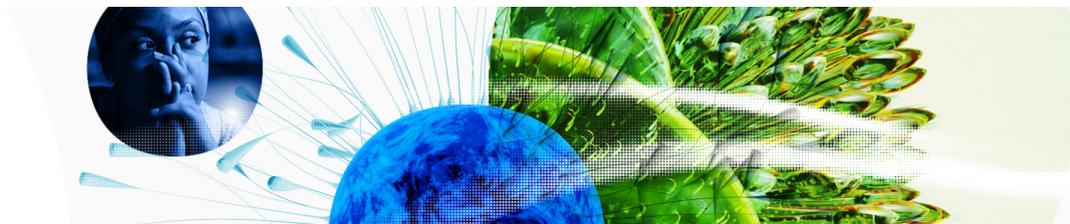


> Dominican Republic has missing data for sixteen indicators and outdated data for ten indicators.

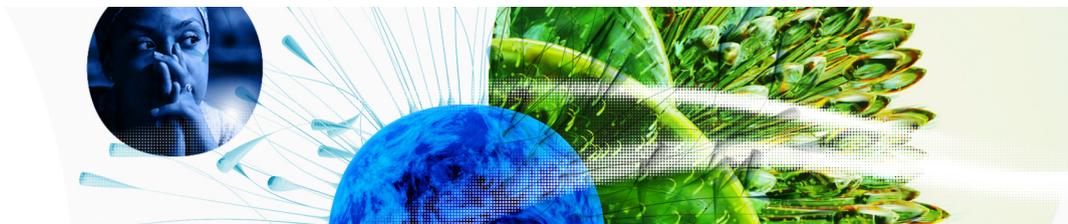
> Missing data for Dominican Republic

| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|-------|---|--------------|------------|---|
| 2.3.1 | Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | n/a | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 2.3.2 | Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | n/a | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 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 |
| 4.2.2 | Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | 2022 | Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund |
| 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 |
| 5.1.3 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | n/a | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.1.4 | GERD financed by business, % | n/a | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.2.3 | GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | n/a | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | n/a | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 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 |

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| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|-------|--|--------------|------------|--|
| 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 Dominican Republic

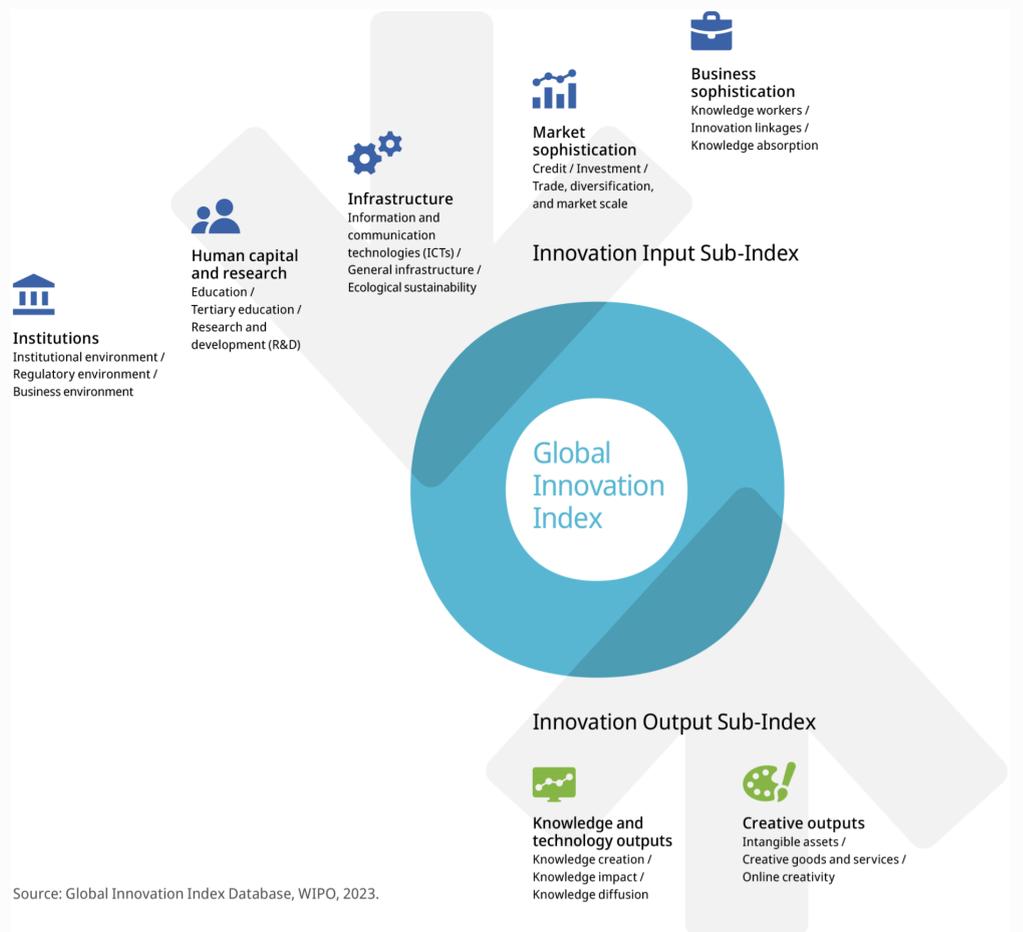
| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|-------|---|--------------|------------|---|
| 1.3.2 | Entrepreneurship policies and culture | 2021 | 2022 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 2.1.3 | School life expectancy, years | 2017 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.2.1 | Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 2017 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % | 2017 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD |
| 2.2.3 | Tertiary inbound mobility, % | 2017 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 3.2.1 | Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | 2020 | 2021 | International Energy Agency |
| 4.1.1 | Finance for startups and scaleups | 2021 | 2022 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 2021 | 2022 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.1.2 | Firms offering formal training, % | 2016 | 2019 | World Bank Enterprise Surveys |
| 5.1.5 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 2021 | 2022 | International Labour Organization |

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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 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.