

FACTSHEET

Global Innovation Index (GII)

Created by:	Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, a specialized agency of the United Nations).	Publication Frequency:	Annual
Meaning:	It is an index created to guide policies and highlight best practices on the subject.	Last year reported:	2023

Objective:	To capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation and provide the tools that can assist in tailoring policies to promote long-term output growth, improved productivity, and job growth. The GII helps to create an environment in which innovation factors are continually evaluated. It allows making comparisons between countries and identifies macro areas of improvement opportunities.
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Data collected:	Number of economies under study:	132
	80 indicators included this year from more than 30 international sources from the public and private sectors. A total of 64 are hard data, 11 are composite indicators from international agencies, and 5 are survey questions.	
	The framework is revised every year to improve the way innovation is measured. GII 2023 Theme: "Innovation in the face of uncertainty".	

Methodology:	A methodology including 90% confidence intervals for each index ranking (GII, output and input sub-indices) and an analysis of factors affecting year-on-year changes in rankings.
	The GII is calculated as the average of two sub-indices. The Innovation Input Sub-Index gauges elements of the national economy which embody innovative activities grouped in five pillars: (1) Institutions, (2) Human capital and research, (3) Infrastructure, (4) Market sophistication, and (5) Business sophistication. The Innovation Output Sub-Index captures actual evidence of innovation results, divided in two pillars: (6) Knowledge and technology outputs and (7) Creative outputs.
	The index is submitted to an independent statistical audit by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. Knowledge Partners support the elaboration of the GII and participate in the discussion and dissemination of the GII results.

	Input Sub-Index	Output Sub-Index
Indicators measure:	Grouped in five pillars: (1) Institutions, (2) Human capital and research, (3) Infrastructure, (4) Market sophistication, and (5) Business sophistication.	Captures actual evidence of innovation results, divided in two pillars: (6) Knowledge and technology outputs and (7) Creative outputs.