Global Innovation Index 2025

Israel ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Israel ranks 14th 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.

Israel ranks 13th among the 54 High-income group economies.

Israel ranks 1st among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Israel GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Israel 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 Israel in the GII 2025 is between ranks 13 and 16.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	13th	17th	13th
2021	15th	18th	12th
2022	16th	22nd	16th
2023	14th	21st	13th
2024	15th	22nd	13th
2025	14th	25th	13th

Israel performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Israel ranks 25th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Israel ranks 13th in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

Israel has 1 cluster 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 Israel, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Israel, 5 indicators have improved in the short-term and 6 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▼ -3 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 4.9 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -18.7 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -9.9 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.9 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 8.5 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -8.2 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 0.8 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.6% 2022 - 2023	n/a	▲ 10.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 51% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.8% 2014 - 2024	▲ 3.1% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 16% 2013 - 2023	▲ 68% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	97.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	29.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	30 per 100 inhabitants in 2021	n/a	5.9 per 100 cars in 2024

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -0.7 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -0.5 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.3 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.6 % 2014 - 2024	0 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.9 °C 2014
Level	116,408.6 USD in 2024	82.4 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.

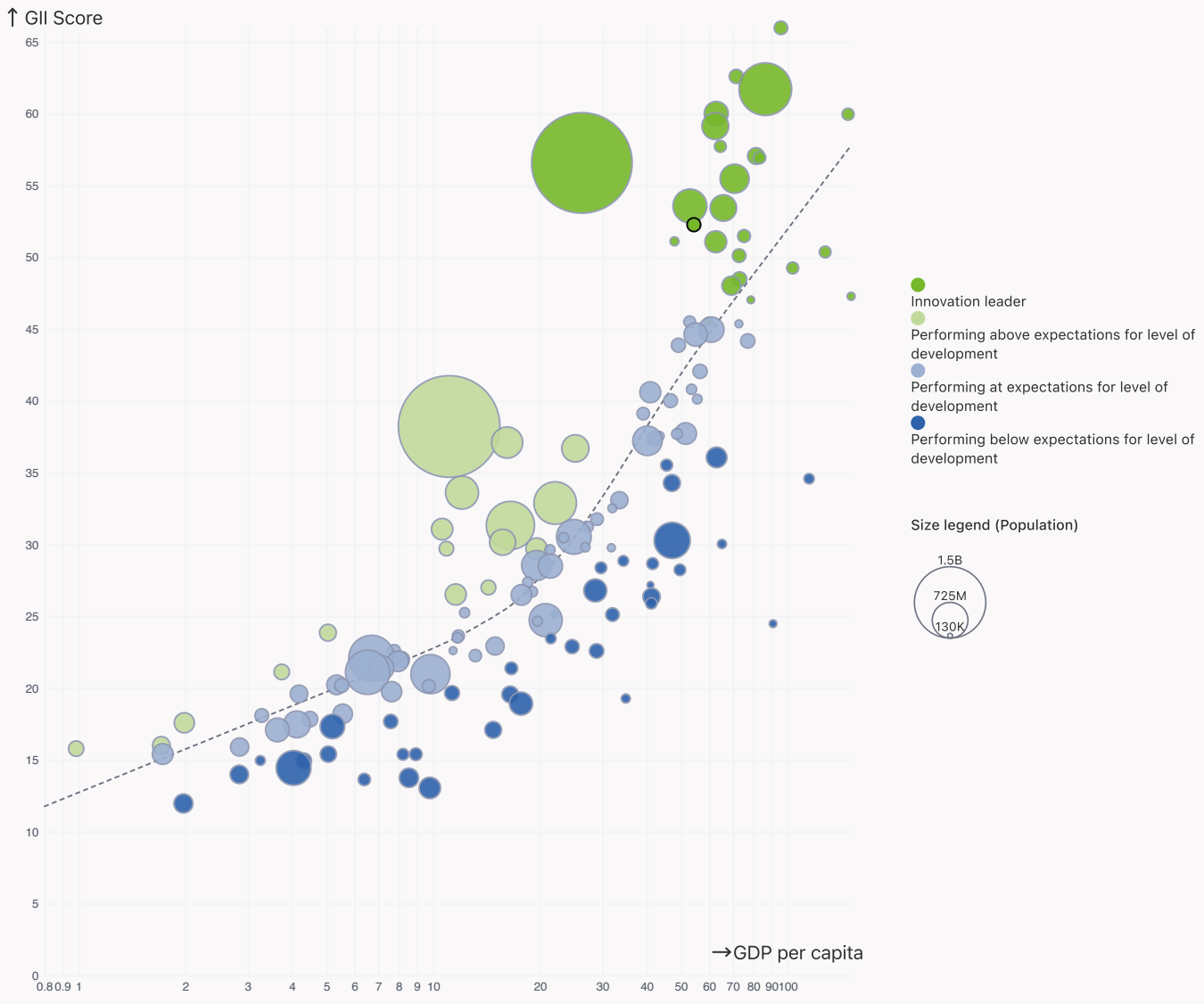
Global Innovation Index 2025

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.

Israel is an Innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2025

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.

Israel produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

Highest Rankings

Israel ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (6th) and Business sophistication (9th).

Lowest Rankings

Israel ranks lowest in Infrastructure (45th), Institutions (36th) and Creative outputs (28th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Israel can be found on https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/il.pdf

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

High-income economies

Israel performs above the High-income group average in Human capital and research, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

Israel performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- High-income | Score: 65.99
- Israel | Score: 65.26
- NAWA | Score: 54.35

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Israel | Score: 52.31
- High-income | Score: 45.45
- NAWA | Score: 33.89

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- High-income | Score: 54.18
- Israel | Score: 51.54
- NAWA | Score: 43.93

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Israel | Score: 56.82
- High-income | Score: 47.12
- NAWA | Score: 38.18

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Israel | Score: 55.69
- High-income | Score: 42.22
- NAWA | Score: 30.52

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Israel | Score: 55.41
- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- High-income | Score: 33.94
- NAWA | Score: 22.17

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Israel | Score: 40.94
- High-income | Score: 38.68
- NAWA | Score: 25.50

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Israel

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

Israel's best-ranked innovation strengths are **GERD performed by business, % GDP** (rank 1), **ICT services exports, % total trade** (rank 1) and **Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP** (rank 1).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP
1	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
1	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
1	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
1	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
1	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
1	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
3	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
6	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP
7	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP

Weaknesses

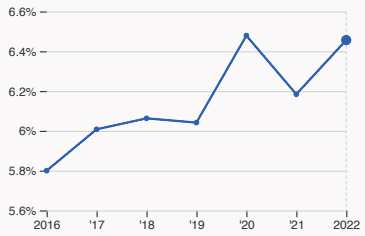
Rank	Code	Indicator name
117	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
104	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
86	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
72	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
68	3.1.1	ICT access*
64	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
63	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
62	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
55	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
46	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap

Global Innovation Index 2025

Israel's innovation system

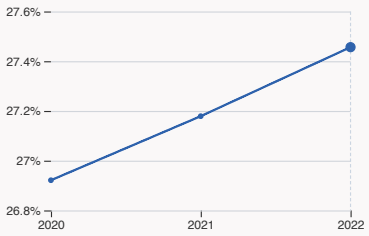
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

Innovation inputs in Israel



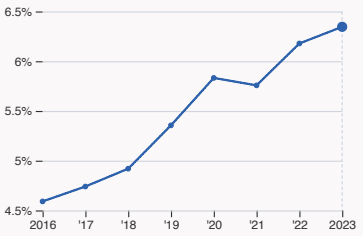
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 6.46 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.27 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



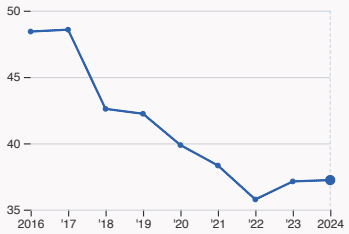
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 27.46 % of total graduates in 2022, up by 0.28 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



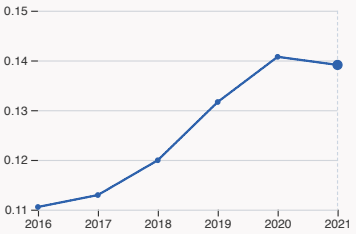
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 6.35 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 37.23 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 0.27% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.139 in 2021, down by 1.16% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

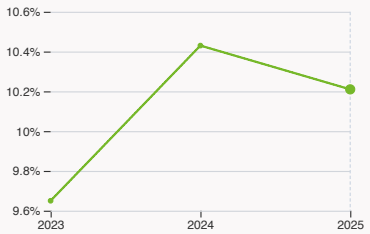
was equal to 51.5 % of total workforce in 2023, down by 0.53 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Israel

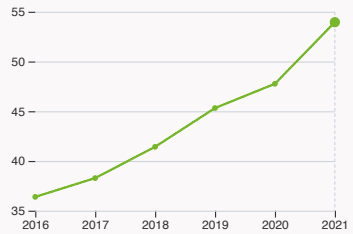
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1.44 thousand patents in 2023, down by 5.88% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.



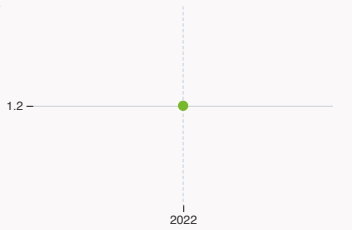
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 10.21 % GDP in 2025, down by 0.22 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 53.95 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2021, up by 12.96% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.

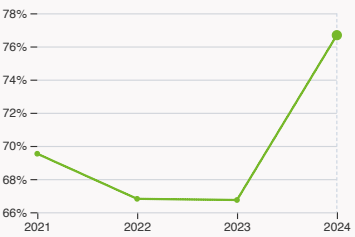


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.2 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.

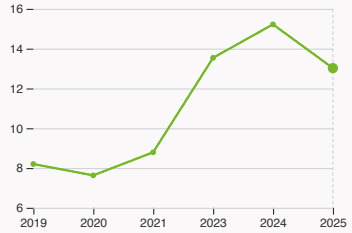
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 16.93 billion USD in 2023, down by 1.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 76.68 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, up by 9.94 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 13.02 billion USD in 2025, down by 14.45% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 30 films in 2023, down by 18.92% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 3.19 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 11.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Israel's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Israel

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES	Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	868	14	6
2	WIX.COM	Software & Computer Services	429	-1	30
3	ELBIT SYSTEMS	Aerospace & Defence	400	-5	7
4	NICE	Software & Computer Services	350	6	16

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2024-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard) and Orbis database (https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html).
Note: Data is based on the 2024 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Israel's top universities

Rank	University	Score
209	TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	45.20
281	THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM	37.90
416	TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	28.60

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2024).
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'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	TECHNION ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	73.20
2	BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY	66.95
3	TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	66.80

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2025.
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2025 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2022.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Israel

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	WIZ	Enterprise Tech	Tel Aviv	12
2	STARKWARE	Enterprise Tech	Netanya	8
3	MOON ACTIVE	Media & Entertainment	Tel Aviv	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 Israel

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	95.14
2	CHECK POINT SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES LTD.	80.28
3	MONDAY.COM LTD.	84.25

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2024).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BANK LEUMI	Banking	1,568.9
2	BANK HAPOALIM	Banking	1,549.7
3	NICE	Internet & Software	1,263.3

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

Israel

GII 2025 rank **14**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
13	25	High	Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.4	541.3	54,446.2

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**65.3**	**36**	◇
1.1 Institutional environment	**63.6**	**46**	◇
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	56	86	○ ◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	71.2	25	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**71.9**	**29**	◇
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	72.6	27	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	71.3	34	◇
1.3 Business environment	**60.2**	**35**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	72.9	18	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	47.6	38	
Human capital and research	**52.3**	**19**	
2.1 Education	**57.8**	**47**	◇
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.5	12	◆
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	19.9	46	○
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.9	53	◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	465.5	37	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	14.5	72	○ ◇
2.2 Tertiary education	**32.7**	**60**	◇
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	57.6	57	◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	27.5	33	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.2	64	○ ◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**66.4**	**8**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	6.3	1	● ◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	61.1	23	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	38.1	37	
Infrastructure	**51.5**	**45**	◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**87.4**	**35**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	85.7	68	○ ◇
3.1.2 ICT use*	94.1	10	◆
3.1.3 Government's online service*	82.4	35	
3.2 General infrastructure	**47.2**	**31**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	7,690.6	22	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	68.2	25	◇
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	25.4	46	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**19.9**	**70**	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	17.2	22	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	6.8	104	○ ◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	1.6	56	
Market sophistication	**56.8**	**15**	
4.1 Credit	**45**	**32**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	64.5	23	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	69.3	42	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**46.5**	**8**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	63	32	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	1.2	1	● ◆
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.5	13	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	10	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.7	8	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**79**	**34**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1	16	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	85.1	55	○
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	541.3	49	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**55.7**	**9**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**72.8**	**2**	◆
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	51.5	10	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	24.7	21	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	42.8	51	◆
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	5.9	1	● ◆
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	47.2	32	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**65.3**	**10**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	3.2	26	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	100	1	● ◆
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	52.8	33	◇
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	100	1	● ◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	4.6	7	●
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**29**	**60**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.9	44	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	9.4	48	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.5	63	○
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.7	44	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**55.4**	**6**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**50.9**	**12**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.7	22	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	3.9	6	● ◆
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	25.6	24	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	45.6	17	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**56.5**	**6**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.3	50	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	10.2	1	● ◆
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	59	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	43	18	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**58.9**	**3**	◆
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.6	29	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	75.7	22	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	11.6	15	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	21.2	1	● ◆
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	16.7	8	◆
Creative outputs	**40.9**	**28**	◇
7.1 Intangible assets	**32.1**	**55**	◇
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	76.7	10	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	7.9	117	○ ◇
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	2.4	43	◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.1	62	○
7.2 Creative goods and services	**38.6**	**15**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	3.4	7	◆
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	5.1	34	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	37.8	21	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.4	37	
7.3 Online creativity	**61**	**21**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	18	37	◇
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	79.9	9	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	85.1	3	● ◆

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.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Data Availability

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

Israel has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for nine indicators.

Missing data for Israel

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	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)
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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

Outdated data for Israel

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2021	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2021	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

*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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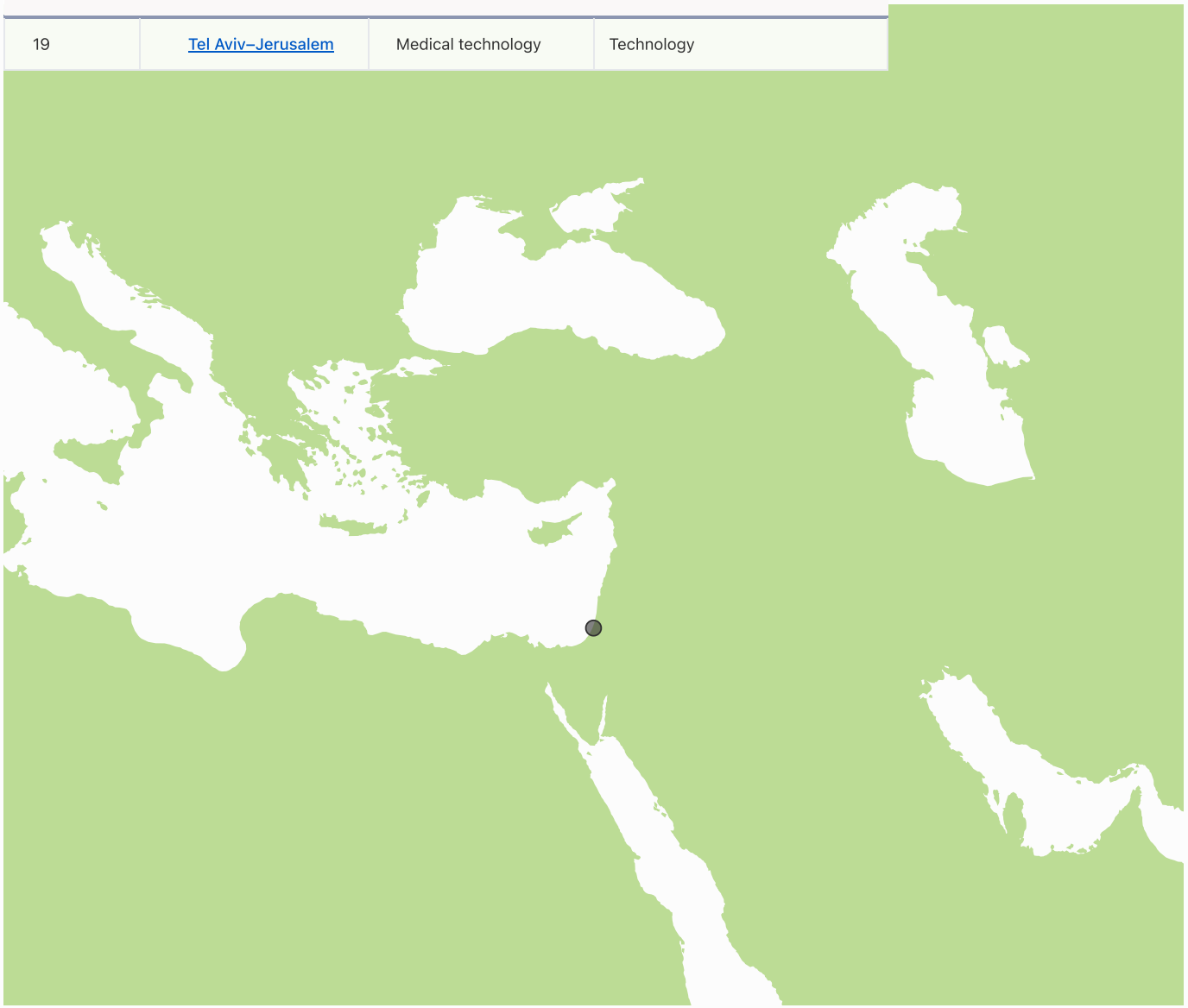
Top innovation clusters in Israel

Israel has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in Israel.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
19	Tel Aviv–Jerusalem	Medical technology	Technology



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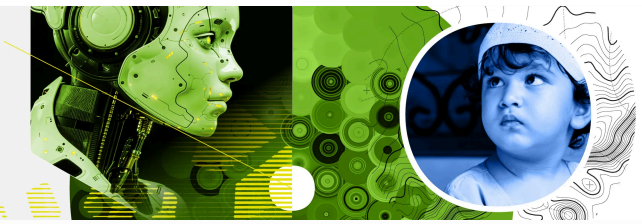
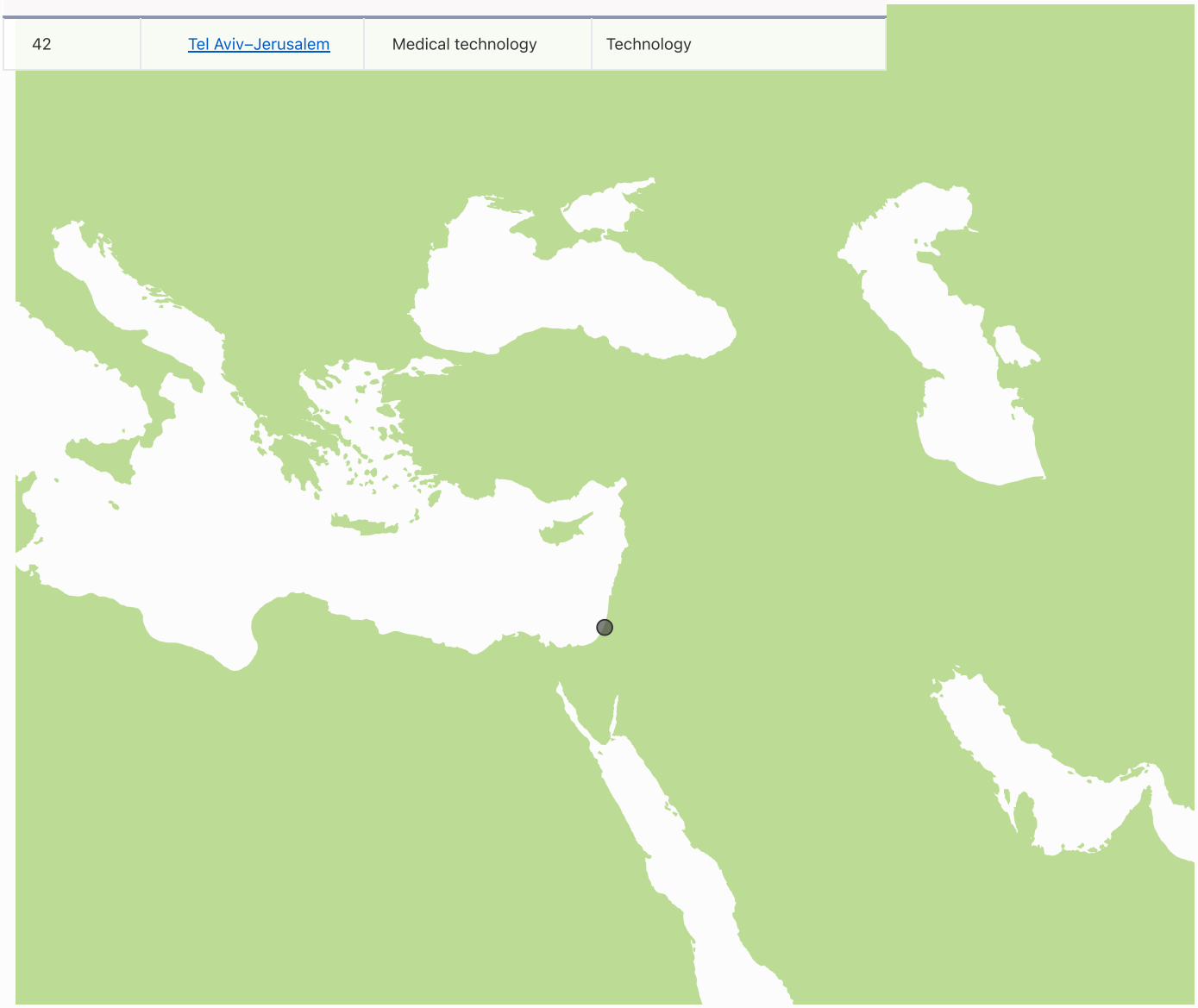


The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Israel.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
42	Tel Aviv–Jerusalem	Medical technology	Technology



Global Innovation Index 2025

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.