Global Innovation Index 2025

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ranks 111st 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.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ranks 24th among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ranks 15th among the 21 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 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 Bolivia (Plurinational State of) in the GII 2025 is between ranks 107 and 126.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	105th	97th	117th
2021	104th	95th	111st
2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
2023	97th	91st	101st
2024	100th	88th	106th
2025	111st	101st	117th

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year **Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ranks 101st in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ranks 117th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) has no clusters 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 Bolivia (Plurinational State of), how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 3 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 21.1 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▼ -50 % 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.3 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 17.8% 2021 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 27.5% 2012 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	11 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -0.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.7 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.3 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.8 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.1 °C 2014
Level	20,534.2 USD in 2024	68.6 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.

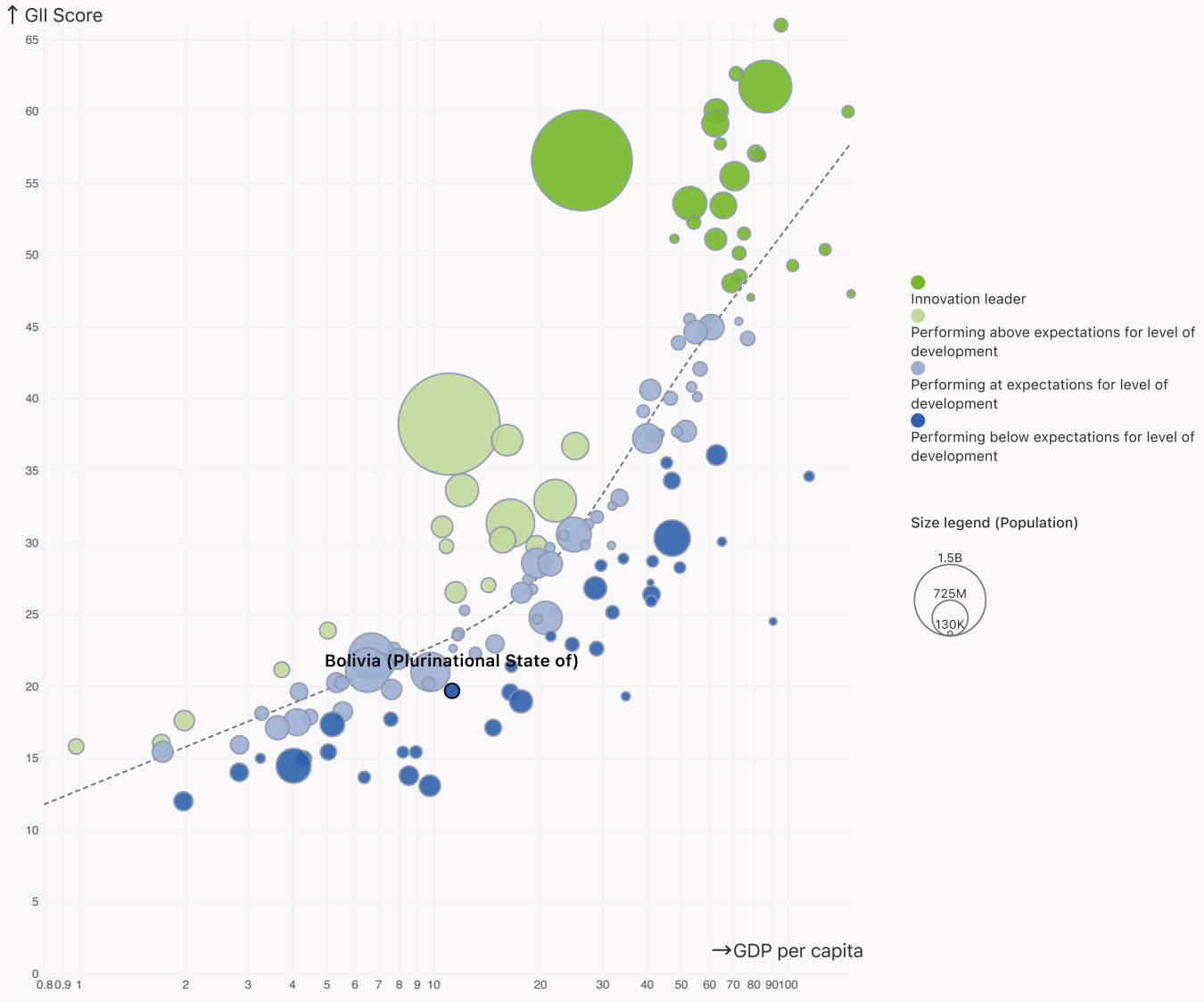
Global Innovation Index 2025

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.

Relative to GDP Bolivia (Plurinational State of) performs below expectations for its level of development.

> 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.

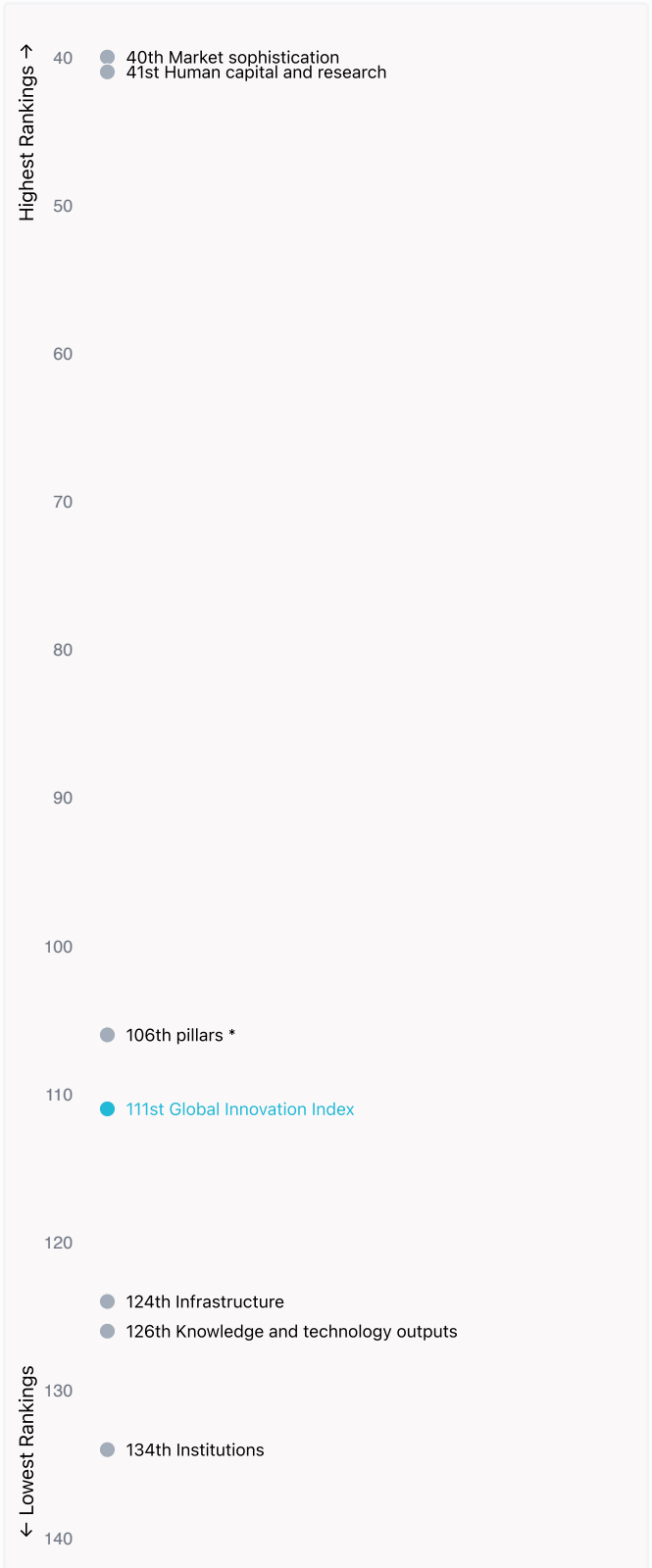
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ranks highest in Market sophistication (40th), Human capital and research (41st) and Business sophistication, Creative outputs (106th).

Lowest Rankings

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ranks lowest in Institutions (134th), Knowledge and technology outputs (126th) and Infrastructure (124th).

* Business sophistication, Creative outputs

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Bolivia (Plurinational State of) can be found on https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/bo.pdf

Global Innovation Index 2025

Benchmark of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

The charts shows the relative position of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)

Lower middle-income economies

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Market sophistication.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) performs above the regional average in Human capital and research, Market sophistication.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- LCN | Score: 38.69
- Lower middle-income | Score: 37.2
- Bolivia | Score: 17.71

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Bolivia | Score: 39.31
- LCN | Score: 26.83
- Lower middle-income | Score: 20.9

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- LCN | Score: 36.36
- Lower middle-income | Score: 32.1
- Bolivia | Score: 25.89

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Bolivia | Score: 41.97
- LCN | Score: 29.96
- Lower middle-income | Score: 28.1

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Lower middle-income | Score: 25.3
- LCN | Score: 25.00
- Bolivia | Score: 22.82

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Lower middle-income | Score: 15.4
- LCN | Score: 15.29
- Bolivia | Score: 8.56

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- LCN | Score: 17.22
- Lower middle-income | Score: 13.8
- Bolivia | Score: 10.90

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) in the GII 2025.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s best-ranked innovation strengths are **Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP** (rank 1), **Expenditure on education, % GDP** (rank 2) and **Youth demographic dividend, %** (rank 37).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
2	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
37	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
38	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
41	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
47	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
56	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
58	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
81	7.3.2	GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69
84	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
135	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
132	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*
132	1.2.2	Rule of law*
129	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
128	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
112	4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP
109	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

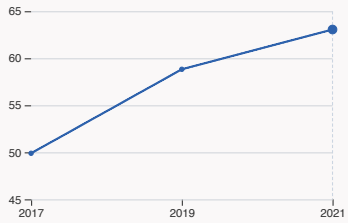
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

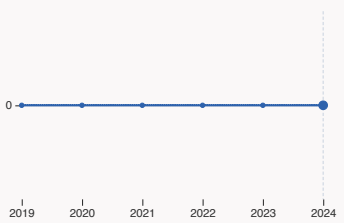
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 8.32 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.74 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



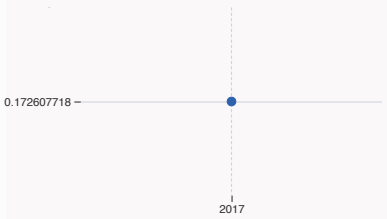
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 63.06 FTE per million population in 2021, up by 7.19% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 95.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2024.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

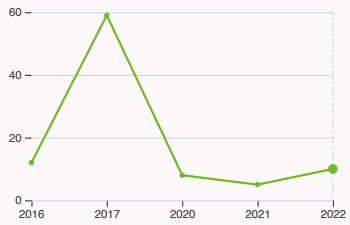
was equal to an index score of 0.17 in 2017 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 15.49 % in 2023, up by 1.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.

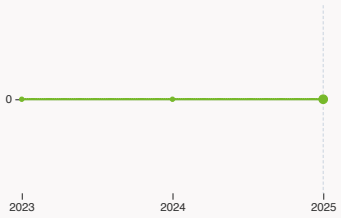
Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Bolivia (Plurinational State of)



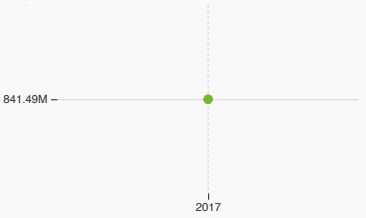
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 10 patents in 2022, up by 100% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 117.



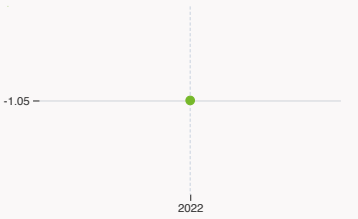
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 841.49 high-tech manufacturing output in million USD in 2017 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.

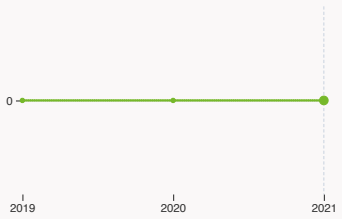


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -1.05 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 120.

6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 72.06 million USD in 2023, up by 35.27% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2021.

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 4 films in 2023, down by 42.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 526.27 thousand global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 13.36% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 111.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

GII 2025 rank **111**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
117	101	Lower middle	Latin America and the Caribbean	12.4	139.2	11,322.9

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**17.7**	**134**	◇
1.1 Institutional environment	**32**	**114**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	36.7	121	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	27.4	106	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**21.1**	**133**	◇
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	19.6	132	○ ◇
1.2.2 Rule of law*	22.6	132	○ ◇
1.3 Business environment	**0**	**[137]**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	0	135	○ ◇
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research	**39.3**	**[41]**	
2.1 Education	**78.4**	**[2]**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	8.3	2	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	n/a	n/a	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	18.2	97	
2.2 Tertiary education	**n/a**	**[n/a]**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**0.2**	**117**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	63.1	95	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0	80	○ ◇
Infrastructure	**25.9**	**124**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**55.7**	**108**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	59.6	108	
3.1.2 ICT use*	n/a	n/a	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	51.7	90	
3.2 General infrastructure	**11.2**	**129**	◇
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	933.7	101	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	13.6	104	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	16.9	117	◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**10.8**	**110**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	9.3	83	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	9.5	94	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	100	
Market sophistication	**42**	**40**	
4.1 Credit	**63.7**	**9**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	74.2	38	●
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	17.3	1	●
4.2 Investment	**0.7**	**[118]**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	109	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.01	109	○
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.006	112	○
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**61.5**	**90**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	5.2	97	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	78.1	70	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	139.2	87	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**22.8**	**106**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**42.4**	**[46]**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	15.5	87	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	14.2	56	●
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	47.8	37	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**9.5**	**132**	◇
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	1	87	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	9.3	129	○ ◇
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	n/a	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	19.2	128	○ ◇
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.009	84	●
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**16.5**	**128**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.2	101	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	8.7	58	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.6	111	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.7	114	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	4	73	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**8.6**	**126**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**3.3**	**123**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.08	117	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.06	58	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	2.2	126	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	6.3	94	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**15**	**121**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-1.9	128	◇
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	41	●
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	10.4	84	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**7.3**	**122**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.02	105	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	25.4	120	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.6	93	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.4	115	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	1.8	92	
Creative outputs	**10.9**	**106**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**12.8**	**[92]**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	38	47	●
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	100	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**1.2**	**121**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.02	112	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.5	83	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.08	100	
7.3 Online creativity	**16.8**	**110**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1	102	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	5	81	●
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	44.5	111	

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

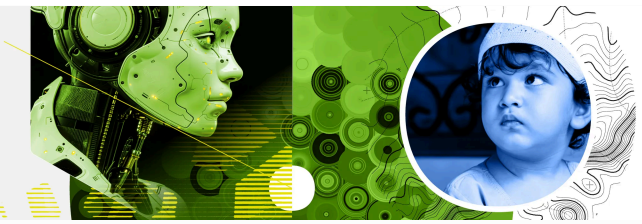
The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) has missing data for nineteen indicators and outdated data for thirteen indicators.

Missing data for Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.1.2	ICT use*	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; based on International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2025	Times Higher Education, World University Rankings 2025
6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2025	Brand Finance; International Monetary Fund
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

Global Innovation Index 2025



Outdated data for Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2022	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	2023	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2017	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
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2022	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2022	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing	2017	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2022	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2022	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

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.