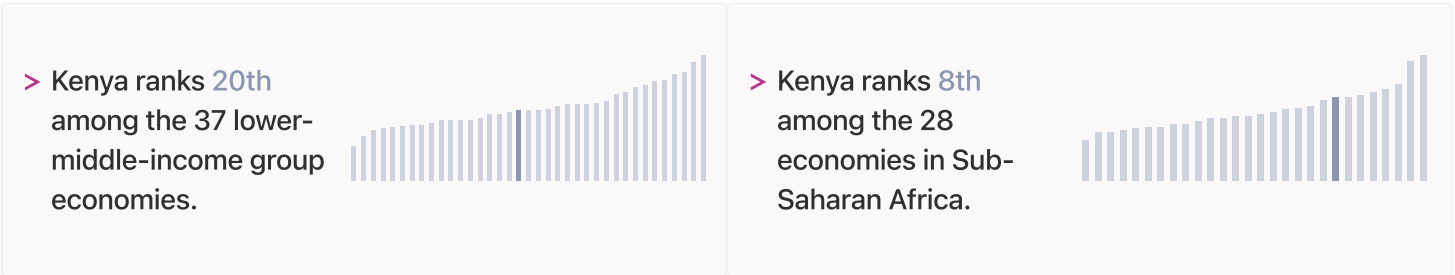
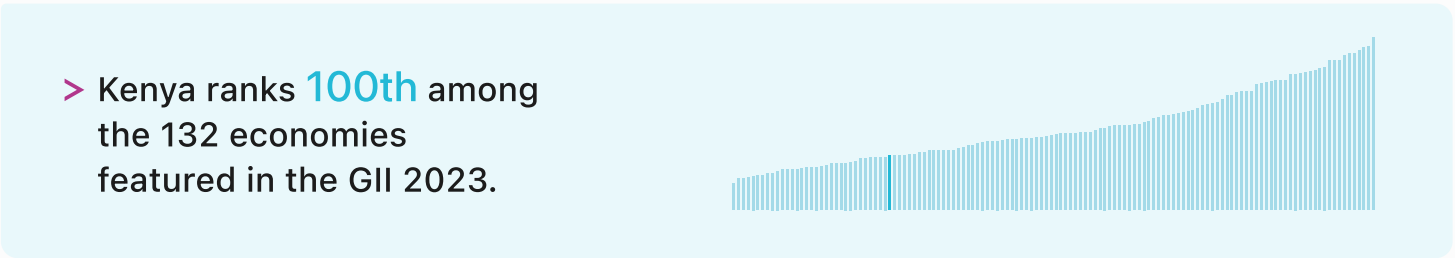


# Global Innovation Index 2023

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**.

## Kenya ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023



> **Kenya GII Ranking (2020-2023)**

The table shows the rankings of Kenya 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 Kenya in the GII 2023 is between ranks 91 and 104.

	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	86th	92nd	78th
2021	85th	89th	76th
2022	88th	103rd	79th
2023	100th	104th	91st

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

This year Kenya ranks **104th in innovation inputs**. This position is lower than last year.

Kenya ranks **91st in innovation outputs**. This position is lower than last year.

# Global Innovation Index 2023

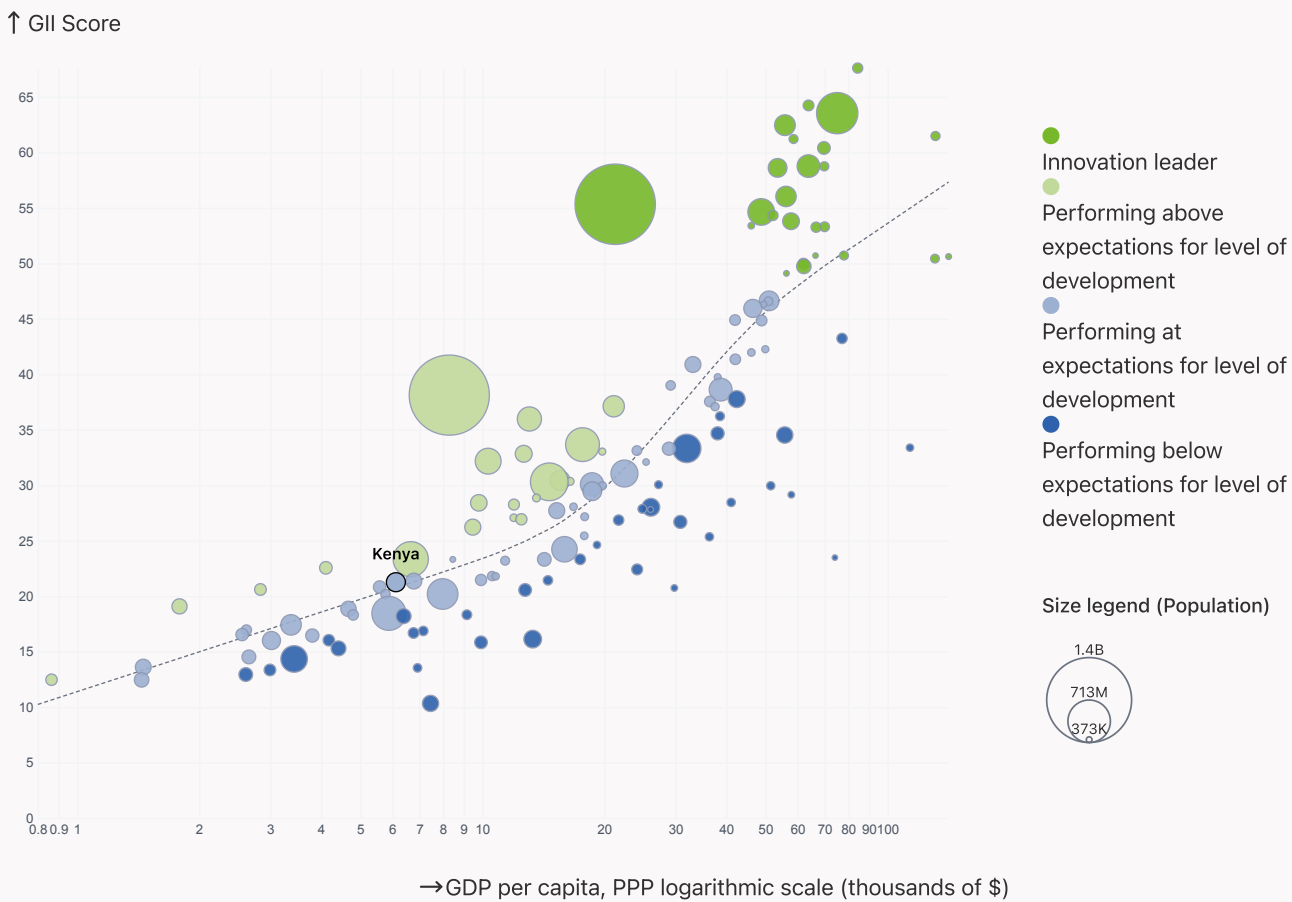
## → Expected vs. observed innovation performance

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, Kenya's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

## > Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



# Global Innovation Index 2023

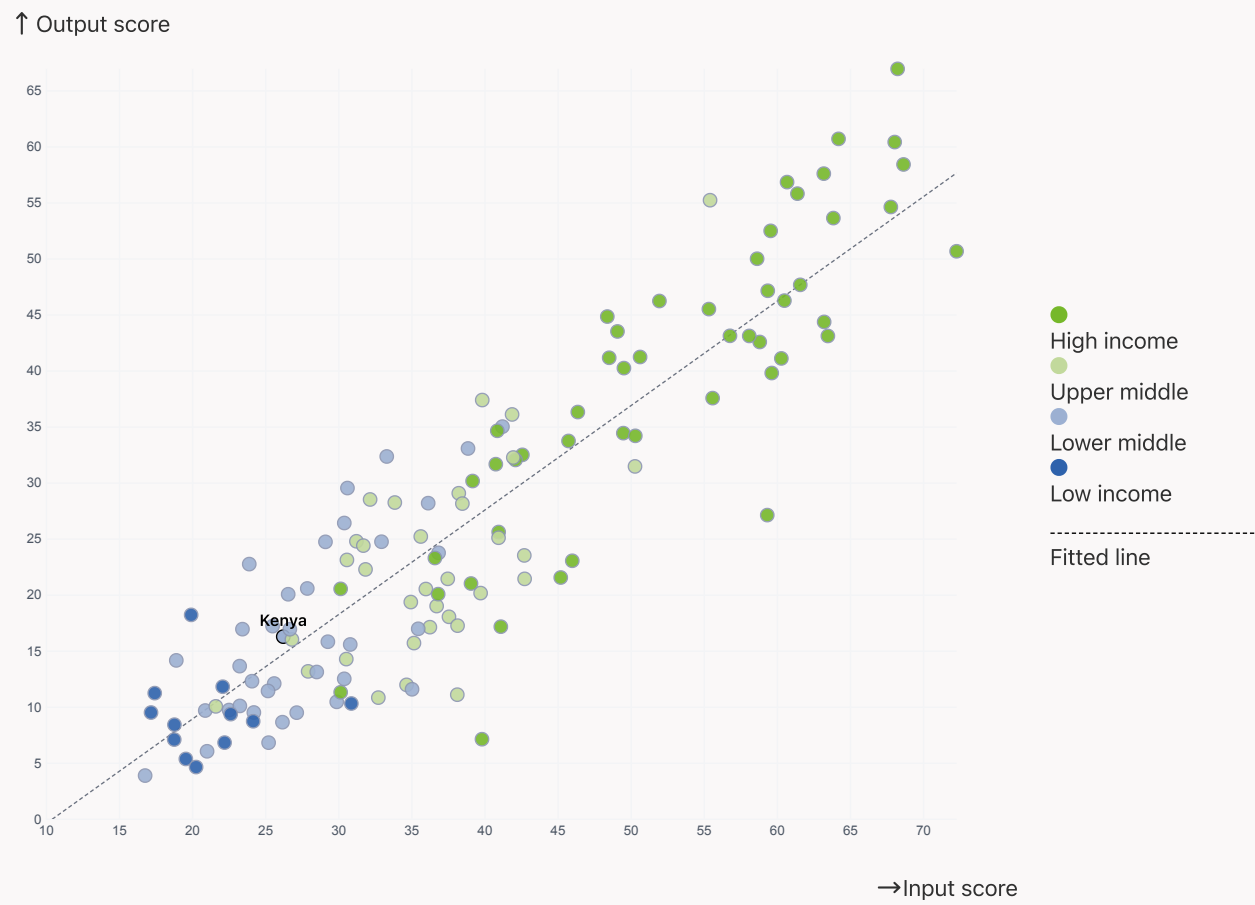
## → Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.



> Kenya produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs



# Global Innovation Index 2023

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

Highest rankings →

- 81st Knowledge and technology outputs
- 84th 2 pillars \*

- 95th Creative outputs

- 100th Global Innovation Index

- 107th Infrastructure
- 108th Market sophistication

← Lowest rankings

- 118th Human capital and research

\* Institutions, Business sophistication

### > Highest rankings



Kenya ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (81st), Institutions, Business sophistication (84th) and Creative outputs (95th).

### > Lowest rankings



Kenya ranks lowest in Human capital and research (118th), Market sophistication (108th) and Infrastructure (107th).

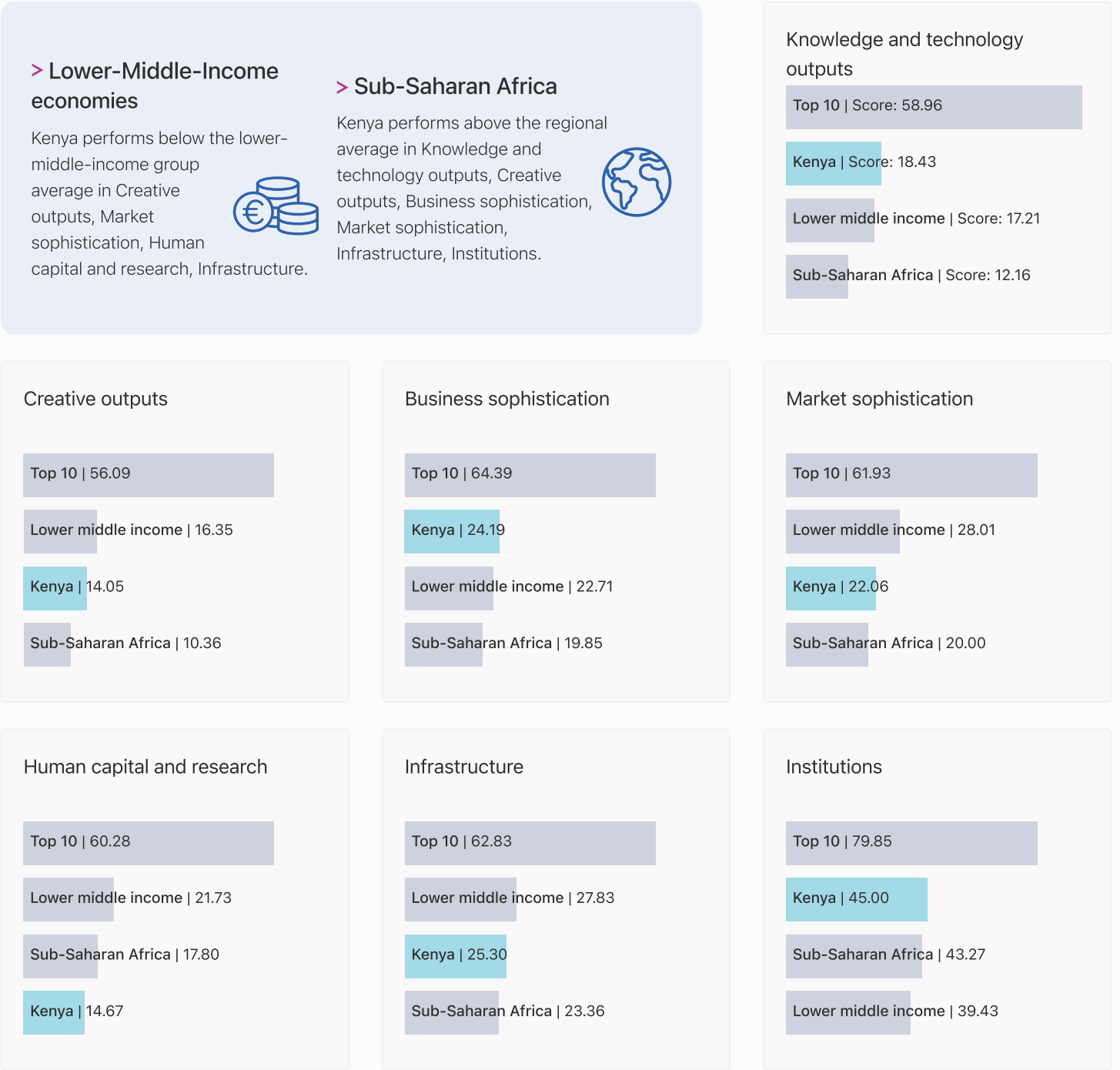


The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Kenya can be found on [this link](#).

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Benchmark of Kenya against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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



# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Kenya

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Kenya in the GII 2023.



> Kenya’s main innovation strengths are **VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 13), **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 23) and **ICT services exports, % total trade** (rank 24).

### Strengths

### Weaknesses

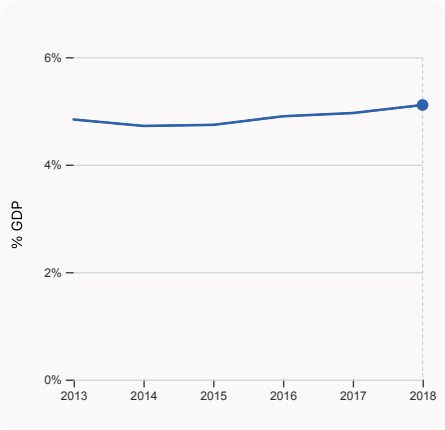
Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name
13	4.2.3	VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	122	2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary
23	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	118	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
24	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	116	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
29	4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP	114	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
30	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	112	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
34	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	100	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
37	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	98	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
41	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	71	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3
46	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000	48	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
53	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	40	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Kenya's innovation system

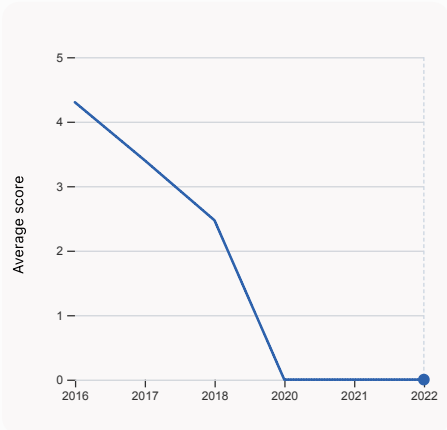
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

### > Innovation inputs in Kenya



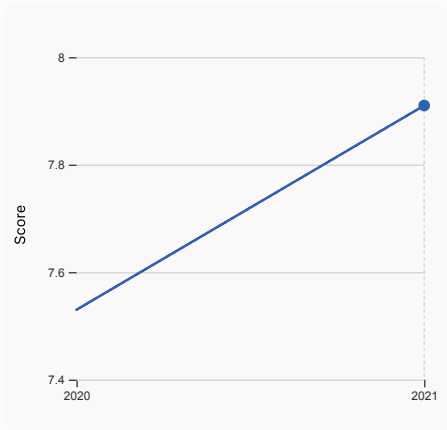
#### 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP

was equal to 5.11% GDP in 2018, up by 0.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



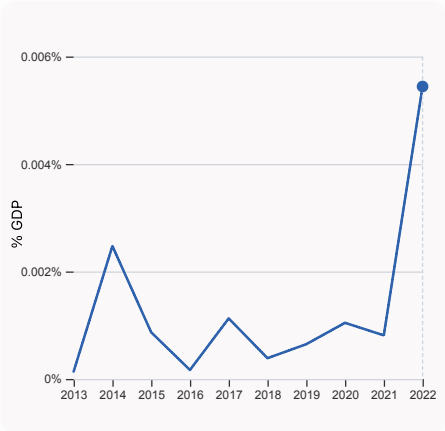
#### 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3

was equal to an average score of 0 for the top 3 universities in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



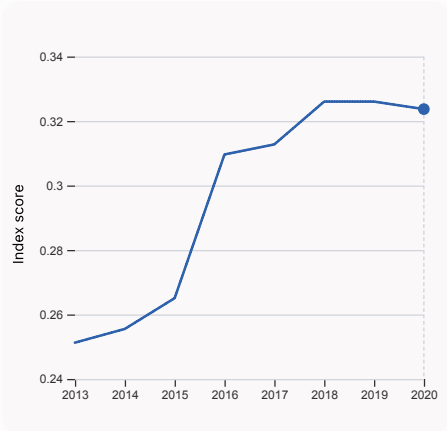
#### 3.1.1 ICT access

was equal to a score of 7.91 in 2021, up by 5.046% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 92.



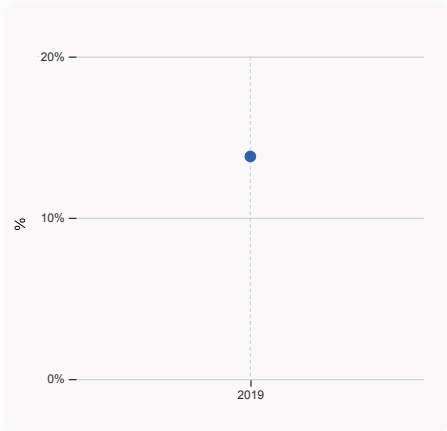
#### 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP

was equal to 0.00544% GDP in 2022, up by 0.0046 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



#### 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.324 in 2020, down by 0.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 98.

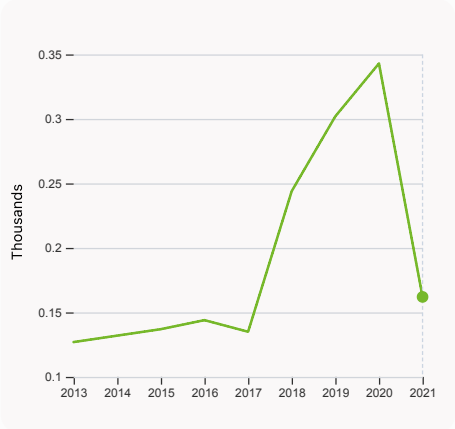


#### 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %

was equal to 13.8 % in 2019, equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.

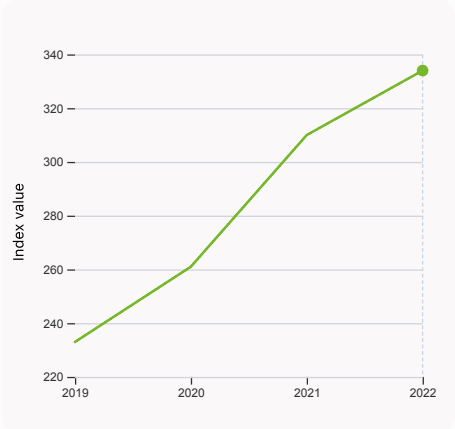
# Global Innovation Index 2023

## > Innovation outputs in Kenya



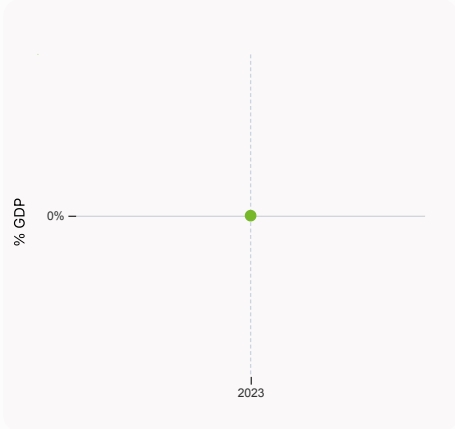
### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 0.16 Thousands in 2021, down by 52.77% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



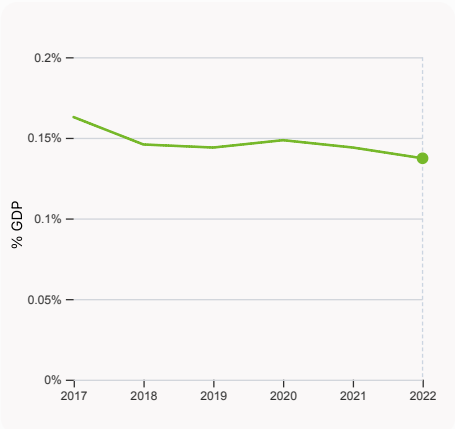
### 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 334 in 2022, up by 7.74% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



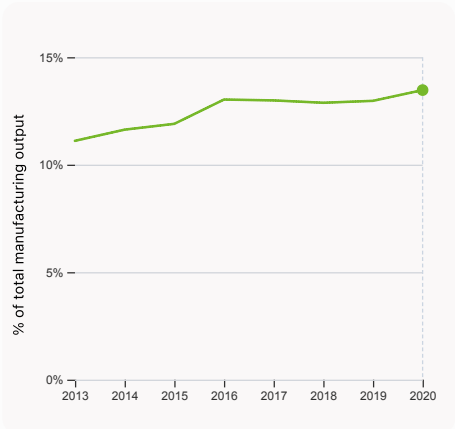
### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

was equal to 0 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



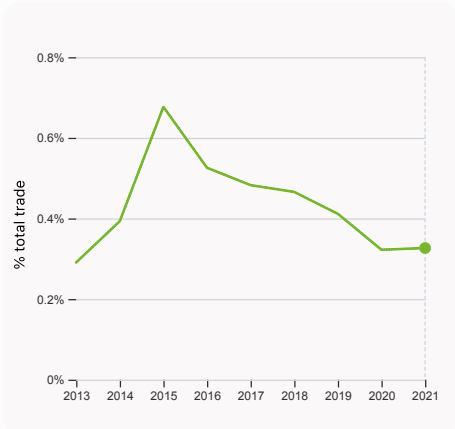
### 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.137% GDP in 2022, down by 0.0067 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.



### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %

was equal to 13.47% of total manufacturing output in 2020, up by 0.5 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.

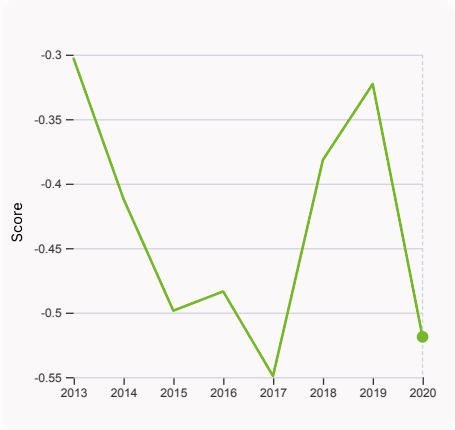


### 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

was equal to 0.327% total trade in 2021, up by 0.0043 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.

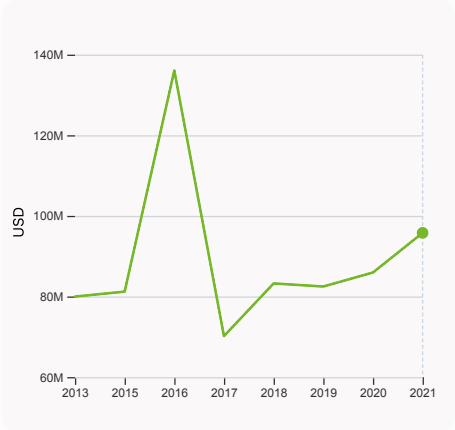


# Global Innovation Index 2023



### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.519 in 2020, down by 60.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.



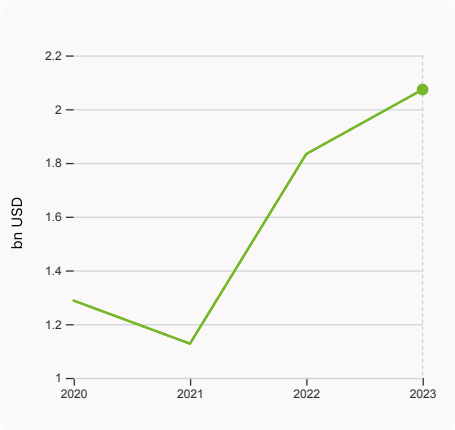
### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 95,784,408 USD in 2021, up by 11.44% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 85.



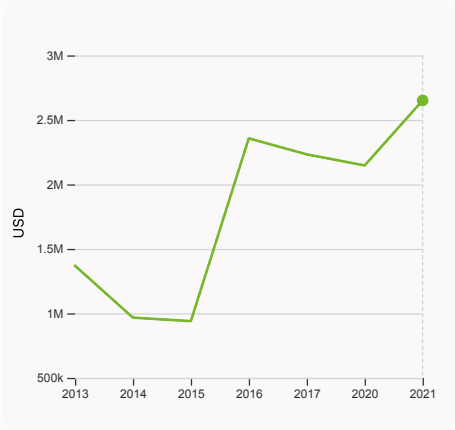
### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %

was equal to -18.344% in 2022, down by 36.56 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



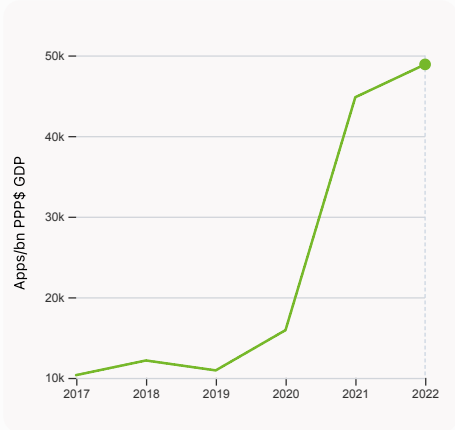
### 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 2.073 bn USD in 2023, up by 13.074% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



### 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports

was equal to 2,651,000 USD in 2021, up by 23.47% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 100.



### 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP

was equal to 48,886.3 Apps/bn PPP\$ GDP in 2022, up by 9.088% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Kenya's innovation top performers

### > 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Kenya

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	SAFARICOM PLC	78.56
2	EQUITY GROUP HOLDINGS PLC/KENYA	2.95
3	ABSA BANK KENYA PLC	1.80

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 Kenya with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	SAFARICOM	Telecoms	710.0
2	EQUITY BANK	Banking	531.7
3	KENYA COMMERCIAL BANK	Banking	380.0







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

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## Kenya

GII 2023 rank

100

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
91	104	Lower middle	SSA	54.0	311.8	6,121.9
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 <b>Institutions</b>				 <b>Business sophistication</b>		
45.0 84				24.2 84		
<b>1.1 Institutional environment</b>				<b>5.1 Knowledge workers</b>		
32.2 96				22.7 91		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
36.8 104				13.8 93		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		
27.6 91				37.4 41		
<b>1.2 Regulatory environment</b>				5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
57.0 81				n/a n/a		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		
30.5 96				n/a n/a		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
28.3 86				1.7 112		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				<b>5.2 Innovation linkages</b>		
15.8 63				23.2 62		
<b>1.3 Business environment</b>				5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		
45.8 67				44.6 64		
1.3.1 Policies for doing business†				5.2.2 State of cluster development†		
45.8 70				41.0 69		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		
n/a n/a				n/a n/a		
 <b>Human capital and research</b>				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		
14.7 118				0.0 58		
<b>2.1 Education</b>				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
40.5 98				0.0 92		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				<b>5.3 Knowledge absorption</b>		
5.1 37				26.7 96		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
n/a n/a				0.6 62		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
n/a n/a				8.5 59		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
n/a n/a				0.4 118		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
30.7 122				0.4 115		
<b>2.2 Tertiary education</b>				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
3.5 124				n/a n/a		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				 <b>Knowledge and technology outputs</b>		
10.0 114				18.4 81		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				<b>6.1 Knowledge creation</b>		
n/a n/a				11.3 77		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
1.3 85				0.6 74		
<b>2.3 Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>				6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
0.0 119				0.0 92		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
n/a n/a				0.5 34		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
n/a n/a				n/a n/a		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
0.0 40				16.2 53		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				<b>6.2 Knowledge impact</b>		
0.0 71				23.8 84		
 <b>Infrastructure</b>				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
25.3 107				2.5 23		
<b>3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
56.4 87				0.0 48		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
68.5 92				0.1 84		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
35.2 111				13.5 82		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				<b>6.3 Knowledge diffusion</b>		
64.9 68				20.2 74		
3.1.4 E-participation*				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
57.0 64				0.4 30		
<b>3.2 General infrastructure</b>				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
7.0 129				41.6 89		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
215.9 116				0.6 85		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
n/a n/a				4.3 24		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
19.8 99				1.8 90		
<b>3.3 Ecological sustainability</b>				 <b>Creative outputs</b>		
12.5 116				14.1 95		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				<b>7.1 Intangible assets</b>		
7.4 93				18.9 89		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
20.2 106				-18.3 72		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
0.3 98				21.3 89		
 <b>Market sophistication</b>				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000		
22.1 108				1.8 46		
<b>4.1 Credit</b>				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
7.2 120				0.5 85		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				<b>7.2 Creative goods and services</b>		
n/a n/a				1.3 112		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
32.1 94				0.0 100		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		
0.3 44				n/a n/a		
<b>4.2 Investment</b>				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69		
21.5 33				1.7 52		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
23.1 56				0.2 87		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				<b>7.3 Online creativity</b>		
0.1 42				17.2 84		
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		
0.2 13				1.1 97		
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP				7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		
0.0 29				0.9 93		
<b>4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale</b>				7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69		
37.5 109				7.5 59		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
9.3 115				59.2 84		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification						
66.1 98						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						
311.8 59						

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.

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Data availability

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



> Kenya has missing data for fourteen indicators and outdated data for nine indicators.

## > Missing data for Kenya

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2018	OECD, PISA
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.2	Logistics performance	n/a	2023	World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023 ( <a href="https://lpi.worldbank.org/">https://lpi.worldbank.org/</a> ); and World Bank 2023, Connecting to Compete 2023: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy ÒÇô The Logistics Performance Index and its Indicators.
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	n/a	2021	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects

# Global Innovation Index 2023

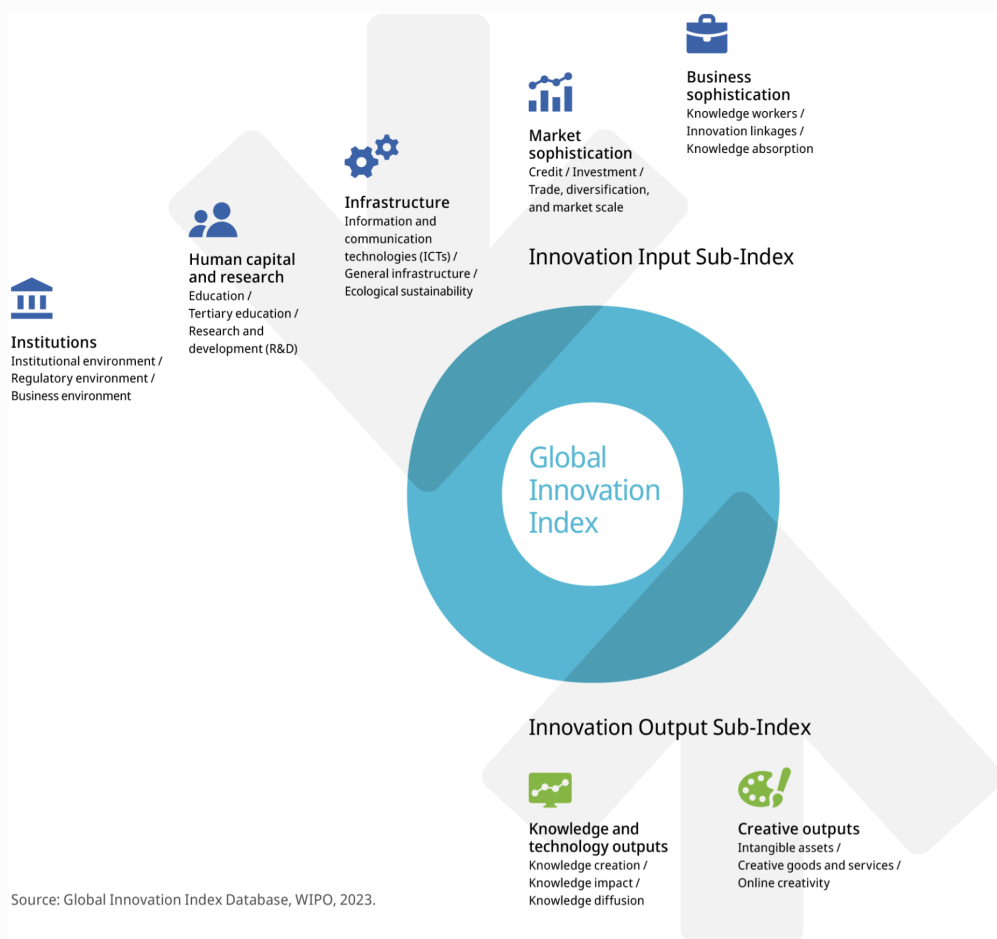
> Outdated data for Kenya

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2018	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	2015	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2020	2021	International Energy Agency
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2019	2022	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	2018	2019	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2022	International Labour Organization
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2020	2021	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → 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.