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.

Mexico ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Mexico ranks 58th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.

> Mexico ranks 11th among the 33 upper-middle-income group economies.

> Mexico ranks 3rd among the 19 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

> Mexico GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Mexico 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 Mexico in the GII 2023 is between ranks 54 and 63.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GII Position</th>
<th>Innovation Inputs</th>
<th>Innovation Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>55th</td>
<td>61st</td>
<td>57th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>55th</td>
<td>62nd</td>
<td>51st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>58th</td>
<td>70th</td>
<td>55th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>58th</td>
<td>77th</td>
<td>51st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mexico performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year Mexico ranks 77th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Mexico ranks 51st in innovation outputs. This position is higher 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, Mexico's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

→ Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

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

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

Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Output score

Input score

- High income
- Upper middle
- Lower middle
- Low income
- Fitted line
Overview of Mexico’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 Mexico are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

- **Highest rankings**
  - Mexico ranks highest in Creative outputs (45th) and Market sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs (57th).

- **Lowest rankings**
  - Mexico ranks lowest in Institutions (111st), Business sophistication (79th) and Infrastructure (65th).

* Market sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs
Benchmark of Mexico against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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

> Upper-Middle-Income economies
Mexico performs below the upper-middle-income group average in Business sophistication, Infrastructure, Institutions.

> Latin America And The Caribbean
Mexico performs above the regional average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs, Market sophistication, Human capital and research, Infrastructure.

### Knowledge and technology outputs
- **Top 10 | Score: 58.96**
- **Mexico | Score: 24.67**
- **Upper middle income | Score: 22.36**
- **LCN | Score: 17.14**

### Creative outputs
- **Top 10 | 56.09**
- **Mexico | 31.75**
- **Upper middle income | 23.16**
- **LCN | 18.91**

### Business sophistication
- **Top 10 | 64.39**
- **Upper middle income | 29.27**
- **LCN | 26.15**
- **Mexico | 25.37**

### Market sophistication
- **Top 10 | 61.93**
- **Mexico | 37.18**
- **Upper middle income | 35.45**
- **LCN | 29.74**

### Human capital and research
- **Top 10 | 60.28**
- **Mexico | 31.68**
- **Upper middle income | 29.68**
- **LCN | 24.92**

### Infrastructure
- **Top 10 | 62.83**
- **Upper middle income | 40.40**
- **Mexico | 40.39**
- **LCN | 35.88**

### Institutions
- **Top 10 | 79.85**
- **Upper middle income | 47.71**
- **LCN | 41.12**
- **Mexico | 34.78**
# Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Mexico

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Mexico in the GI 2023.

> Mexico’s main innovation strengths are **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 1), **High-tech exports, % total trade** (rank 9) and **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 11).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong></td>
<td><strong>Weaknesses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>6.2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
→ **Mexico’s innovation system**

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

> **Innovation inputs in Mexico**

2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP was equal to 4.25% GDP in 2018, down by 0.27 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % was equal to 25.02% of total tertiary graduates in 2020, down by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. was equal to 355.79 FTE/mn pop. in 2020, up by 6.6% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP was equal to 0.296% GDP in 2020, up by 0.012 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3 was equal to an average score of 44.47 for the top 3 universities in 2022, up by 4.072% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 26.

3.1.1 ICT access was equal to a score of 7.98 in 2021, up by 3.37% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.
Global Innovation Index 2023

4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups was equal to an average perception score of 4.06 in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP was equal to 0.00092% GDP in 2022, down by 0.0018 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to an index score of 0.146 in 2021, down by 12.18% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % was equal to 20.02% in 2022, down by 0.35 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.
6.1.1 Patents by origin
was equal to 1.12 Thousands in 2021, down by 1.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.

6.1.5 Citable documents H-index
was equal to an index value of 577 in 2022, up by 7.65% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.

6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP
was equal to 1.27 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.

6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP
was equal to 0.183% GDP in 2022, down by 0.006 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %
was equal to 46.3% of total manufacturing output in 2021, down by 3.54 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
was equal to 0.002% total trade in 2021, up by 0.00018 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 102.
6.3.2 Production and export complexity
was equal to a score of 1.22 in 2020, down by 7.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.

6.3.3 High-tech exports
was equal to 75,645,435,649 USD in 2021, up by 6.02% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
was equal to 72.42% in 2022, down by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000
was equal to 71.799 bn USD in 2023, up by 12.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports
was equal to 3,035,000 USD in 2021, up by 20.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 110.

7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69
was equal to 2.93 films/mn pop. 15–69 in 2021, up by 130.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP

was equal to 123,269.7 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2022, up by 18.027% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.
> Mexico's innovation top performers

> 2.3.4 QS university ranking of Mexico’s top universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO (UNAM)</td>
<td>58.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>TECNOLOGICO DE MONTERREY (ITESM)</td>
<td>47.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>COLEGIO DE MEXICO</td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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=x" or a range "x-x".

> 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Unicorn Company</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Valuation, bn USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>KAVAK</td>
<td>E-commerce &amp; direct-to-consumer</td>
<td>Lerma de Villada</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BITSO</td>
<td>Fintech</td>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CLIP</td>
<td>Fintech</td>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Intensity, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AMERICA MOVIL SAB DE CV</td>
<td>56.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GRUPO BIMBO SAB DE CV</td>
<td>80.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FOMENTO ECONOMICO MEXICANO SAB DE CV</td>
<td>55.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Brand Value, mn USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CORONA EXTRA</td>
<td>Beers</td>
<td>7,425.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CLARO</td>
<td>Telecoms</td>
<td>5,493.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BODEGA AURRERA</td>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>4,387.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.
Global Innovation Index 2023

Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output rank</th>
<th>Input rank</th>
<th>Income Region</th>
<th>Population (mn)</th>
<th>GDP, PPP$ (bn)</th>
<th>GDP per capita, PPP$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Upper middle</td>
<td>127.5</td>
<td>2,919.9</td>
<td>22,440.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score / Value Rank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>34.8</th>
<th>111</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **1.1 Institutional environment**: 30.0 | 100 | ○ |
- **1.1 Operational stability for businesses**: 31.9 | 116 | ○ ○ |
- **1.2 Government effectiveness**: 28.1 | 89 |
- **1.2 Regulatory environment**: 49.2 | 102 |
- **1.2.1 Regulatory quality**: 36.1 | 85 |
- **1.2.2 Rule of law**: 16.3 | 109 | ○ |
- **1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal**: 22.0 | 98 |
- **1.3 Business environment**: 25.0 | 112 |
- **1.3.1 Policies for doing business**: 19.7 | 120 | ○ ○ |
- **1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture**: 30.3 | 57 |

**Human capital and research**

31.7 | 63 |

- **2.1 Education**: 42.8 | 89 |
- **2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP**: 4.3 | 62 |
- **2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap**: 12.8 | 83 |
- **2.1.3 School life expectancy, years**: 14.7 | 60 |
- **2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science**: 416.2 | 57 |
- **2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary**: 16.0 | 82 |
- **2.2 Tertiary education**: 26.2 | 78 |
- **2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross**: 44.8 | 71 |
- **2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %**: 25.8 | 41 |
- **2.2.3 Tertiary in- Kind mobility, %**: 0.9 | 92 |

**Research and development (R&D)**

26.1 | 38 |

- **2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.**: 355.8 | 77 |
- **2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP**: 0.3 | 75 |
- **2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$**: 50.4 | 32 |
- **2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3***: 45.1 | 26 |

**Infrastructure**

40.4 | 65 |

- **3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)**: 73.2 | 57 |
- **3.1.1 ICT access**: 69.7 | 90 |
- **3.1.2 ICT use**: 70.5 | 69 |
- **3.1.3 Government’s online service**: 80.6 | 31 |
- **3.1.4 E-participation**: 72.1 | 32 |
- **3.2 General infrastructure**: 21.3 | 84 |
- **3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.**: 2,566.2 | 73 |
- **3.2.2 Logistics performance**: 36.4 | 65 |
- **3.2.3 Grass capital formation, % GDP**: 20.8 | 91 |
- **3.3 Ecological sustainability**: 26.6 | 58 |
- **3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use**: 12.2 | 47 |
- **3.3.2 Environmental performance**: 45.1 | 57 |
- **3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP**: 0.8 | 75 |

**Market sophistication**

37.2 | 57 |

- **4.1 Credit**: 20.8 | 90 |
- **4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups**: 39.2 | 59 |
- **4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP**: 38.1 | 85 |
- **4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP**: 0.9 | 29 |
- **4.2 Investment**: 8.8 | 58 |
- **4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP**: 33.6 | 45 |
- **4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP**: 0.0 | 79 |
- **4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP**: 0.0 | 79 |
- **4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP**: 0.0 | 40 |
- **4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale**: 81.9 | 12 |
- **4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg, %**: 1.2 | 13 |
- **4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification**: 90.8 | 45 |
- **4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$$**: 2,919.9 | 13 |

**Business sophistication**

25.4 | 79 |

- **5.1 Knowledge workers**: 21.2 | 94 |
- **5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %**: 20.0 | 75 |
- **5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %**: n/a | n/a |
- **5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP**: 0.1 | 66 |
- **5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %**: 17.8 | 69 |
- **5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %**: 10.4 | 74 |
- **5.2 Innovation linkages**: 19.0 | 80 |
- **5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration**: 37.9 | 80 |
- **5.2.2 State of cluster development**: 52.9 | 42 |
- **5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP**: 0.0 | 81 |
- **5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP**: 0.4 | 100 |
- **5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP**: 0.0 | 67 |

**Knowledge and technology outputs**

24.7 | 57 |

- **6.1 Knowledge creation**: 11.2 | 78 |
- **6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$**: 0.4 | 83 |
- **6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$**: 0.1 | 67 |
- **6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$**: 0.2 | 40 |
- **6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$**: n/a | n/a |
- **6.1.5 Oatable documents H-index**: 29.7 | 33 |

**6.2 Knowledge impact**

31.3 | 51 |

- **6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %**: -1.8 | 123 |
- **6.2.2 Unemployment, %**: 1.3 | 31 |
- **6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP**: 0.2 | 76 |
- **6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %**: 46.3 | 16 |

**6.3 Knowledge diffusion**

31.5 | 51 |

- **6.3.1 Intellectual property rights, % total trade**: 0.0 | 102 |
- **6.3.2 Production and export complexity**: 78.0 | 20 |
- **6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade**: 14.9 | 9 |
- **6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade**: 0.0 | 132 |
- **6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$**: 3.1 | 72 |

**Creative outputs**

31.7 | 45 |

- **7.1 Intangible assets**: 3.8 | 52 |
- **7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %**: 72.4 | 15 |
- **7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$**: 53.2 | 44 |
- **7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000**: 4.9 | 34 |
- **7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$**: 0.5 | 84 |

**7.2 Creative goods and services**

31.7 | 25 |

- **7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade**: 0.0 | 110 |
- **7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69**: 2.9 | 39 |
- **7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/mn pop. 15-69**: 8.2 | 36 |
- **7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade**: 10.1 | 7 |
- **7.3 Online creativity**: 18.9 | 72 |
- **7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/mn pop. 15-69**: 3.0 | 70 |
- **7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/mn pop. 15-69**: 4.4 | 58 |
- **7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69**: 3.9 | 81 |
- **7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$:**: 64.1 | 69 |

**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 Mexico.

Mexico has missing data for one indicator and outdated data for six indicators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>World Bank Enterprise Surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Missing data for Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in businesses</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outdated data for Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Expenditure on education, % GDP</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>Gross expenditure on R&amp;D, % GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.1</td>
<td>Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in businesses</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.