



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

101st Trinidad and Tobago ranks 101st among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2022.

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 Trinidad and Tobago 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 Trinidad and Tobago in the GII 2022 is between ranks 88 and 106.

Rankings for Trinidad and Tobago (2020–2022)

GIIYR	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	98	87	111
2021	97	97	95
2022	101	95	103

- Trinidad and Tobago performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2022.
- This year Trinidad and Tobago ranks 95th in innovation inputs, higher than last year but lower than 2020.
- As for innovation outputs, Trinidad and Tobago ranks 103rd. This position is lower than last year but higher than 2020.

48th Trinidad and Tobago ranks 48th among the 48 high-income group economies.

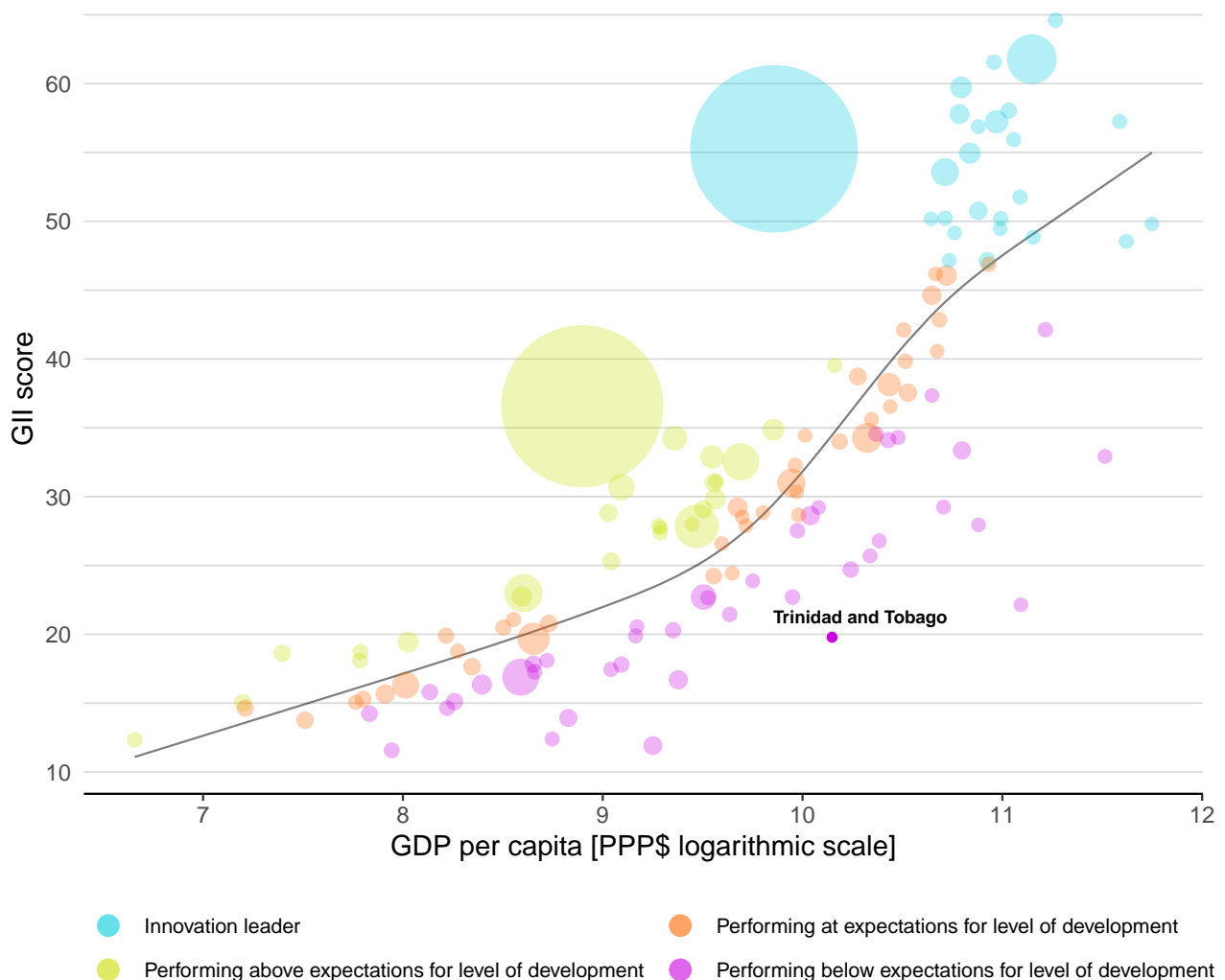
15th Trinidad and Tobago ranks 15th among the 18 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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, Trinidad and Tobago's performance is below expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development

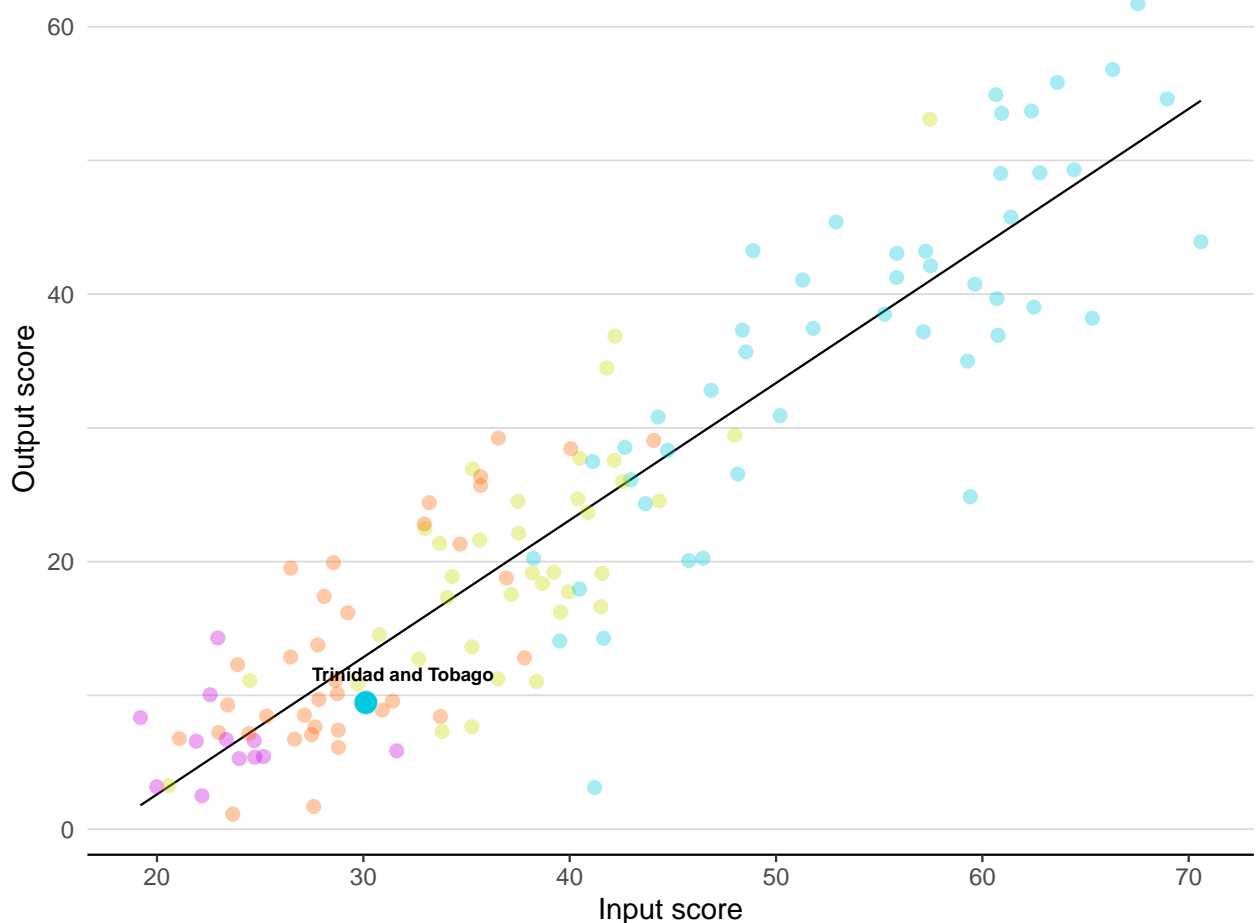


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

Trinidad and Tobago produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

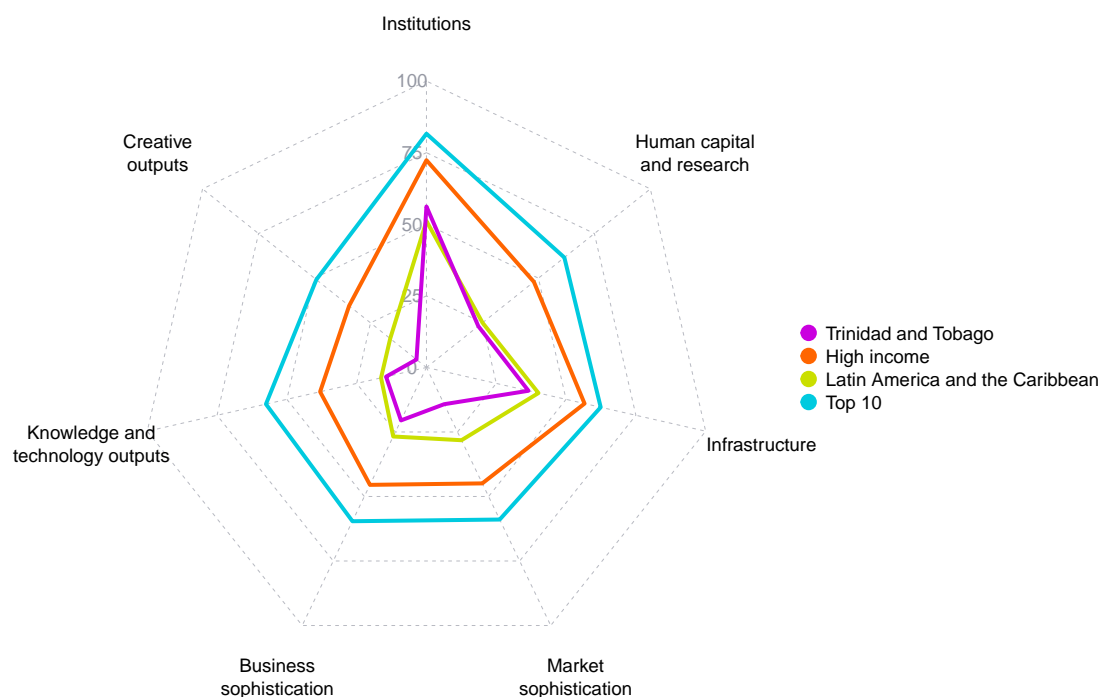
Innovation input to output performance



Income High income Upper middle Lower middle Low income — Fitted line

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

The seven GII pillar scores for Trinidad and Tobago



High-income group economies

Trinidad and Tobago performs below the high-income group average in all GII pillars.

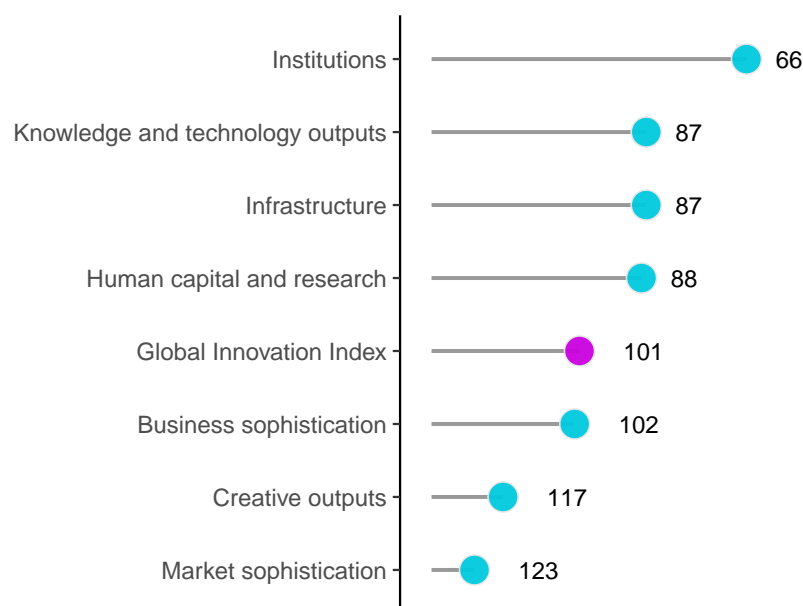
Latin America and the Caribbean

Trinidad and Tobago performs above the regional average in Institutions.

OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2022 AREAS

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

The seven GII pillar ranks for Trinidad and Tobago



Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Trinidad and Tobago can be found at:

https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=TT.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Trinidad and Tobago in the GII 2022.



Strengths and weaknesses for Trinidad and Tobago

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.1.2	Government effectiveness	58	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	109
3.1.1	ICT access	56	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	38
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	30	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	72
3.3.2	Environmental performance	47	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	130
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	50	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	84
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	39	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	123
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	32	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	77
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	51	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	125
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	51	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	125
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	56	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	77

Trinidad and Tobago

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Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
103	95	High	LCN	1.4	35.9	25,526

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	56.2	66	 Business sophistication	20.5	102
1.1 Political environment	62.2	57	5.1 Knowledge workers	26.0	75
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	70.9	53	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	29.8	50
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	53.6	58	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	58.7	85	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	84
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	41.5	82	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	13.6	72
1.2.2 Rule of law*	42.8	69	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	12.8	60
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	20.5	88	5.2 Innovation linkages	18.6	104
1.3 Business environment	47.7	[66]	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	33.6	107
1.3.1 Policies for doing business†	47.7	70	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	42.3	95
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture*	n/a	n/a	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	62
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	39
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	75
Human capital and research	23.1	88	5.3 Knowledge absorption	16.9	129
2.1 Education	45.2	81	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.5	67
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.1	73	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.4	100
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	18.5	61	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.6	106
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	n/a	n/a	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	-0.9	123
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	423.0	54	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	1.4	77
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	13.3	57			
2.2 Tertiary education	n/a	[n/a]	Knowledge and technology outputs	14.5	87
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a	n/a	6.1 Knowledge creation	3.4	115
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	125
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	74
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	1.1	94	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	71
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	491.8	69	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.2	99
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	109	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	4.0	105
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0.0	38	6.2 Knowledge impact	20.4	[91]
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	72	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-1.1	105
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	4.5	32
Infrastructure	36.5	87	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	67.9	83	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.4	80
3.1.1 ICT access*	89.1	56	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a
3.1.2 ICT use*	59.3	74	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	19.6	75
3.1.3 Government's online service*	61.2	86	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	51
3.1.4 E-participation*	61.9	84	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	44.7	51
3.2 General infrastructure	24.7	80	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.9	62
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	6,564.3	30	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.2	125
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	17.2	110			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	n/a	Creative outputs	4.5	117
3.3 Ecological sustainability	17.1	112	7.1 Intangible assets	6.7	112
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	2.0	130	7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	47.8	47	7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	25.6	85
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	80	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	77
			7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	88
Market sophistication	14.2	[123]	7.2 Creative goods and services	1.7	[117]
4.1 Credit	15.6	[98]	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups*	n/a	n/a	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	45.0	77	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	4.8	[81]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	84
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3 Online creativity	2.8	76
4.2.2 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	50	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	4.3	56
4.2.3 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	1.1	84
4.2.4 Venture capital received, value, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 GitHub commit pushes received/mn pop. 15–69	2.9	73
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	22.4	124	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	8.6	109			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	35.9	119			

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/global_innovation_index/en/2022. 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 Trinidad and Tobago.

Missing data for Trinidad and Tobago

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	2021	International Monetary Fund
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2020	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2020	World Federation of Exchanges
4.2.3	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2021	Refinitiv
4.2.4	Venture capital received, value, % GDP	n/a	2021	Refinitiv
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2019	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	n/a	2021	IHS Markit
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2021	Brand Finance
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	2020	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2019	OMDIA
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2021	PwC, GEMO
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2021	data.ia

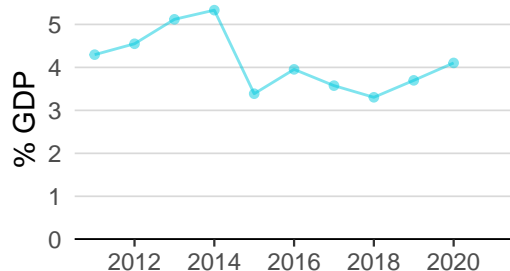
Outdated data for Trinidad and Tobago

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	2015	2018	OECD, PISA
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2019	2020	International Energy Agency
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2013	2020	World Bank
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2016	2021	International Labour Organization
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2016	2021	International Labour Organization
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2015	2020	United Nations Comtrade Database
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2018	2020	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2015	2020	United Nations Comtrade Database
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2015	2020	United Nations Comtrade Database

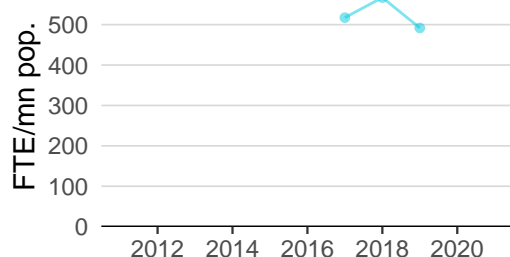
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S INNOVATION SYSTEM

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

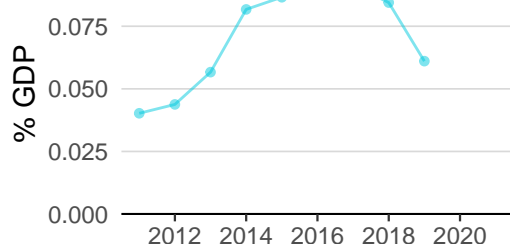
Innovation inputs



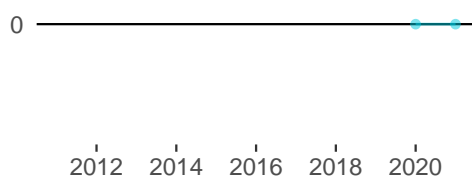
2.1.1 Expenditure on education was equal to 4.1% GDP in 2020—up by 11 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



2.3.1 Researchers was equal to 491.8 FTE/mn pop. in 2019—down by 13 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D was equal to 0.1% GDP in 2019—down by 28 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 109.



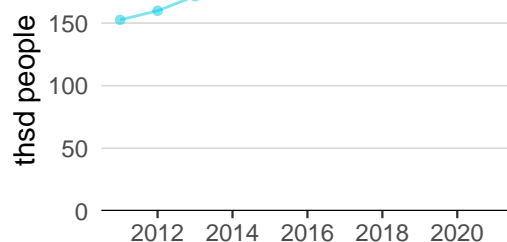
2.3.4 QS university ranking was equal to 0.0 in 2021—effectively unchanged from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



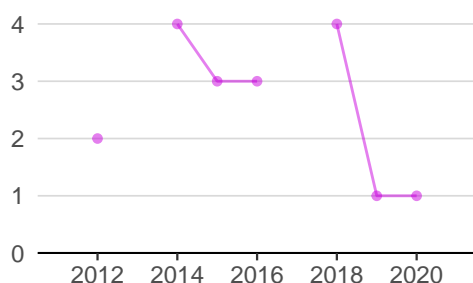
3.1.1 ICT access was equal to 8.9 in 2020 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



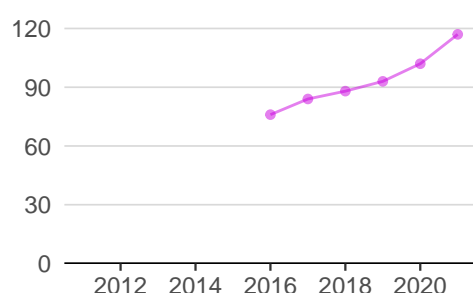
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment was equal to 183.0 thsd people in 2016—up by 4 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



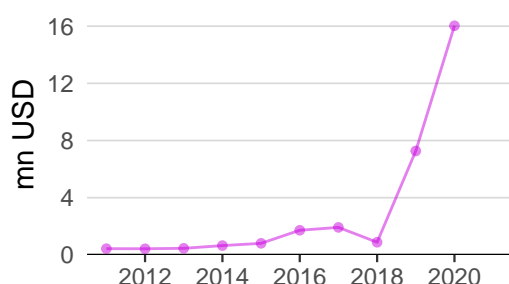
Innovation outputs



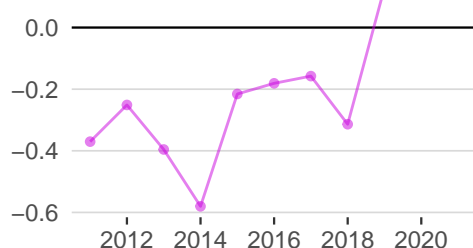
6.1.1 Patents by origin was equal to 1.0 in 2020—effectively unchanged from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 125.



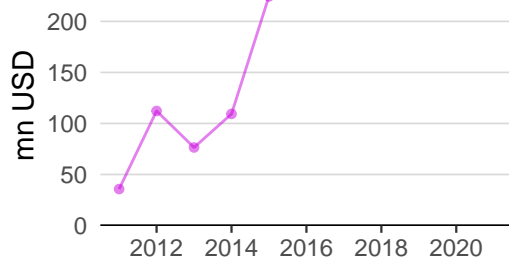
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index was equal to 117.0 in 2021—up by 15 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.



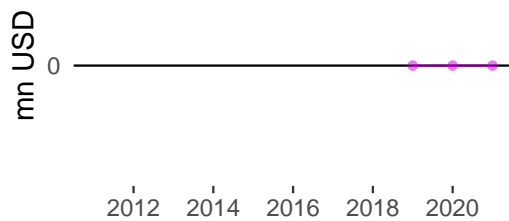
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts was equal to 16.0 mn USD in 2020—up by 120 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.



6.3.2 Production and export complexity was equal to 0.1 in 2019—up by 141 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.



6.3.3 High-tech exports was equal to 224.5 mn USD in 2015—up by 105 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.



7.1.3 Global brand value was equal to 0.0 mn USD in 2021—effectively unchanged from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S INNOVATION TOP PERFORMERS

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors

Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity	Rank
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No observations

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2021-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).

2.3.4 QS university ranking

University	Score	Rank
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No observations

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2022>).

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

Firm	Rank
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No observations

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2021>).

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

Brand	Industry	Rank
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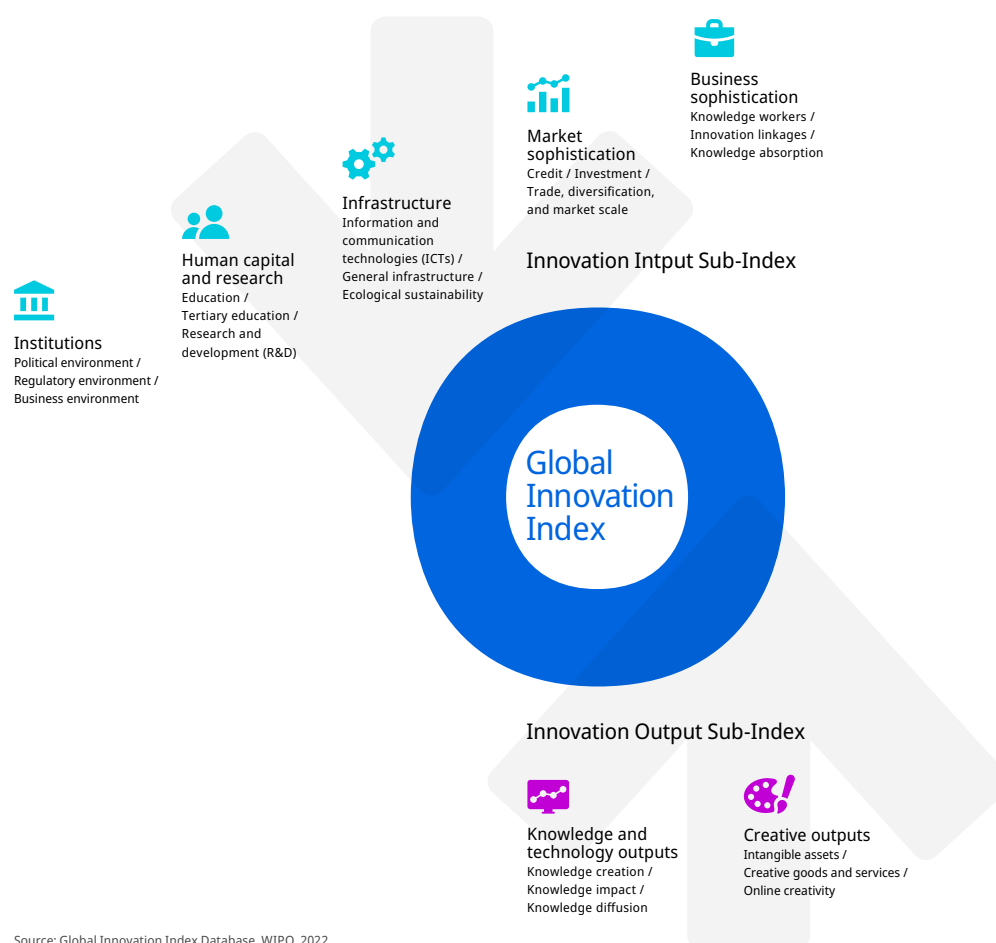
No observations

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).

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.