**Global
Innovation
Index 2024**

Canada ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2024

Canada ranks **14th** among the 133 economies featured in the GII 2024.

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.
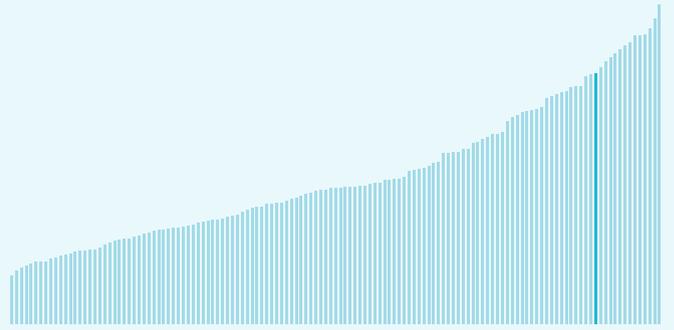
Canada ranks **13th** among the 51 high-income group economies.
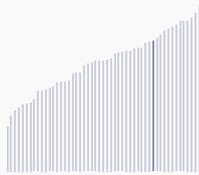
Canada ranks **2nd** among the 2 economies in Northern America.

› Canada GII Ranking (2020-2024)

The table shows the rankings of Canada 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 Canada in the GII 2024 is between ranks 14 and 17.

| Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	17th	9th	22nd
2021	16th	8th	23rd
2022	15th	9th	23rd
2023	15th	9th	20th
2024	14th	8th	20th

Canada performs worse in **innovation outputs** than innovation inputs in 2024.

This year **Canada ranks 8th in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Canada ranks 20th in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

Canada has 3 clusters in the top 100 S&T clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2024
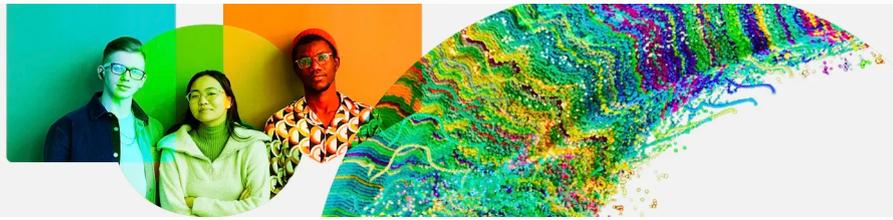
> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2024 shows what is the current state of innovation in Canada, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

> For Canada, 4 indicators have improved in the short-term and 8 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital		International patent filings
		Deal numbers	Deal values	
▼ -8% 2022 - 2023	▼ -4.7% 2021 - 2022	▼ -17.2% 2022 - 2023	▼ -50.4% 2022 - 2023	▼ -7.3% 2022 - 2023
▲ 1.8% 2013 - 2023	▲ 1.5% 2012 - 2022	▲ 3% 2013 - 2023	▲ 10.6% 2013 - 2023	▼ -1.7% 2013 - 2023

Technology adoption

Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
	Fixed broadband	5G		
0% 2021 - 2022	▲ 1.3% 2021 - 2022	▲ 4% 2021 - 2022	▲ 10.1% 2021 - 2022	▲ 34.1% 2022 - 2023
▲ 0.3% 2012 - 2022	▲ 2.4% 2012 - 2022		▲ 25.6% 2012 - 2022	▲ 58.5% 2013 - 2023
83.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	42.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	91.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2022		2.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2023

Socioeconomic impact

Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
▼ -2.4% 2022 - 2023	▼ -0.4% 2021 - 2022	▲ 2.4°C 2023
▲ 0.5% 2013 - 2023	0% 2012 - 2022	n/a
118,194 USD in 2023	81.3 years in 2022	

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 country from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

Global Innovation Index 2024

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.

> Canada is an innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ GII Score

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

Canada

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)

1.4B
720M
246K

Global Innovation Index 2024

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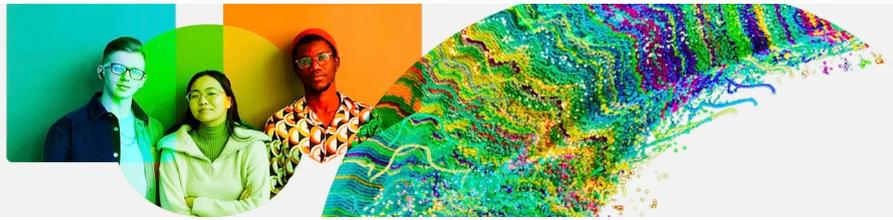
> 💡 Canada produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Legend:
- High income
- Upper middle
- Lower middle
- Low income
- Fitted line

↑ Output score

→ Input score

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Overview of Canada's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2024

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

Highest rankings →

4 ● 4th Market sophistication

6

8

10

● 11th Human capital and research

12

● 13th Business sophistication

14 ● 14th 1 pillar and the Global Innovation Index *

16

18

20 ● 20th Knowledge and technology outputs

● 21st Infrastructure

22

← Lowest rankings

24

● 25th Creative outputs

26

* Institutions

Highest rankings

Canada ranks highest in Market sophistication (4th), Human capital and research (11th), Business sophistication (13th) and Institutions (14th).

Lowest rankings

Canada ranks lowest in Creative outputs (25th), Infrastructure (21st) and Knowledge and technology outputs (20th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Canada can be found on this link.

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

The charts shows the relative position of Canada (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars), for each of the seven areas of the GII Index.

High-Income economies

Canada performs above the high-income group average in all pillars.

Northern America

Canada performs above the regional average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 80.81

Canada | Score: 78.15

Northern America | Score: 76.51

High income | Score: 67.41

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 61.30

Canada | Score: 58.36

Northern America | Score: 57.52

High income | Score: 46.99

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 58.57

Canada | Score: 54.73

Northern America | Score: 53.52

High income | Score: 51.96

Market sophistication

Northern America | Score: 74.38

Canada | Score: 67.24

Top 10 | Score: 62.12

High income | Score: 44.90

Business sophistication

Northern America | Score: 63.72

Top 10 | Score: 63.64

Canada | Score: 56.84

High income | Score: 44.71

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 57.29

Northern America | Score: 50.79

Canada | Score: 41.37

High income | Score: 35.79

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 56.54

Northern America | Score: 49.52

Canada | Score: 44.12

High income | Score: 39.44

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Canada

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Canada in the GII 2024.

↑↓ Canada's main innovation strengths are **Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 1), **VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 1) and **Citable documents H-index** (rank 4).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP
1	4.2.3	VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP
4	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
4	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
5	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
5	5.2.2	University-industry R&D collaboration†
6	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
6	5.2.3	State of cluster development†
9	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
9	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
108	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
102	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
99	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
89	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
83	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP
77	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
68	3.1.2	ICT use*
66	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
63	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
63	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP

Canada's innovation system

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

⟩ Innovation inputs in Canada
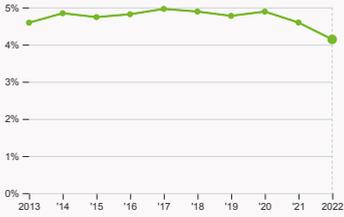
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.14 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.45 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 26.19 % of total graduates in 2021, up by 0.48 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.

2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 5423.92 FTE per million population in 2021, up by 5.23% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.71 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.
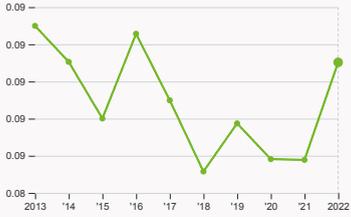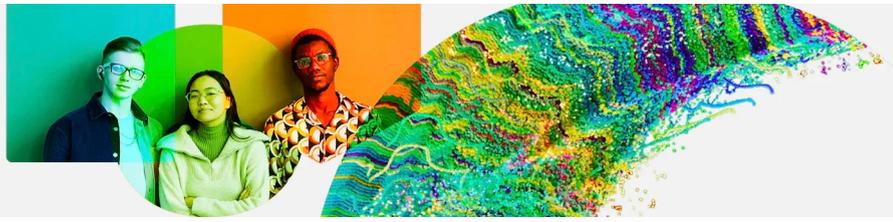

2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 83.83 for the top three universities in 2023, up by 4.62% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.

4.2.4 VC received, value

was equal to 5.84 million USD in 2023, down by 50.38% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.

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4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.09 in 2022, up by 3.09% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 43.72 % in 2014, up by 0.1 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.
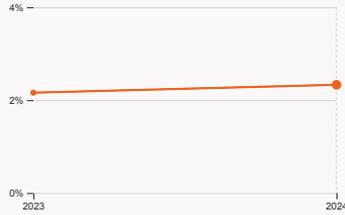
❯ Innovation outputs in Canada

6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 4.56 thousand patents in 2022, down by 3.18% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.
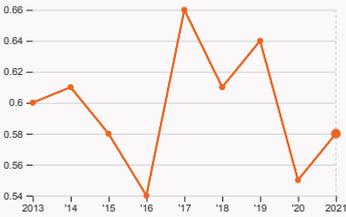

6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 2.33 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 31.8 % of total manufacturing output in 2022, up by 0.21 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.
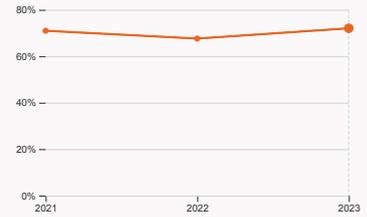

6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.58 in 2021, up by 5.45% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.
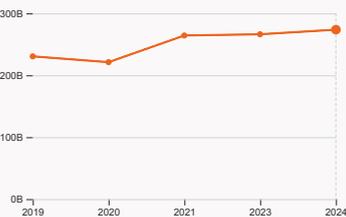

6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 38.85 billion USD in 2022, up by 2.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity

was equal to 72.04 % for the top 15 companies in 2023, up by 4.43 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.

7.1.3 Global brand value

was equal to 273.64 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2024, up by 2.79% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 13.
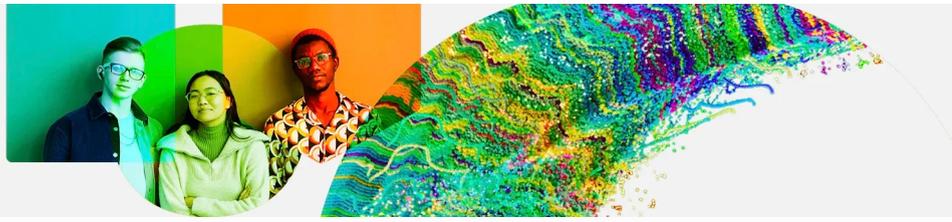

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 129 films in 2022, up by 10.26% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 1.1 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2023, down by 6.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.

Canada's innovation top performers

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Canada

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity
			[mn EUR]	[%]	[%]
164	SHOPIFY	Software & Computer Services	1,393	78	27
237	CONSTELLATION SOFTWARE	Software & Computer Services	909	32	15
326	OPEN TEXT	Software & Computer Services	655	52	16
347	MAGNA	Automobiles & Parts	608	2	2

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2022-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard).
Note: European Commission's Joint Research Centre ranks the top 2,500 firms by R&D investment annually.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Canada's top universities

Rank	University	Score
21	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	86.30
30	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	83.70
34	UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	81.50

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2023).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100].
Ranks can represent a single value "x", a tie "x=" or a range "x-y".

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Canada

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	DAPPER LABS	Media & Entertainment	Vancouver	8
2	1PASSWORD	Enterprise Tech	Toronto	7
3	HOPPER	Consumer & Retail	Montreal	5

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete List of Unicorn Companies: https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Canada

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	BROOKFIELD CORPORATION	115.57
2	SHOPIFY INC.	86.34
3	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	38.92

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2022).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Canada with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	TD	Banking	18,960.9
2	RBC	Banking	16,419.6
3	CANADA LIFE	Insurance	11,611.3

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

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Canada

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
20	**8**	**High**	**NAC**	**39.3**	**2,379**	**59,813.4**

	Score / Value	Rank	
🏛 **Institutions**	**78.2**	**14**	
1.1 Institutional environment	84.5	13	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	84	12	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	84.9	11	
1.2 Regulatory environment	87.3	11	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	85.9	9	●◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*	88.8	12	
1.3 Business environment	62.7	29	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	71	24	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	54.3	22	
👥 **Human capital and research**	**58.4**	**11**	
2.1 Education	66.3	12	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.1	66	○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	🕐 16	38	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	506.4	7	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	🕐 9.4	25	
2.2 Tertiary education	50.2	13	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	🕐 77.8	27	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	26.2	38	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	🕐 17.4	12	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	58.6	16	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	🕐 5,423.9	16	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.7	21	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	66.8	17	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	84.9	4	●◆
⚙ **Infrastructure**	**54.7**	**21**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	85.8	21	
3.1.1 ICT access*	99.7	17	
3.1.2 ICT use*	77.4	68	○◇
3.1.3 Government's online service*	83.5	27	
3.1.4 E-participation*	82.6	14	
3.2 General infrastructure	60	10	◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	16,850.8	6	●◆
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	86.4	7	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	23.8	63	○
3.3 Ecological sustainability	18.4	72	○◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	6.1	108	○◇
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	35.5	23	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	99	○◇
📊 **Market sophistication**	**67.2**	**4**	●◆
4.1 Credit	63.3	[8]	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	63.3	21	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	60.9	11	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	149.7	8	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	13	
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	1	●◆
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP	0.006	10	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	77.5	14	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.2	50	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	95	15	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	2,379	16	

	Score / Value	Rank	
💼 **Business sophistication**	**56.8**	**13**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	53.8	30	◇
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	🕐 43.7	25	
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a	
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	1	21	
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	46.9	35	◇
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	20.3	32	
5.2 Innovation linkages	70	3	●◆
5.2.1 Public Research-Industry co-publications, %	4	20	
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†	88.1	5	●◆
5.2.3 State of cluster development†	91.9	6	●◆
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	1	●◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	2.1	20	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	46.7	17	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2.5	9	●◆
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.8	32	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.4	56	◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.5	63	○
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	🕐 62.8	8	
🛰 **Knowledge and technology outputs**	**41.4**	**20**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	46.6	16	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2	31	
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1	25	◇
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	27.4	23	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	80.5	4	●◆
6.2 Knowledge impact	49	14	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-0.2	102	○
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	2.3	15	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.7	5	●◆
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	31.8	36	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	28.6	45	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	1.3	17	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	57.6	41	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	5.4	37	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.2	54	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	2.6	83	○◇
🎨 **Creative outputs**	**44.1**	**25**	
7.1 Intangible assets	40.2	35	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	72	14	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	23.8	77	○
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	12.2	13	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	89	○
7.2 Creative goods and services	32.8	25	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.1	22	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	4.7	30	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	61.2	7	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.8	52	
7.3 Online creativity	63.3	13	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	51.7	11	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	66.6	11	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	71.5	42	

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 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.

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Data availability

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

> 🛢️ Canada has missing data for five indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

Missing data for Canada

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	n/a	2022	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2022	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2023	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2022	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Canada

| Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2014	2022	International Labour Organization
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
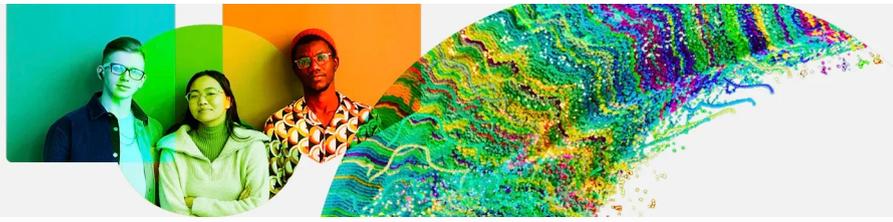
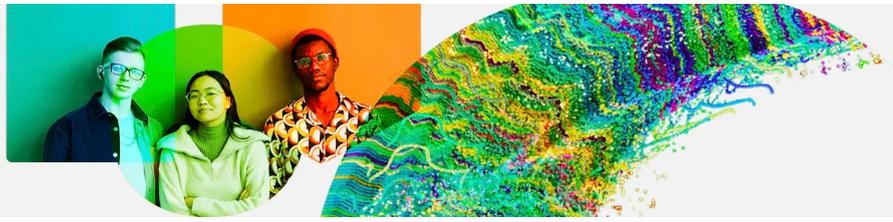## Top science and technology clusters in Canada

↑↓ Canada has 3 clusters in the top 100 S&T clusters of the Global Innovation Index, 1 less than in 2023.

The table and map below give an overview of the top science and technology clusters in Canada.

| Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
54	Toronto, ON	Computer technology	Engineering
62	Montréal, QC	Digital communication	Engineering
89	Vancouver, BC	Computer technology	Engineering
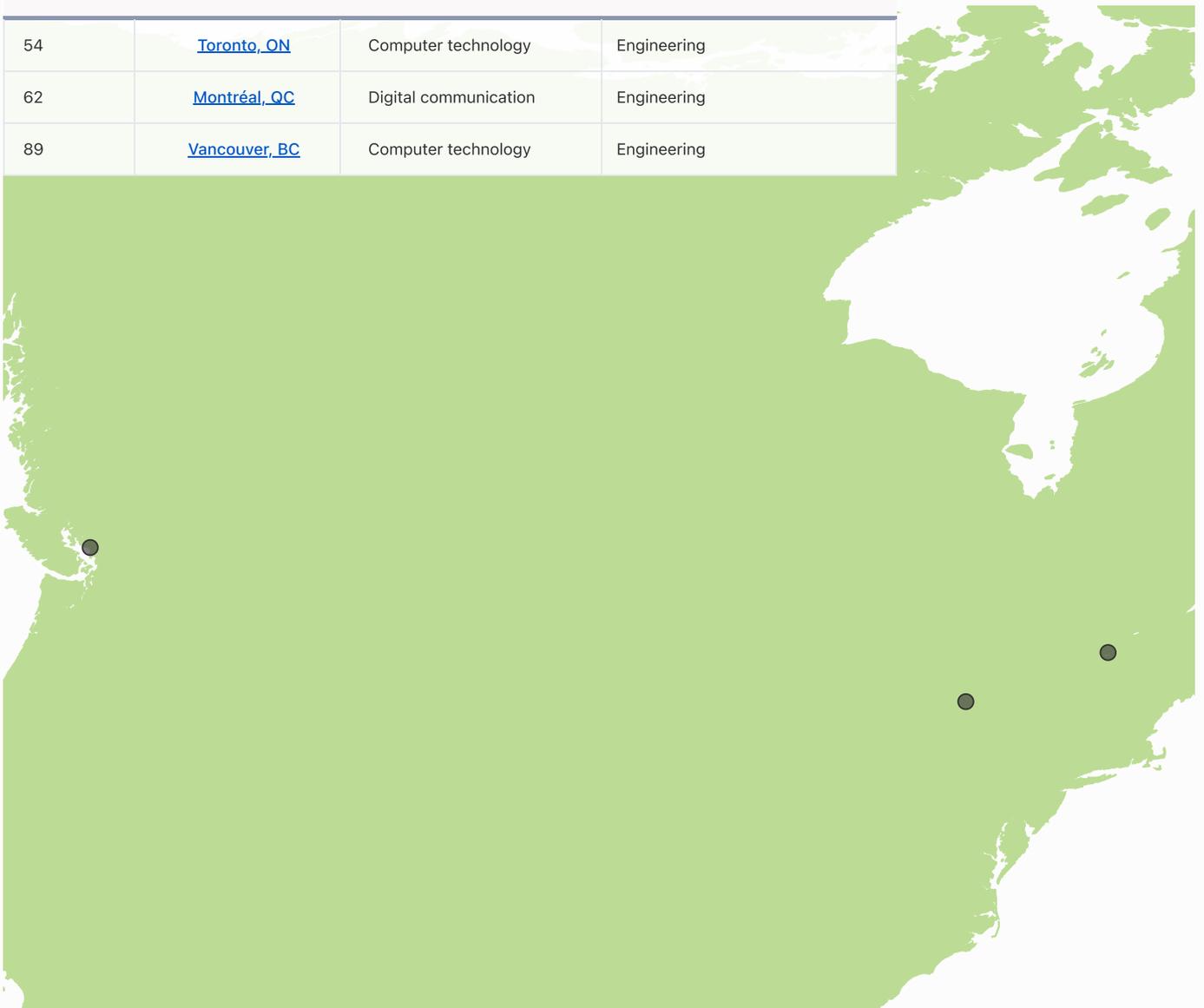
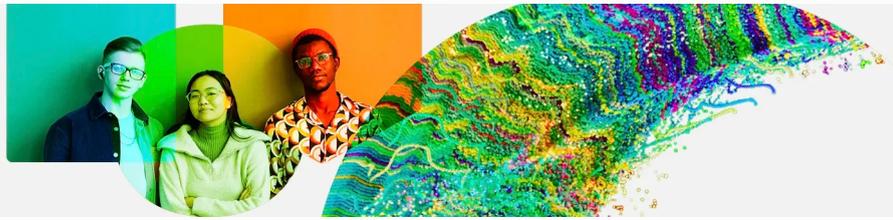The table and map below give an overview of the top science and technology clusters by intensity in Canada.

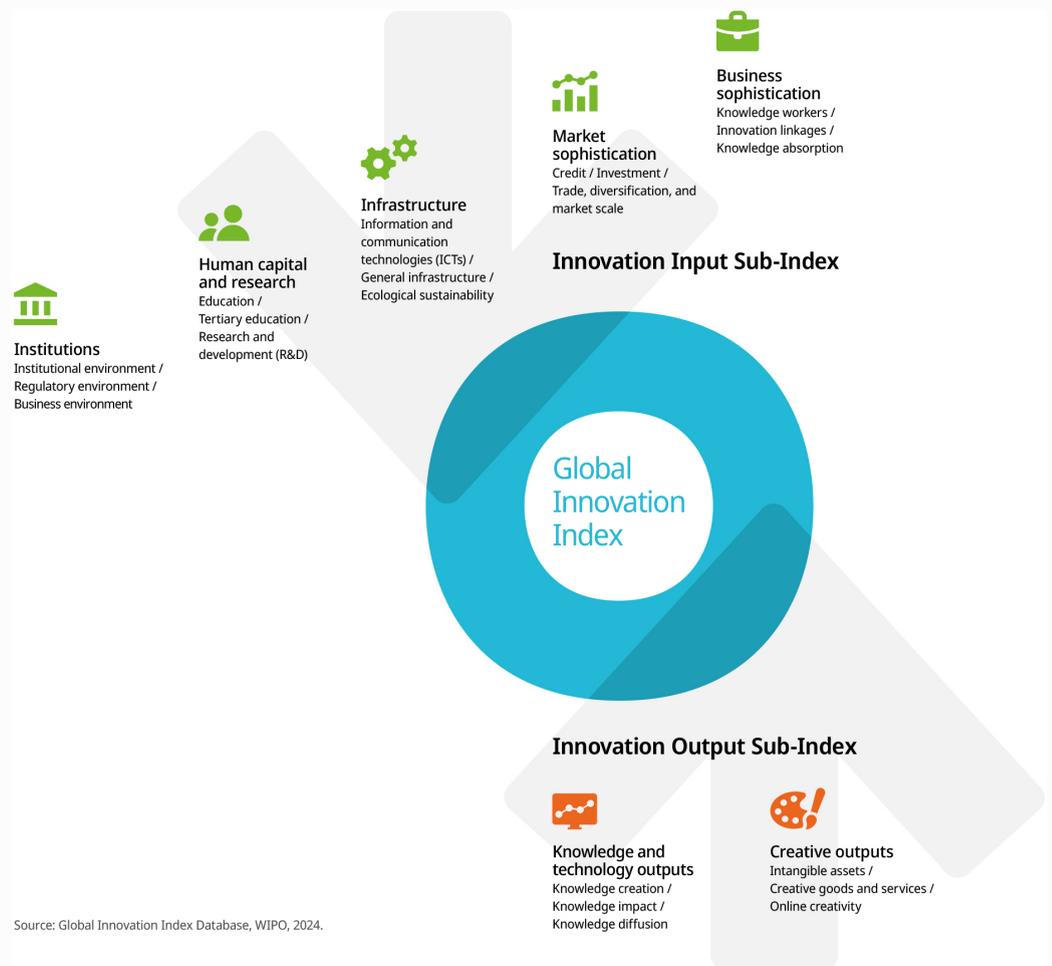| Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
40	Vancouver, BC	Computer technology	Engineering
56	Montréal, QC	Digital communication	Engineering
63	Toronto, ON	Computer technology	Engineering
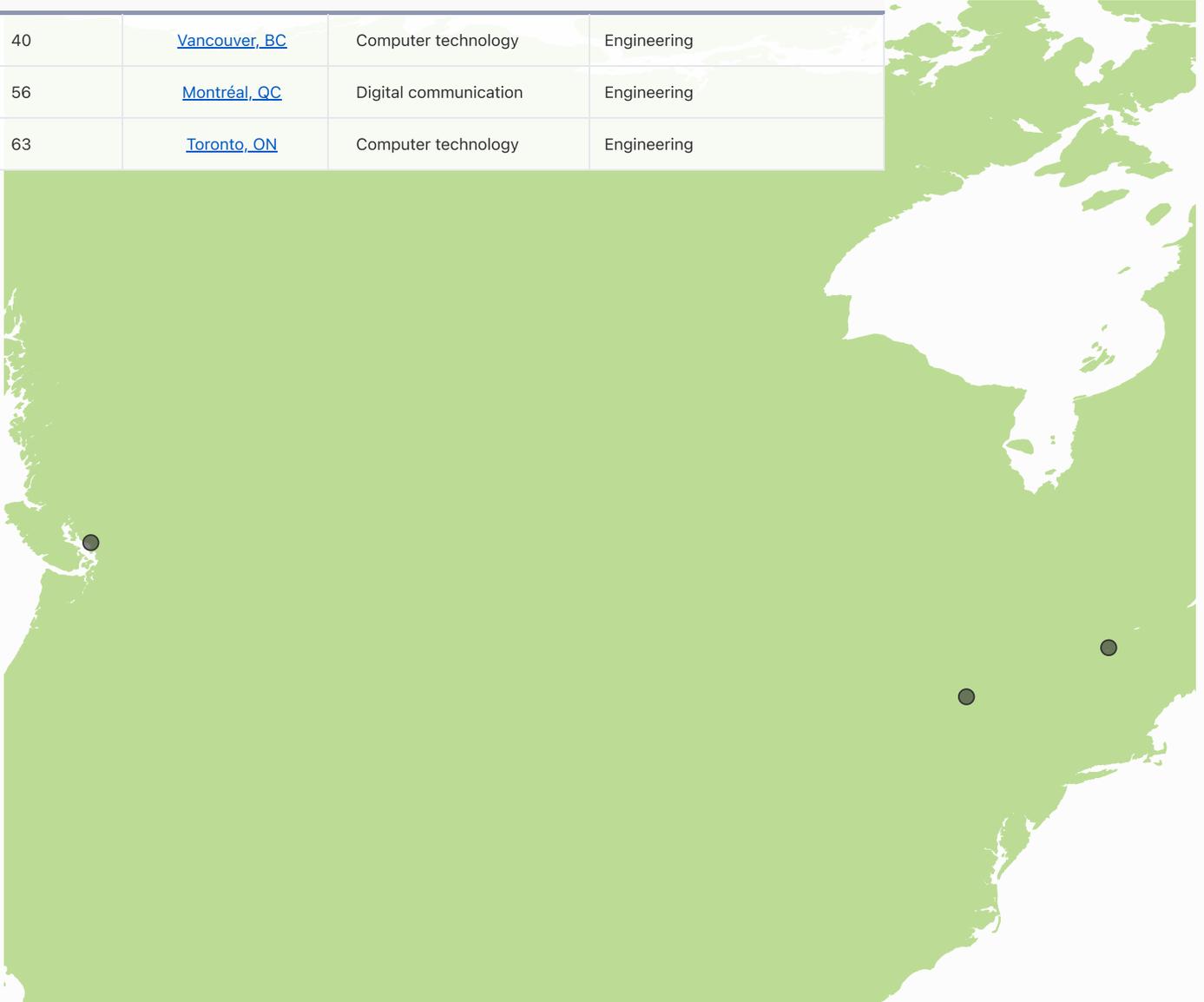
About the Global Innovation Index

- 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.

Institutions
Institutional environment /
Regulatory environment /
Business environment

Human capital and research
Education /
Tertiary education /
Research and
development (R&D)

Infrastructure
Information and
communication
technologies (ICTs) /
General infrastructure /
Ecological sustainability

Market sophistication
Credit / Investment /
Trade, diversification, and
market scale

Business sophistication
Knowledge workers /
Innovation linkages /
Knowledge absorption

Innovation Input Sub-Index

Global Innovation Index

Innovation Output Sub-Index

Knowledge and technology outputs
Knowledge creation /
Knowledge impact /
Knowledge diffusion

Creative outputs
Intangible assets /
Creative goods and services /
Online creativity

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2024.

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.